WHAT IS SAID IN ENGLAND.

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Liberal English Journal on the Credit Mobilier Disclosures-The Corruption of American Congressmen Serving in Europe as an Argument in Favor of

(From the London Spectator, February 22.) Nothing can be more disheartening to Radicals, or indeed to any men who believe in self-government, than the revelations of corruption recently reported from the United States, and yet we appear to discern among them one gleam of light. A belief in the corruptibility of American politicians has of late years been very widely spread in Europe, perhaps unduly spread, but until this month it was corrected by an impression that the Senate, at all events, was pure. That body was not elected by a Democracy, but by the étite of the people, the State legislatures; it was filled by men of a different stamp from the representatives, and it had a long tradition of honor. Its members might "job" as British ministers have jobbed, but the snort tenure of American office might account for that, and after all some one must recommend for local appointments; but there was a belief that they would not betray their trust for money. The revelations in the American Credit Mobilier case and the Pomeroy case show, however, that this belief was lil-founded; that the rostition of senstor, the highest in the Union ever, that this belief was lil-founded; that the position of senator, the highest in the Union next to the President's, is sometimes bought and sold; that the Legislatures which elect the Senate may be corrupted; and that in the Senate itself there exist men whose votes can be regularly purchased for a moderate sum of money. Without going into unproved scandals, there seems to be no doubt whatever that certain managers of the Pacific Railroad formed a Ring: that under the title Rallroad formed a Ring; that under the title of the Credit Mobiler they sold to themselves concessions made by Congress to the Pacific Railroad; that they resold these concessions at enormous profit—witnesses talk of dividends of 1500 per cent; that they were arraigned in Congress, and that they gave shares, that is money—in amounts of about shares-that is, money-in amounts of about \$1000 to senators for protection. How many senators are implicated it is impossible to say, but it is certain that three at least are say, but it is certain that three at least are held by opinion to be guilty, including Mr. Schuyler Colfax, the Vice-President, who averathat he can make a full defence, but who has only escaped impeachment by three who has only escaped impeatiments of wheeless of the solution of the senate, that several men have grown rich there without cause, and that one man, Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, has been convicted of buying his seat, in order, as every one admits, to sell its powers. The revelations are of the most frank character, and though they do not cover a majority of the Senate, or anything like it, they do cover names heretolore generally respected.

Applying more disheariening could scarcely votes. It is certain also that "lobbying," i.e.. and though they do not cover a majority of the Senate, or anything like it, they do cover names heretofore generally respected. Anything more disheartening could scarcely

be conceived. If a democracy itself uncorrupt cannot find or does not care to find represen tatives who, after a double winnowing are commonly "law honest," will abstain from actual pripes or actual plundering of the State till, Democracy is dead before it has well been born. No State can long survive pecuniary corruption in its rulers. They may urge as we believe Americans do urge, that they do not sell their countrymen; that an anti-national vote cannot be bought; that they only receive gratifications for votes on indifferent matters, or that at worst they only traffic in concessions, but all that is delusive. The men who sell concessions will sell contracts, and in our modern civilization the very life of a nation may depend an expensive pages to be selly partorn. ad upon contracts being honestly performed, upon ship rivets, and soldiers' boots, and the quality of powder; and the step from furnishing boots of paper to betraying an expe-dition in very short indeed—how short we may discover from any life of the first Duke may discover from any life of the first Duke of Mariborough. When once such a practice becomes general, the work of legislation is sure to fall to men who make a trade of it; who, profiting by their work, attend to it and make a monopoly of it; and the control of a great country may be abandoned, as the control of the great City of New York was abandoned to a regular Ring, whose almost around. doned to a regular Ring, whose almost avow ed object is the plunder of the people. The Ring did not govern New York well, but badly, its ultimate interest being not only high prices, but scamped work; and a Ring, it it obtained control of the Union, would not ormined control of the Union, would not govern well either, but as badly as France was governed in the later years of Napoleon. We do not hesitate to say that, immensely powerful as the Union is, and splendid fight-

ers as the Americans are, if her resources ie into the hands of men like the New Yor Ring, she would in her next campaign be de-feated by sea and land, if only through corruption among her contractors. The vice is fatal, and if it spreads only a little more, we

THE PALL OF THE MIGHTY AMERICAN REPUBLIC and of the brightest hopes of the race now covering he globe. There is no conceivable reason why Australians should swindle less than Americans, or why Englishmen under the same conditions should be better than either, and all good or far-sighted men would give up the Democratic cause as a hopeles

fallacy.

However, as we said, with the intelligence comes also a gleam of light. The real difficulty in studying this problem of corruption is to understand why the people bear it, to decide the electors acquiesce in their sale. understand why the people bear it, to decide whether the electors acquiesce in their sale by their representatives. If they do, the struggle is over; but if they do not, all may be redeemed. A nation may fall into the hands of a corrupt king, and yet remain itself uncorrupted. That certainly happened in England under Charles II, when king, courtiers and statesmen alike accepted bribes which the electorate would have rejected with contemptions net and and the rejected with contempinous scorn; and under Walpole, when peers apologized for rejecting bribes which tailors would have thrown in the faces of those who offered them. We see some faint reason to believe that this is the case also in America, and that the ultimate cause of the popular toleration for corruption is popular ignorance. The electors do not believe their representatives corrupt. The moment that by any accident the evidence comes before the people in a way they trust, there is an end of the bribe taker. In this very Pomeroy affair, the bribe taker. In this very Pomeroy affair, the moment Colonel York had produced Indisputable proofs the contest was at an end. The members of the Kaneas houses dared not face their constituents' indignation, and with Pomeroy's money in many of their pockets, unanimously voted his dismissal, the election of his adversary, and his own arrest on a criminal information. In the United States House of Commons there has been no health.

Amee, for instance, being expelled—except by the cumbrous method of impeachment, and no idea, that any convicted member will There is much lenity about punishment, a there used to be in England, and indeed still is about buying seats in the House of Comns: but it is evidently felt that the della quents are politically dead, that the electors do not intend votes to be sold, and that although they may choose men no better than those expelled, they will not knowingly choose the agents of the "lobbying" Rings. While they think them merely extravagant they will bear with them, partly because they are too comfortable to care—remember the debt is being reduced by £25,000,000 a year and partly from that norror of pecuniary "meanness" which among certain classes in America, as among the whole lower classes in England, has made of thrift an artificial vice,

House of Commons there has been no hesitation to investigate, no refusal to expel-Mr

but corruption they decidedly dislike.

This is so far satisfactory, but we cannot deny that each of these revelations, necessary as they are if there is ever to be reform, is A SEVERE BLOW STRUCK AGAINST DEMOCRACY. Grant the electorate innocent, and we must Grant the electorace innocent, and we must still concede that it is excessively stupid. It looks as it average, half-educated working-men, such as make up the constituency of Kansas, while they can be trusted to fight for their country, and even to see that slavery is an evil, cannot be trusted to discern the char acter of their representatives. They select in ed do not look after them with anything like adequate keenness and intelligence. It they remain poor, that is no credit to them, and if for they may have been speculating in We do not like the outlook-for Enstocks. We do not like the outlook—for the stocks. We do not like the outlook—for any stocks are essentially the

same—any more than we like the deduction we are forced to draw—that the reverence for rank acts as an antiseptic on the reverence fo

We never feel sure, as we read these stories We never feel sure, as we read these stories in American papers, and French papers, and German papers, that the English guarantee against a repetition of them in this country is not easte pride, the strongest argument for aristocracy in some sense or other it would be possible to suggest. It is a disheartening thought from our point of view, but we never deny a fact, and there the fact is that any man who offered £1200 or £12,000 to any English part or county member for his vote would be per or county member for his vote would be summarily ejected from the room. There are lobbyers among us, too, but they reirain from putting temptation into that crude form, and they are powerless against the caste.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

—"Bill Arp" is to write a new book, and have it illustrated by a Georgia artist.

—The Eagle and Phœnix Factory of Columbus has more orders than it can fill, and the orders come from all parts of the Union.

—A wealthy manufacturer now visiting Columbus Intends selling out his interests in Massachusetts, and building new mills there. —A man was shot to death in his own house and in the presence of his family, in Gordon County, on Saturday night last, by a drunken

—The family of Colonel R. A. Alston, of Atlanta, has entirely recovered from the recent serious illness that visited every mem-Ex-Mayor Screven, of Savannah, was pre

sented, on Tuesday, with a set of eight parior pieces of ormulu work, by the city police force, The Brunswick Appeal says: "A steam yacht, containing a party of excursionisis from New York, floated into our bay this

week, turried a day, and then proceeded to Florida." -An old gentleman of sixty years, resident near Reppard's Mills on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and familiarly known as "Old Nab,"

was run over by a passing train on Sunday evening last, and crushed to death. It is thought be was intoxicated.

—The steamer Nick King, recently sunk near Darlen, has been sold for eight hundred dollars. Her purchasers have abandoned the idea of raising her, but will take out her machinery and remove the hulk from the

-Mr. Joseph Alexander, of Savannah, while out hunting with a companion, Mr. Joseph Smallwood, was accidentally shot by the prem-ature discharge of his gun. The deceased was

have brought, at eighteen cents per pound, \$365,000. Sent out as yarns and cloth from our manufactories, the value has been in-creased to at least \$1,200,000 in round numbers—a gain of \$835,000—and besides all the money remains in the South. Would it not be a grand thing if the South worked up all

her cotton in yarns and cloth?

Of the celebrated watering place known as the Warm Springs, in Merriwether County, the Columbus Sun says: "There is a current report that several Northern gentlemen have offered Colonel J. L. Mustlan, of Columbus, the proprietor, \$75,000 for this property. It is stated that if they purchase they will con-struct a tramway to the North and South Endiroad, nine miles distant; and by erecting sultable buildings and improvements, make

-On Tuesday, the 4th instant, fire was discovered in one of the barns of the magnifi-cent Butler estate on Butler's Island, opposite the Town of Darien. The dames rapidly leaped from bullding to building, destroying the barns, engines, steam saw mill, stables, farm-ing implements, together with a lot of choice seed rice. The loss will not fall short of twenty-five thousand dollars, and is covered only by a policy of five thousand dollars. The estate is amply able to and will promptly furnish the means for the reconstruction of the buildings, &c. The origin of the fire is un-

-Governor Hart is appointing Conserva-

tives to office in the second judicial circuit.

—The boat races and other amusements in
St. Augustine, on the first, created conside--Amos J. Cummings, managing editor of

the New York Sun, is still recreating in —The managers of the Florida Winter Home

Association have changed the name of the fine stream formerly known as Pottsburg Creek to Arlington River.

—The revenue secured to the United States

Government by the Key West Customhouse tooted up for the past current year something

The moss trade still continues brisk. The business at the present time brings to Gainesville \$1000 to \$1200 per week. Mr. Reed, from Jackscaville, is the principal dealer.

—The Key West Dispatch says: "From a careful examination among our cigar manufactories, we are enabled to state that the weekly supply of cigars made in this city amounts to the modest number of 472,000, worth at the factories \$35,400."

—The crops in this county, says the Floridian, are well advanced the present season.

Everybody is through planting corn, and, on many farms, the crop is up and a good stand obtained. Preparations are rapidly making now for putting in cotton. —The regular trips of the steamer Clifton

to Arlington Biuff, the of the Fiorida Winter Home, together with the daily excur-sions upon the St. John's and Arlington Rivers, supplies a want greatly felt by business men, invalids and pleasure-seekers.

—The St. James Episcopal Church at Jacksonville will be an elegant building. Sub-

sorvine will be the negative control of the sorvine will be the church amount to \$17,000, of which \$2000 have been secured by Mr. A. F. Malson, a soj urner, principally from guests at the St. James Hotel.

—At Lake City on Monday night, the 5th instant, the residences of Judge Holt, Sheriff Krene, Cierk of Circuit Court Waldron and De Lyther cope of the county commissioners. Dr. Luther, one of the county commissioners, were fired into some twenty-five times each by parties outside. Strange to say no one was injured. It is the impression that this inhuman and savage rascallty is the work of disappointed office-meekers.

—A most cold-blooded and heartless murder

was committed in Manatee County on the 16th uit., in the vicinity of Fort Ogden. The vic-tim was an Irishman known as "Fred," employed as a boat hand, the perpetrator being one Marion Allen. Fred was shot while asleep in the the presence of eye-witnesses. The murderer at once fled, but the citizens of the county were at once aroused, and he was taken a few days after and sent on his way to

the jail at Key West.

A bloody rencontre occurred off Fernandina, on Monday last, between a lot of whales from fifty to sixty feet in length, and a smaller species of the same animal known as black-fish. The latter for a time sustained the unequal contest, but the superior size and power of their adversaries drove them to take refuge in the shailow water of the harbor, where the whales were unable to follow. Many of the binckfish, in their headlong flight, ran on the shoals, and the receding tide left them strand-ed high and dry. Twenty six blackfish, one

of them twenty-three feet in length, were placed hors du combat. The fishermen turned out and secured a quantity of blubber. North Carolina.

-Sunset Cox was to have lectured in Wil-—Subset Cox was to have fectured in winmington, last evening, on "National Humor."
—Mr. Richard D. Morris, of Wilmington,
died suddenly, on Tuesday morning last, from
an overdose of laudanum.
—A. J. Morrison, Esq., of Lincoln County,
has tendered his resignation to the Governor
as a member of the Subset Humas of Represen-

as a member of the State House of Represen--General Colston, of the Cape Fear Academy, was presented by the cadets of that in-

stitution, on Tuesday last, with a handsome -The famous case of Olcott vs. Wilkes, The famous case of Olcott vs. where, Bridgers and others, involving the title to the High Shoals Mining Company's property, has been decided in favor of the defandants by the United States Supreme Court.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK. MURDER JOTTINGS IN THE GREAT

METROPOLIS.

Insanity Items-Notes on Reprieves and Pardons-Sympathy for Foster-Train and Other Lunatics-The Martyrs Woodhull and Claffin-Beecher and his Vagaries-Success of the Graphic-Modesty of the Author of London Assurance, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, March 10.

The prospect of getting our murderers hanged is very poor indeed. Just after the Stokes trial and the affirmation of Foster's sentence by the Court of Appeals-which events came together-it did look as if justice was going to have a show; but the situation changed very speedily. Stokes got a stay and Foster a respite. Now the trial of Scannell has ended with the disagreement of the jury. It is difficult to convict a murderer, and if he is convicted, it is still more difficult to land him at the foot of the gallows.

The defence in the Scannell case was insanity. We wonder what it will be in the case of King and in that of Simmons, both of which are now to be tried-self-defence or monomania? If ingenious counsel should attempt to prove an alibi for Simmons, who hacked his victim almost to pieces with his knife, on the sidewalk of Pine street, in the presence of a crc. nd of people, I dare say a part of the jury would believe him.

Desperate efforts will be made to get Sim-mons clear. He has a powerful moneyed influ-

ence at his back. His brothers are engaged in the lottery tusiness and are very wealthy. They almost succeeded in clearing him in the They almost succeeded in clearing him in the preliminary examination, by tampering with the coroner and packing the jury of inquest. A million of dollars will doubliess be used, if necessary, to save the "honor" of the Simmons family. Money goes a great way in this world of New York.

Speaking of insanity in murderers reminds one of Scannell's demonstration in open court.

on Friday, while his adroit and eloquent law-yer, Mr. Beach, was haranguing the jury. The prisoner went into a hysterical fit and broke for the doors shricking, "Let me go," &c. A great many people are uncharitable enough to assert their belief that Scannell was acting insane. Eight of the jury, it seems, were not convinced of his insanity in consequence of it.

The pressure brought to bear on Gover-

The pressure brought to bear on Governor Dix for the commutation of Foster's sentence to imprisonment for life is tremendous. I doubt if any machinery like it was ever put in operation in New York before. The appeal for mercy is made by ministers, judges, lawyers and prominent citizens, by a majority of the jury which convioted the prisoner, and by Mrs. Putnam, the widow of the murdered man. Backing this are the most vigorous editorials, day after day, of leading newspapers, notably those of the Sun. So distinguished a lawyer as William M. Evarts has written an opiniou that the crime committed by Foster was not that the crime committed by Foster was not murder. Most of these pelitions, affidavits and expressions of opinion, though filling several columns, have been printed in the newspapers, showing that Foster has some wealthy sympathizers who can afford to pay for expensive advertising. Public opinion in favor of the murderer has been manufactured

rapidly, and you will even hear his cause stoutly maintained wherever New Yorkers assemble on the cars or ferry boats. Governor Dix has the reputation of posses-sing backbone. He resisted all appeals made in behalf of poor Beale of the Confederate army, who was hanged, or rather murdered, by the United States authorities on Governor's Island, during the war. But he will probably give way in the case of Foster. You may hear of the commutation by telegraph ere this appears in THE NEWS. It is a curious but very pears in THE NEWS. It is a curious out very significant fact that an investigation has shown that the average years of incarceration of persons sentenced for like in this couctry are four and a half. The chances of a mur-derer are decidedly better than those of a

tilate his imaginary wrongs. A visitor to his

cell the other day said:
"Train, you are no fool; how is it possible you could go around the country as you did last summer telling people that you would be the next President of the United States ? "I earnestly believed it," replied George Francis, "and I tell you, sir, I shall yet be dictator of America. Yes, sir, the people will rebel within ninety days and place me in

The women, for whose bad cause Train got himself into trouble, are to be tried next week before Judge Blatchford. It is under-stood that they have employed eminent counel, and will do all they can to make the tria a great advertising card. They play the role of martyrs, of course; "the victims of the secret machinations of detected and frenzied secret magninations of detected and frenzied pseudo-respectability in Brooklyn and elsewhere." They are to be crushed, they say, Since that congenial raical, Ben Butler, has esponsed their cause they feel correspondingly

encouraged. Ben got his friend Oakes Ames off; why not Woodhull and Ciaflin? In the meanwhile Mr. Beecher goes on his way, lecturing on education and preaching against immorality, and uttering not a word in public in reply to the shocking aspersions on his character. It is useless to conceal the on his character. It is useries to concean the fact that many people believe him to be guilty, and many others think there is "something very strange about the affair." His friends say he proposes to "live it down." Privately, he denies the charges. But since that melancholy also much the proposes to "live it down." and the proposes to "live it down." It is not a much propose the proposes to much propose the proposes to much proposes. slip up of Schuyler's, there is not so muc stock taken in the asseverations of the saints as formerly. I hope Beecher will come our right in the end, for there is much to admire in the man. Southerners will not forget how he came forward in behalf of General Lee's university, when it appealed for funds a few years ago, and the brave words he said for our

chief. It was not popular to praise a "rebel" just then, but Beecl.er did it. He is back from his Western lecturing tonr, and preached at Plymouth Church yesterday. While he has been absent Brother Cayler has been pegging away at him unmercifully, be he took part in the farewell banque given to Professor Tyndall. Dr. Cuyler says that Tyndall is an inddel, and no Christian minister should give him the slightest counte nance. It does seem difficult to keep Mr. Beecher in the orthodox track. He came out in support of Andy Johnson in 1865, and a how went up from his church. Then he an-nounced himself as a believer in free trade, and the wealthy nabobs of the North flew into a rage. Again, he married Richardson on his death-bed to Mrs. McFarland, and the proprie-ty of the newspaper editors was shocked. He ty of the newspaper editors was shocked. He is always doing something that somebody does'ut approve of. It is rumored that his so

ciety propose to appoint a standing commit tee to sit up with him and keep him straight. The publishers of the Graphic claim that the new paper has already achieved success. They have been printing fity thousand copies daily and have not been able yet to supply any o the out of town demand. The pictures im-prove with each number. The literary matter is unexceptionable. The report in newspaper circles is that Frank Leslie is so convinced, by the Graphic experiment, of the feasibility of an illustrated daily press, that he is prepar

ing to get out a morning paper on the same plan.

Edmund Yates returns to Europe this week. He had a hearty send off on Salurday night from the Lotus Club, of which Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, is president. Mr. Yates is evidently delighted with this country. He says so pertinaciously. He has been greatly dionized, and is not averse to that sort of at-tention. The Herald sends him over as its

Boucleault announces a piece fresh from whis dramatic ease!" for Boeth's Theatre next Monday night. He calls it "Daddy O'Dowd," and says that it is another of those "truthful it is a says that it is another of those "truthful it has a says that it is another of those "truthful it has a says that it is a says that it stage portraitures of Irish life" which it has peen his "mission" to write until he has suc been his "mission" to write that he has suc-cerded in "obliterating the gross caricature" of Irishmen which has hitherto held posses-sion of the stage. Dion is nothing if not modest. The coming sensation at the Grand Opera House is Daly's translation and repro-duction of Sardon's caricature upon American

manners, entitled "L'Oncle Sam," which has been prohibited from representation on the French stage by the censor. Sardon studied America in the pages of Frank Lesile's "Days Dologs," consequently he has fashioned the American man and woman on the model of Jim Fisk and Josephine Mansfield. The play would have exasperated us thirty years "go. Now we are a "great country," and can afford to emile at the impertinencies of the effort of Mr. Gladstone—The Author of smile at the impertinencies of the effete Europeans.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1873.

THE GRANITE STATE.

Heavy Democratic Gains in the New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 12. The returns from one hundred and forty-one towns show a net loss for the Republi-cans of about 900. There will probably be no election of Governor by the people. The Democratic candidates for Congress are un-doubtedly elected from three districts—E. A. Hibbard, from the first; Samuel N. Bell, from the second, and H. W. Parker, from the third. In the Legislature the Republicans will have a strong majority, and also in the Senate and

LATER. - The returns from one hundred and forty five towns give Straw, Republican. 27,476; Weston, Democrat, 24,459; Blackmore. 864 and Mason 503 The Republican loss is 1937. The remaining ninety lowns last year gave Straw 7488, Weston 9058. This probably defents the choice by the people. In the city defeats the choice by the people. In the city election Kendall, Republican, was re-elected

BALTIMORE ITEMS.

A Princoly Charity-An Insurance Case

BALTIMORE, March 12. A chort time since John Hopkins, a well known millionaire of this city, deeded to the trustees thirteen acres of land, bounded by Monument, Broadway and Jefferson streets, for the erection of a hospital for the relef of the indigent sick and orphans. At meeting of the board of trustees last evening they were notified by Mr. Hopkins that he had further deeded two million dollars worth of property for the support and maintenance of the hospital. The building will be on a mag-nificent scale, and will be commenced in the spring of 1874.

In the Superior Court of this city yesterday the case of Elizub-th Gellerman, administra-trix, against the Knickerbocker Lile Insurance Company of New York, to recover the policy issued to her deceased husband, came policy issued to her deceased missiant, cam-up. Under a ruling of the court the plaintiff submitted to a nol. pros., which concluded the case. The policy contained a provision re-citing that the insurance should be void in case the insured shall become so far intem-perate as to induce delirium tremens. During the trial it was in evidence that the insured

THE NEW ORLEANS STEAL.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12. The postoffice defaication is estimated at eighty thousand dollars and over There may be some credits in Lowell's favor. Lowell's official books are not to be found, and have been removed from the office. A search warrant has been issued and writs of arrest against Charles W. Lowell, Thomas T. Mon-roe, assistant postmaster, and John V. Doug-

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

WASHINGTON, March 12. There was a run on the Washington City Savings Bank yesterday, growing. It is said, out of the threat of the comptroller of the correct to withdraw its charter, on account of a violation of the law. The bank yesterday paid three thousand depositors, and it is well iortified this morning. There is little or no excitement about the other banks. There are propably fifteen hundred colored depositors. are probably fifteen hundred colored deposi-tors in the Freedman's savings Bank, but not the least excitement is apparent.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Irom ien to twenty years.

Returning to the subject of insanity—there is a real nunctic commed in the Tombs, the irrepressible Train. He refuses to give ball and sticks, contented with the honors of martyrdom. He makes use of the Sun to ventilate his imaginary wrongs. A richard street of the Sun to ventilate his imaginary wrongs. lantic States, northerly winds and clear weather. For the Lake Region, southwest winds and r.sing temperature, preceding an area of low barometer. In the Northwest, from Iowa to the Upper Lakes, brick southerwinds and cloudy and threatening weather storm centre will pass from Central Da kota into Wisconsin.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

- Columbia complains of its defective drains.
—Columbia grumbles at the incessant "toot ing" of its railway whistles.

The ball of the Columbia Mechanics' Society, on Monday night, was largely attended.

The Court of Common Pleas opens in

Marion on Monday.

-Marion looks for u fine supply of shad from the Peedee next week.

The Greenville Falmetto Fire Engine
Company paraded on Saturday last, making a

good display.

—The old Southern Hotel at Greenvile is being repainted, and will soon open its doors as the City Hotel.

The supper to be given by the Hibernian Society, of Columbia, on the 17th, is to be a

rand affair.

—As the beautiful grove of stately pines in the centre of Marion slowly disappears before the axe, the citizens valuly plead, "O, wood-

man spare that tree."

—Mr. James Canton arrived in Columbia or uesday from the mountain districts of North Carolina, having in custody Montgomery Bishop, charged with the murder of his uncle in Spartanburg last tall.

PAUL MORPHY.

Some time since we referred to Mr. Paul Morphy, the great chess player, as a successful awyer of New Orleans. We did this upon the authority of an exchange. Susequently a New Orleans journal corrected us, and now a New Orleans correspondent gives the tollowing account of Mr. Morphy after his triumphal jour eys through this country and Europe: "But Morphy returned to be disgusted with

"But Morphy returned to be disgusted with chess. He has never played in public since. He is sick as with surfest of the very name. At the time I met him, he could think with patience and pleasure of everything save chess. With his abdication, Captain McKenzie, of New York, remains the best player in the United States.

"Mcrphy, upon his return, renounced at once all his chess-connections, and, under fattering."

all his chess-connections, and, under flattering auspices, with sanguine faith in his success of of all who knew him, and theorists who did not, he began the study of law in the New Orleans Law School. What is the result He has turned out no lawyer—not even a com-mission merchant! He is at present doing

mission merchant as the conting.

"Once in a while the solitary athlete can be induced to show that his power is only in abeyance. I saw him at a private seance, just before I left, beat simultaneously, in two hours and three quarters, sixteen of the most accomplished amateurs in New Orleans. His strength has been been fully tested, and will probably never been fully tested, and will probably

never been runy tested, and will probably never be fully developed.

"Paul Morchy is poor. Unlike a Yankee, he finds it impossible to live on his talent. Op-portunities there are in abundance—rich offers for public exhibitions of himself as delicate as for public exhibitions of himself as delicate as those grasped at by men who would pretend to more honor. He steadfastly refuses them. He was morbidly sensitive to misjudgment, lest he be taken for one who "travels on his muscle," and, on all his journeys, defrayed his own expenses, and always played in the presence only of select companies, to which no money could gain access. There seems to me to be a certain attraction in this fine delicacy, which one would encounter not elsewhere which one would encounter not elsewhe among us than in the half-foreign society of Orleans, amid which Mr. Morphy eared. It is dearer to him than wealth or re nown, or the strange gift by which he must get his daily bread or go without it. Some there are who do not live by bread alone."

tion of Mr. Gladstone-The Author of Lothair Invited to Form a New Cabinet-Carlist Victory in Spain-Open-

ing of the German Parliament-Kaiser Wilhelm Announces an Early Evacuation of France-A New Turkish Cabinet. LONDON, March 12.

The Irish University bill, introduced by the

government in accordance with their pledges, came up for a second reading in the House of Commons last night. The galleries were crowded with distinguished personages, among whom were the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, and the Princess Louise. Forty members took part in the debate.

At an early hour this morning a division was ordered, and the second reading of the bill was lost by a vote of 284 aves to 287 noes: a majority of three against the government. Not a sing'e Conservative voted for the bill. and 170 Liberals, of whom 66 were Irish members, voted against it. John Bright and his brother, Jacob Bright, and the Marquis of Lorne voted with the government. Seventeen members of the House, including Mr. Isaac Bull, the member from Limerick, were

When the vote was announced, the scene in the House was indescribable. The excitement in the galleries and on the floor was intense. while the opponents of the bill expressed their delight in tumultuous cheering. Mr. Gladstone arose as soon as the tumult gave signs of ceasing, and said: "The vote just given is certainly of a grave character, and as the house never wishes to continue its deliberations when the existence of the government is in doubt, I move an adjournment until Thursday." This metion was adopted.

This morning, Mr. Gladstone waited on Queen Victoria, at Buckingham Palace, and tendered his resignation. It is probable that Mr. Disraell will be invited to form a new ministry.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the debate closed, the comments of the London morning papers are meagre and

restrained. A Carlist Victory in Spain.

It is reported that a severe engagement took place yesterday between the government forces under General Nouvilles and a large body of Carlists, in which General Nouvilles was defeated and compelled to retreat upon Pampeluna, with a heavy loss.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the bill introduced by the government, suspending the sittings and convoking the Constituent Cortes on the first of May, received a full sanction. Signor Martos, president of the Assembly, and Signor Lopez have resigned. Signor Martos, in tendering his resignation, made a statement, reciting that the action was caused solely by ill-health. The debate on the Porto Rico aboiltion bill has been resumed in the

Letters from the frontier give the particulars of an engagement on the 7th instant, in the north of Spain, between a hand of Carlists under Saronella, and a force of Spanish government troops. The insurgents, who were entrenched, were attacked by the national troops, resulting in the defeat of the government forces, who were compelled to retreat with a loss of one hundred men. Saronella was mortally wounded. The Spanish commander, in his official report of the engagement, claimed that the Carlisis were defeated.

BERLIN, March 12. The German Parliament convened in this opened the session in person. In his speech he said that he believed that the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evacuation of France by the German troops at an earlier day than had been heretofore ex-

Trouble for Portugal.

LISBON, March 12. Advices have been received by the government, stating that an organized band of brigands have appeared in the Portuguese India colony settlements, and are murdering the inhabitants and plundering their possessions. A New Deal in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12. The following new Cabinet is announced this morning: Mudhet Pasha, minister of jus tice; Safreid Pasha, minister of loreign affairs Rasheld Pasha, minister of public works.

THE UNMANAGEABLE MODOCS.

Captain Jack and his Braves give their

Captors the Slip. WASHINGTON, March 12 WASHINGTON, March 12.

A dispatch from the scene of the Modoc troubles, dated Headquarters Peace Commission, Fairchild's Ranche, says: "The Modocs appear to be playing with the peace commission. On Monday the wagons went to the appointed spot on Klamoth Lake to meet them, and after waiting all day, returned without having seen a sirgle Indian. All kinds of rumors are afloat, and some say the Indians have shifted camp. Every preparation has been made for their reception, but the indians do not appear in a hurry to surrender." dians do not appear in a hurry to surrender.'
The latest advices indicate that Capiain Jack has outgeneralled the peace commissioners managing to get into a region where for hundreds of miles no cavalry could follow. If he escapes to the Pite River country, he will find plenty of cattle. The whole management of the Indians rests with General Canby. The eace commission is a failure, and everything

ndicates war. BOUTWELL ELECTED SENATOR.

BOSTON, March 12. Ex-Secretary Boutwell was elected United States senator, at noon to-day, on the first ballot of the Legislature, in joint convention. The following is the vote cast: G. S. Bour-well, 152; H. L. Dawes, 115; G. B. Loring, 2; well, 152; H. L. Dawes, 115, G. Breen, W. Whiting, 2; Tarbox, 2; Charles G. Green, W. Whiting, 217; necessary others, 2; whole number, 277; necessary for

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—A farewell supper was given to Edmund Yates on Tuesday evening, in New York, by the Manhattan Ciub, previous to his return to

England.

—The schooner "Alpine," from Providence for New York, collided with the schooner "E. C. Bartol," lying at anchor at Dutch Island harbor, Rhode Island, on Tuesday afternoon last, the former sustaining damages to the extent of two thousand dollars, and the latter to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

The Woodbern Wheel Factory at Indianapolis, the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, was desiroyed by fire Tuesday night. By the falling of a wall Chief Fire Engineer Glezer was killed, and several injured. Loss \$100,000. Insured.

A. G. Pu'nam, in behalf of the blood relations of Avery J. Puinam, who was killed by Foster, the car hook murderer, in a letter in the New York papers of yesterday, declares that their feelings are decidedly against the petitions favoring Foster, and hopes that Governor Dix will be firm in the performance of

ernor Dix will be firm in the performance o

his duty.

PURIM.

The Fast of Esther and the Festival of the Lots.

The Fastival of Purim is annually celebrated on the 14th and 15th of the month of Adar preceded by the Fast of Esther, which is held on the 13th of the same month. It is called Purim (Lots) on account of the "lots" which were cast by Haman and his associates, as to the day when the slaughter of the Jews was to have taken place. This year the Fast of Esther occurred on March 12. (yesterday,) and was observed by divine service and the reading of the Book of Esther. To-day and to-morrow will be devoted to the joyous cale. bration of Purim. In connection with the observance of "Merry Purim" among the descendants of the ancient Hebrews all over the world, the following extract from an article in the Jewish Messenger will be read with interest:

Instituted to commemorate the deliverance of Israel from the destruction prepared for them, Purim has become the occasion for cor-dial merry-making, kindly sentiments and ac-tions, family reunions, thoughtful assistance to the needy, and a source of pride and pleato the needy, and a source of pride and pleasure to the Hebrews throughout the world. Queen Esther was a Jewess whom circumstances ennobled. She became a heroine—the saviour of her people. A beautiful girl, raised to queenly dignity because she found grace in the eyes of the king, she employed her elevation as a means for the deliverance of ter fellow israelites from the annihilation in said by Haman. Obsting her commands. ola ned by Haman. Obeying her commands planed by Haman. Obeying ner commands, ior alse still wields a sovereign sway over our hearts, we devote Purim to joy and gladness, we atrive to bury dissensions, to form and loster new friendships, to help and please one another, and to succor the poor.

It is strange that Purim alone of all the festivals in the Jewish calendar has steadily covern in mooriagnee, and has proved a check

tivals in the Jewish calendar has steadily grown in importance, and has proved a check to the progress of the destructive policy. Purim receives the homage of all classes and shades of opinion in Israel—it exacts the reshades of opinion in Israel—it exacts the respect of all non-Jewish citizens fortunate enough to participate in the festivities. In no part of the world is it celebrated with greater spirit than in our country, where the story it preserves in memory so well accords with the air of freedom all the inhabitants of the land enjoy without fear or favor. Here, too, it has ceused to be observed exclusively by the descendants of Mordecal's generation. The most enjoyable resirval of the year is Purim, and those who observe it with the heartlest relish, and who regard its loss with the keenest disand who regard its loss with the keenest dis-appointment, are Christians, no less than Hebrews.

The mission of Purim has been eminently

happy. From time immemorial it has been customary for young and old to go in bands from house to house, indulging in innocent reveiry, assuming absurd diguises, carrying mirth and joyousness everywhere. This not sufficing, they have arranged superb assemblies, sometimes on a magnificent scale as re specis design and ex-cition, which have com-manded uniform satisfaction, and have been unique for their splendor, iun and unexcep-tionable character. The moral effect of this Purim celebration cannot be overestimated.
It is like the bread and salt of the Arabs—having once participated in the generous Jewish hospitality, who can still cherish a prejudice against the Hebrew? Having enprejudice against the Hebrew? having enjoyed that beautiful speciacle of the entire Israelite community, old and young, grave and gay, patriarch and child, celebrating in unison and with genial hilarity the festival of Purim—how can any one thencelorth preserve an unkind opinion of his Jewish townsmen? an unkind opinion of his Jewish townsmen?
There is a cloud, nevertheless, that obscures
at times the clear blue sky of freedom—there
are Israelites in Europe not yet redeemed
from the cruel oppression of Haman. There
are Jewish homes enveloped in gloom, for the
stern decrees of Russian and Romanian despots demand the exile of father and son—for

hem, there is no "light, joy, gladness and honor"—for them, the radiant hope, the bril-liant prospect of Purim is a delusion, a mock-Let us bestow at least a sympathetic thought upon our unhappy brethren, who are still deprived of the blessings of freedom, who still watch so earnestly the coming of the Mor-decal to release them from the thraidom of

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

What the Forty-Second Congress Has The Forty-second Congress, which closed its sessions on Tuesday last, commenced its career on the 4th of March, 1871, and has enacted

many important measures. During the first session the measure of leading interest and importance which was passed was the notorious enforcement act, placing it in the power of the President to suppress, by force if necessary, combinations formed to deprive any citizens of their constitutional rights. This bill continues in force, with the exception of the fourth section, authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus which section expired by limitation at the close of the succeeding session of Congress, in June,

1872. An effort to renew it failed.

During the second session, which comnenced at the usual time in December, the approach of the presidential campaign gave approach of the presidential campaign gave rise to much debate intended more for political effect than immediate public interests, and much time was consumed in this way. In the spring of 1872 the Treaty of Washington was ratified by the Senate. The measure of greatest importance considered during the second session by both houses was the amnesty act, impeded a long time by the persistency of Mr. session by both houses was the amnesty act, impeded a long time by the persistency of Mr. Sumner in attempting to engraft upon it his famous civil rights bill. It was finally passed without Mr. Sumner's amendment, but still not a complete amuesty act. It removed the disabilities imposed under the fourteenth amendment, except those of members of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, officers of the judicial, military or naval service, heads of departments and foreign ministers who afterwards took part with the South. These exceptions it was estimated embraced some three hundred persons, many of whom have since been relieved by special acts.

The next most important acts were those repealing the duties on tea and coffee, the reduction of the duties on salt 50 per cent., coal 40 per cent., lead 25 per cent., on many other articles 10 per cent., admitting hides free, with many other additions to the free list, principally drugs and chemicals. Most of the internal revenue duties except those on malt and spirituous liquors and a few stamp duties, were also repealed. The total reduction was about \$53,000,000. The reapportionment bill passed

also repealed. The total reduction was about \$59,000,000. The respontionment bill passed at the same session increasing the number of representatives to 292, various ameniments to the election laws were passed, and also the act abolishing the offices of assessors and assistant assessors of the internal revenue, effecting, it is claimed an annual saving of \$3,000,000. During the third session, which commenced During the third session, which commenced also in December, much time has been expended in the notorious corruption investigations the fire in the whole flock resulting in the bringing down to censure two members of the House. The act of most general importance passed at this session was that abolishing the bringing down to censure two members of the House. The act of most general importance passed at this session was that abolishing the tranking privilege, which was followed by the increase of the salaries of the President 450.000. Vice-President, Speaker and Justices of the Supreme Court, and Cabinet officers to \$10.000. Senators, Representatives and Delegates \$7500, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury. State and Interior \$6000. The increase of salaries of the Congressmen was sought to be excused to some extent by the fact of the abolition of franks, but as the members had enjoyed this privilege the whole session, the excuse seems a poor one. Bills were also passed for the construction of eight steam sloops of war. It must also be recorded that Cengress has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the earnings of the Pacific railways, and has accorded to the companies the right to bring the question before the courts whether the payment of those earnings from the government is legally due while the interest on the bonds loaned by the country remains unpaid. Congress has also ordered suit to be begun sgainst these companies to recover the proceeds of loans and lands from the United States misappropriated through fraudulent contracts or other illegal practices. This suit will embrace not only shareholders in the unlawful profits.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

JUDGE RICHARDSON THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF BOUTWELL.

Expansion of Legal Tenders-Nomina-

tions and Confirmations - Wilson's Blunders and a Scene in the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 12. Secretary Boutwell received numerous congratulation, both in person and by telegraph,

to-day on his election. He will tender his resignation to the President upon receiving his credentials, which are already on the way to him. Judge Richardson will assume charge of the treasury to-merrow as acting secretary. It is almost universally believed that he will succeed as secretary, but this cannot be said on any official authority.

The legal tenders outstanding have been

temporarily increased one million dollars, to meet the demands of the department, but the expansion has no reference whatever to the money market. The currency balance in the treasury to-day is very little over two millions,

treasury to-day is very little over two millions, and heavy drafts to pay, members of Congress and others necessitated drawing upon the reserve fund.

The following confirmations have been made: Whittlesy at Houston, Texas; Holden at Raleigh, N. C.; Decure at Iberia, La.; O'Connor at Baton Bouge – all postmasters. Smyth, as United States marshal for Georgia; Lindsey, collector of customs at Pearl River; Rice, collector second district of Louislana; Anderson, register of land office at Monigomery: son, register of land office at Monigomery: Finley, receiver of public money at Mont-

Finley, receiver of public money at Montgomery.

The following nominations were made:
John N. Stokes, register land office at Tallahassee; A. J. Murrell, collector of customs at Apalachicola; Robert Blair, postmaster at Montgomery: R. H. Wood, postmaster at Matchez; E. D. Fisbey, postmaster at Jackson, Miss.

In the Senate, the Caldwell case occupied the day. When Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was sworn in, yesterday, some amusement was created by Vice-President Wilson at first inadvertently putting to him the iron-clad was created by vice-fresident wilson at instinative tender that the inner clad oath instead of the modified oath prescribed for ex-Confederates. When Mr. Wilson read, "You solemnly swear that you have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States," a smile was visible on the faces of many, both on the floor and in the gallery.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Certificate of Character that Finishes the Smiler.

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 9. President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter:

tion of the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Colfaz — Allow me to say that
I sympathize with you in the recent congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now as I have ever been of your integrity, patrictism and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

sonal relations through life.
Affectionately, yours, U. S. GRANT. "EUTHANASIA."

The Latest Scheme of Social "Progress" in England.

Some of the leading English journals are gravely discussing the merits of a doctrine avowed by a limited class of philosophers in Great Britain that suicide is sometimes a duty, n such cases, for instance, as when a person is suffering under a painful and incurable disease. A Mr. Lionel A. Tollemanche appears to be the leading advocate of the priniple that a man has a right to die when he chooses, and Mr. Tollemanche has found an earnest disciple in Professor Francis W. Newman, who is writing letters to the press enthusiastically supporting the theory that men are justified in substituting an easy death, accomplished by their own means, for lingering torments and final extinction from natural causes. Professor Newman insists that this idea is somewhat widely spread among cultirated persons, but suppressed in consequence of the odlum attaching to the profession of such opinions.

But the Euthanasianists, as they are called, are not satisfied with limiting the advantages of Euthanasia, or easy death, to those who choose to avail themselves of the discoveries of sciences for prematurely ending their own suffering in this vale of tears. They also intimate that under certain conditions it would be an excellent thing to give their neighbors the benefit of a painless exit from a world which they cannot anion and which would be an excellent thing to give their neighbors the benefit of a painless exit from a world which they cannot enjoy and which has no particular use for them. Professor Newman specially objects to the prejudice in lavor of natural deaths which so citen result in causing serious injury to the health of young people through their incessant watching at a sick bed merely in order, as he says, "that an old person may miserably linger a few mosths longer." This view of the subject is not original, however. Some of the Polynesian tribes of savages have been in the habit of killing off their old and useless relations from time immemorial, although they were not sufficiently advanced in civilization to adopt so pretty a name as Euthanasia for the practice, and having no scientific knowledge at their disposal to afford them painless methods of shortening life, they were not so methods of shortening life, they were not so particular as to the means employed to effect their object so long as they were effectual. But the Polynesians practiced their methods of getting rid of old persons from selfah economical motives, for they not only killed but ate their superannuated relations, while the British Enthanasianists profess to be governed in their opinions only by the lottlest considerations of humanity.

It is evident that if the unrestricted right of a man to abruptly terminate his own existence or that of a neighbor, whose longer so-

But the Euthanasianists, as they are called,

It is evident that if the unrestricted right of a man to abruptly terminate his own existence or that of a neighbor, whose longer so-journ on earth he might deem undesirable, should be generally admitted, the practice of Euthanasia would be liable to abuse in the hands of persons deficient in moral principle. This fact is fully recognized by the advocates of easy death in Great Britain, who propose to procure for the practice the sanction of the law under fixed conditions. Professor Newman expresses himself freely on this subject,

iaw under fixed conditions. Professor Newman expresses himself freely on this subject, suggesting the nature of the precautions which should be taken to guard against objectionable use of Enthanasiastic agents, and piainly says he cannot see "how any one can lear abuse if death were legalzied under deliberately planned restrictions."

Mr. Tollemache is also auxious that his views should not be misunderstood on this important question, and in a letter to the Spectator he asserts distinctly that he disapproves of killing a dying man without the dying man's express consent; but, this consent obtained, he thinks the doctors should furnish the means for securing the desired result. "It is open to me," he says, "to hold that if certain processes he thinks the doctors should furnish the means for securing the desired result. "It is open to me," he says, "to hold that if certain processes were gone through—such as the formal examination of the sufferer by a public officer before witnesses, and an affidavit signed by them to the effect that the dying man's consent was given, without external pressure—Euthansia would be no more liable to abuse or fraud (there certainly would not be a stronger motive) than in the case of a will, and no more demoralizing than capital punishment. But it may be quite consistently held that, where these sateguards cannot be obtained the sufferer must be allowed to linger on. Half a loaf, says the proverb, is better than no bread.'

Professor Newman, however, appears to take a broader view on the subject, for, although he layors legal restrictions regarding the practice of Euthanasia, he seems to officially in the practice of Euthanasia, he seems to officially. "But," he says, "to lear to leave a human being to persays, "to lear to leave a human being to persays, "to lear to leave a human being to persays the present of there will perich uselessly for him,

says, "to fear to leave a human being to perish alone, especially at his command, when
else others will perich uselessly for him,
seemed to me like the case, which very often
occurs in sickness, where tending the sick
ruins the health of those around him." The
professor also expresses a desire to have the
commissioners who visit lunatic asylums called on aumoritatively for their sincere opinions on the subject, which certainly hims at
the application of Euthanasia to lunatics, who
would be incapable of giving a legalassent to would be incapable of giving a legal assent to their own summary extinction."