CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1873.

SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET. SECOND LECTURE BY PROFESSOR MILES.

An Analysis of the Character of the Melancholy Prince of Denmark.

The second of the course of lectures by Professor J. W. Miles on the dramas of Shakespeare was delivered last Saturday evening at the Confederate Home, and attracted another refined and appreciative audience. The subject of the evening was Hamlet, and the lecturer began by remarking the rare versatility of Shakespeare's genius as displayed in his leading characterizations, each of which was distinct and dissimilar from all the rest, but was, at the same time, finished and complete, with every shade of taste and temperament minutely portrayed, and every phase of the character presented, although sometimes with but a single touch. To the reader of Shakespeare, who makes a study of one of his leading characters, and becomes aware of the strength and beauty of the portraiture, and then, turning to another and totally different character, finds it portrayed with equal power and delicacy, the effect is similar to that that would be produced upon one who had been long familiar with the beauty of his own country, and ignorant of the existence of any other, if he should afterwards be introduced to other lands and find, after careful and perhaps sceptical exploration, that each was as beautiful as the one he had left, and which he had believed to constitute the whole world. The lecturer also pointed out a higher value in the dramas of Shakespeare than their fund of pleasure and amusement. They were, he said, among those works which constitute what had been happily termed the "volumes paramount" of their tongue These were the works which, rising like monuments above the other literature of the language, illustrated the epoch of literary progress, preserved the purity of the tongue, and reflected the character of the nation, while they discouraged vice and stimulated virtue in all coming generations. Of these "volumes paramount," the English tongue possessed Spencer, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, and the English translation of the Scriptures. There were, however, some little wise fools, who could understand nothing of all this, and who would say, if questioned as to their opinion of the great lights which had from time to time illuminated the literary history of the world, "Oh, I cannot see why Homer should have got such a great reputation as he has, and Milton, for all that he wrote so many thousand lines, he didn't prove anything, and if Bacon dtd write "Shakespeare" I don't think it is much to his credit, it is oftentimes obscure, always tedious, and, on the whole, very coarse and vulgar. As to the obscurity of Shakespeare the lecturer replied, in the language of Chieridge, that we should first be sure that we are not ignorant of the auderstand his ignorance. As to the charge of coarseness or vulgarity, it was admitted that Shakespeare had employed terms, current in his age, which were recognized as indelicate or indecent now, but he was never vicious

it of its tinsel, despicable and abhorrent. Coming to the immediate subject of the lecture, he said that the character of Hamlet was chiefly notable for the subtle psychological analysis which it exhibited. He described the character as that of a high-minded, honorable youth, never devoid of physical courage, and not wanting in other attributes of a zentleman, but with a strongly reflectiv introspective cast of mind which, especially under the pressure of a terribly difficult duty, caused him to be, in action, irresolute and apparently weak. Taking up the play at the scene where the ghost of Hamlet's father has just related to his son the horrible method of his murder, he described the conflict of emotions which agitated Hamlet in the brief interval between the disappearance of the spectre and the entrance of his friends, Horatio and Marcellus. Horror at the "foul and most unnatural murder," detestation of his uncle who had committed it, and filial and loyal love for his murdered father, all urged him to the falfilment of his oaths of revenge by the most speedy and effectual means; but there arose too, a lingering doubt of the authenticity of the ghostly revelation, and his rapid but bewildered thought had brought him no farther than the perception that, in the terrible task he would be called on to fulfil, he must require some dissimulation, when his friends returned. Therefore, he pledges them never to tell or hint of that night's visit from the other world, nor to pretend that they knew aught of him, "how strange or odd so'er I bear myself," and he even begins his dissimulation then and there when he hears the ghostly voice commanding them to swear and speak of the apparition as "this fellow in the cellarage," "old mole," and "truepenny."

in his teachings, and, on the contrary, he

exalted virtue and made vice, by stripping

Coming to the heroine of the drama, the lecturer described the pressure brought to bear upon Ophelia by her worldly-wise brother and father, Laertes and Polonius, to compel her to give up her love for Hamlet, and he described the character of Polonius as that of a man in whom a too keen knowledge of the world had blunted all knowledge of the heart, and the courtier had consumed the man. Ophelia having promised all her father wished, and treachery having intercepted all her lover's missives, he suddenly appears before her and, perhaps in despair at her supposed faithlessness, perhaps in pursuance of a settled plan, he has the manner of a madman. She, frightened, tells her father, and this wise old fool finds out that Hamlet is "mad for love," and rushes to the king with his discovery. Then comes the artiul plans devised to test his madness. Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, Polonius and Ophelia being sent to him as spies to draw him out, and ending by being mystified more than ever, ver an inch deep, upon which was embossed Ophelia unhappily to madness herself. Next were described the accidental arrival of the Nile banks. The cup bore the following inscripstrolling players, the suggestion to Hamlet's mind of a plan to confirm his suspicion of his uncle's crime, the terrible confirmation by means of this plan, and the rest of the sad story till the last catastrophe, when the king the inmates of the Orphanhouse to visit his and queen with Laertes, their willing tool, are involved in the death their treachery had planned for Hamlet alone. The story of the drama was told by the

lecturer rather than read from the text, no long quotations being introduced except the memorable sollloguy in the first scene of act three, and the plot of the tragedy being pointed out only as an ald to the elucidation of the character. Altogether the lecture was a keen analysis and a graphic word-picture of this brilliant, sad, reflective prince, such as was calculated to give the auditor as clear a key to this subtle character as could be presented by the most finshed actor with every accessory of the stage for his assistance.

HAYDN'S CREATION. The Oratorio to be Repeated for the

Widow's Home.

It will be seen by the subjoined letters that the ladies and gentlemen who performed the Creation with so much success, last Wednesday evening, have generously consented to its repetition for the benefit of the Confederate Widows' Home, an institution which, by its obj cts and history, has a peculiarly strong claim upon the people of the city and State: CHARLESTON, March 14, 1873.

Dear Madam-It having been suggested to me that you might not be disinclined to repeat your very successful "Oratorio" of the 12th inst., for the benefit of some charity of our city, permit me, most respectfully, to present the claims of the "Confederate Home," sympathies of our people.

Should you kindly concur in this suggestion, a committee from our board will be most happy to wait upon you to make all necessary with Spain, in connection with the Cuban rearrangements.

I have the honor to be, Madam, With much regard, Your obedient servant, H. GOURDIN. Chairman Executive Committee

Of the Auxiliary Association. To Mrs. B. H. BARBOT.

CHARLESTON, March 15. Dear Sir-In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, I would respectfully state that, on consulting with the ladies and gen tlemen, who so kindly assisted me in the ren dering of "the Oratorio" on the 12th instant a cheerful and cordial response, in which l heartily join, has been made to your request of a repetition of the same, for the benefit of the noble charity which you represent.

I would select Thursday, the 20th instant, for the performance, and would ask a committee of your board to meet me as soon as practicable to perfect the necessary arrange

I remain, very respectfully, yours, B. H. BARBOT. To Mr. H. GOURDIN, Chairman Executive Committee.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Two More New Residences-A Hint to

the City Authorities. Day by day the number of new building projected or in process of erection throughout the city is augmented, and the energy and vigor of the onward march of improvement is thereby constantly illustrated. The peaceful serenity of the vacant lot on the south side of Wentworth street, next east of Smith street, has been recently disturbed by piles of lumber, brick and mortar, and it will shortly become the site of a neat two and a half story wooden residence, with a street front fortysix feet long, double piazzas and a pitched elate roof. It will be thirty-six feet deep, and will also have double plazzas on the rear. It will have three square rooms, with dressing rooms and pantries on each of the two first floors, and three attic rooms. A kitchen will be attached to the rear. The house is building by Mr. J. H. Houston for Mr. W. F. Butler. and will be finished during the latter part of

May. The same builder has just completed a two and a half story wooden residence for Mr. O. E. Johnson, of the clothing firm of O. E. & A. S. Johnson, at No. 27 Pitt street, west side, near Wentworth. This building stands with a gable twenty-six feet long, fronting the street, and extends backwards seventy feet. It is covered by a pitched tin roof, and has double piazzas on the south front. It contains twelve cooms, with dressing-rooms and pantries, a has a kitchen attached to the rear.

The walls of the brick store on the east side of East Bay street, next north of the southernmost avenue to Boyce's wharves, which was destroyed by fire several years ago, have been pulled down and the bricks cleaned and piled. It is probable that a new store will soon rise upon this site.

On the south side of Wentworth street, opposite Glebe, is an old wooden rookery, which maintains a tumbling attitude, and doubtless would have fallen long ago were it not supported by a series of props. The dangerous condition of this building invites the action of the city authorities to have it pulled down.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Summerville down train was delayed about two hours on Sunday morning by a slight accident that occurred at the Nineteen-Mile Turnout. The Columbia freight train No. 2 had stopped at that place to put out freight, and was a good deal behind time. The paymaster's train was going up behind it, and the engineer not knowing of the delay, and the morning being very foggy, ran into the freight train just at the turnout. The conductor's car and one box car of the freight train were knocked to pleces and several box cars slightly injured. The smoke-stack of the engine of the paymaster's train was knocked off, and the cowcatcher somewhat battered, but otherwise that train escaped lujury. The Summerville train was stopped just in time to prevent an accident to it, and was obliged to remain at the turnout until the debris of the broken cars could be cleared from the track. The down passenger train, between Augusta

and Branchville, was detained a few hours last Saturday night by the blowing out of the boiler plug of the locomotive.

## A PLEASING INCIDENT.

Professor Cromwell's art entertainments closed on Saturday evening. He expressed his thanks to a crowded house for the generous patronage received here. During the performance, one of the boys from the Orphanhouse ascended the stage and placed a square box in the Professor's hands, on which lay a note. The contents proved to be a handsome silver cup, about four Inches bigb, and lined with gold, with the bottom rim of frosted sila representation of herons stalking on the tion: "Professor G. R. Cromwell, from his friends in the Orphanhouse, Charleston, S. C., March, 1873." The Professor, twice during his engagement, extended an invitation to entertainments, and it was in gratitude for these favors that the gift, mentioned above was offered, as the contents of the letter which accompanied it will show:

CHARLESTON, Merch 15, 1873.

The little ones of the Orphanhouse beg to return their sincere thanks to Professor Cromwell for his sindness an isympathy, and their teachers—his and their friends—request the scenarios of the little programment. the acceptance of the little memento en-

closed in the accompanying box.

Many other presents have been given Professor Cromwell, both here and abroad,
among them, one from a lady of this city for his wife, consisting of a costly camel's hair shawl, embroidered in gold thread and crimson floss. The Professor left tast evening with his machinery on the Dictator for Savannah, where he will open to-night.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

HIS REASONS FOR POSTPONING HIS SOUTHERN TRIP EXPLAINED.

No Cabinet Reconstruction-An Un changed Financial Policy-Cuba to Gain her Independence Within the Present Year-The Samana Bay Scheme to Bring About Annexation-Utah's Saints to Obey the Laws-The Louisiana Muddle and the Indian

A correspondent of the New York Herald rolesses to have had an interview with President Grant on the leading topics of the day, in which, according to his account, the President expressed himself satisfied that the present Cabinet did not need reconstruction, as one that appeals directly to the hearts and nor would the withdrawal of Mr. Boutwell change the financial policy of the country or embarrass its business. In reply to a question whether trouble might not be anticipated volt, the President said :

Oh, no, sir! We hope for the success of the Republic in Spale. As far as consistent with our general international duties we wish to encourage the Spanish Republic; but at the same time we are not insensible to the claims of the Cubans upon our sympathies, and from Impression that before the end of the present THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA WILL BE ESTAB-

LISHED. I think so because it appears that Spain can no longer furnish the fresh supplies of troops necessary to hold the insurgents within the limits to which they have been confined for the last two or three years. Nor can I perceive any possible advantage to the Spanish Republic from an indefinite prolongation of this war against the Cupans under existing circumstances.

Reporter. But do you anticipate no trouble

unt of this St. Domingo, (Samana Bay

NO TROUBLE WITH THE BLACK REPUBLIC. The President. None in the world. I suppose the men of that company are practical business men, and will not seedlessly get in-volved in expensive difficulties. I expect, too, in the course of the next ten or fifteen years, that this company will have made such progress in developments of the great resources of that fine country that our government and people will annex it, as a bargain, at ten or fifteen millions of dollars, when we might have secured it a year ago for a million and a half—I mean the Dominican Republic. In any event we desire peace, and expect no troubl with Hayti.

Reporter. Coming nearer home, we regret the circumstances which have compelled you to relinquish your contemplated Southern tour of observation. It is the general opinion that such an excursion would do much to reconcile all classes of the Southern people to the stand results of the war, and to harmonize the fixed results of the war, and to harmonize he North and the South, and that it would not fail to strengthen your administration in the reconstructed States. But I see from the morning papers that this trip is indefinitely

The President. Yes, sir, and I regret it, too. I had designed, with some members of the cabinet, a trip of four or five weeks' dura-tion, embracing all, or nearly all, the Southern States, and, assured everywhere of a genrous welcome. I anticipated much pleasure and good results from the journey to all concerned; but the pressure of public business and other things have compelled me to give it up. My private affairs, too, need some little attention, and for this purpose, with the first opportunity, I shall make

A SHORT VISIT TO ST. LOUIS. Reporter. 'Then I would urge you, Mr. President, to continue your journey westward to Sau Francisco; for the wonders that have een accomplished in the settlement a elopment of all that vast region from Nebras to California and Oregon, since you were there eighteen or twenty years ago, are among the special wonders of the world. The President. That is true. But the same

reasons which cut me off in the South stop me Reporter. Why, sir, to see what these Mormons have made of those deserts of Ulah of barparism, polygamy, is a fearful thing.

THE SAINTS MUST OBEY THE LAWS. The President. It is so; and while as to all other people we are disposed not only to be nst, but generous, those people of Utah must

they must obey the laws.

Reporter. I suppose, however, that you expect no further trouble with the Mormons?

The President. Not it they act wisely; but they must obey the laws.

Reporter. And with regard to Louisiana-is that trouble, Mr. President, all over? POLICY TOWARDS LOUISIANA.

The President. I hope so. My policy there, too, has been simply the execution of the laws and the recognition of the judgment of the courts. In the present situation I do not apprehend any further trouble in that quarter.

Reporter. And the Indians? Peace, I belleve, has been made with Captain Jack, and our Indian wars are over. From some obser-vations out West it appeared to me you were getting along very well with our red brethren. The President. All these things require a little time. The great difficulty in

A POLICY OF HUMANITY WITH THE INDIANS as been, and is, the prevailing prejudices of our irontier whites against these poor savages, where the opinon prevails that the best thing that can be done with an Indian is to kill him A humane policy meets with many obstruc-tions; but it is succeeding so well as to en courage us in the belief that it is destined to be a complete success. I have great faith in it.

The reporter then retired. The conclusions from this conversation are that no immediate change in the Cabinet beyond the secretary of the treasury is contemplated; that the general policy of the administration will not be changed; that the President believes in the as of the Cubans: that he intends to hold the Mormons to a strict account; that he be-lieves the troubles in the South are over, and that he expects nothing to occur requiring a meeting of Congress till December next.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-A New York medical expert pronounce George Francis Train insune.

The body of Bishop McIlvaine, who died at Florence, will be brought home.

The epizooty is in San Francisco, and

stage contractors are using Indian pontes. -Ex-King Amadeus has formally resumed his right as an Italian citizen. -Tue Alabama Legislature, a Republican body, has rejected a civil rights bill similar to

—No strike is anticipated by the New York bricklayers or hod carriers. They are satisfied with their present wages and hours. house, will succeed General Jones, as postmaster at New York.

-The bank books of Henry Menager, the sawdust or counterfelt greenback swinder, arrested in New York on Friday, show that he has done business amounting to one thou-sand dollars per week since January 1st.

The British ship John Parker, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with 3513 bales of cotton, 6000 staves, and 2000 sacks of oil cake, took fire in Southwest Pass, Louislana, on Friday, and was scuttled and sunk on the

-Arthur Chambers and George Seddons, two New York roughs, while arranging in that city on Friday evening for a fight on May 21st became engaged in a dispute, which, leading finally to blows, resulted in Seddons retiring with a bloody noise and Chambers with his

forehead disfigured and a black eye.

—The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine has passed a resolution forbidding those of its members, not regular losurance physicians, from issuing certificates of the health of patients except by the patient's consent, and the payment of five dollars by the insurance company benefited.

—the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cincinnati have informally resolved, in behalf of the churches of the city, to offer their services in conducting bring the body home from Italy for interment. The lamily of the deceased have not yet returned an answer to the proposition.

"MIDDLEMARCH."

The Place Assigned to "George Eliot' by a French Critic.

The Revue des Deux Mondes of February 1. 1873, devotes twenty-three pages to a review of George Eliot's new nove', "Middlemarch," under the title "Le Roman de la Vie de Province en Angletorre," The writer (Th. Bentzon) gives a clever sketch of the book, with copious extracts, and concludes with the following summary.

George Eliot is certainly not deficient in scholarship, talent or brilliancy, nor does she lack fertility in invention. Few English writers equal her in power. In some points she fails—as, for instance, in the signal misuse of medical and physiological terms.

We find in this interminable romance genre

pictures worthy of observation through a mag-nifying glass, even in the most highly wrought nifying glass, even in the most highly wrought scones. Her long nurrations of electoral canvasses even silence criticism, so strongly do they recommend themselves to notice by their keen and delicate study of human ambitions and weaknesses; above all by a judicious mingling of philanthropy and prudent reserve when political reform and social advancement are under discussion; but all these noble and substantial, delicate and visible qualities are not records to redeen a flagrant contempt for the enough to redeem a flagrant contempt for the essential rules of art. "Middlemarch" is composed of disconnected

chapters thrown together apparently by chance. producing unjustifiable incoherence. This may in part be excused by the fact that the book was published in parts, a meth least inconvenience is weariness to the reader. The reader must be reconciled, teo, to the dullness of provincial life in England, and should remember this study is only a back-ground to an interesting and glowing picture

made still more so by contrast.

In order to merit a place among novelists of the first rank George Elliot must recognize the truth that the first condition of beauty is to respect the main rest of the structure hefers. perfect the main part of the structure before elaborating its ornament; and that perfection detail will not supply deficiency in plan foreover, that the real is not annulled by alliance with the ideal. It has often been said, but cannot too often be repeated, the ideal is not above nature; it forms part of the truth; it is indispensable to all superior work. George Eliot has not accepted this immortal precept, but has deliberately put observation above imagination, and subjected to unpitying analysis all that belongs to passion. se and fancy. For this reason we must withhold from her in our opinion a place among the world's greatest novelists.

HOTEL ARRIVALS -- MARCH 15 AND 16.

Charleston.

Y S Patton, Nashville; E D Adams and lady, Mrs J M Sta'esburg, kiss Bella Shaw, Philadel phia; D L Pringle, Georget wn; C H Knowlton F Benerker, J C Wilson, Miss Wilson, E L Bates. P McCarty, - Muller, A A Law. C M Vall and lady, Miss Vail, J G Albert and lady, F II North, G C Hoadley, Miss R W Waite, F O'Neld, E Bendsall and lady, Mrs J D Russell. New York; John Letchwood, Philadelphia; L H Gregory and lady, Berlin, Conn; G H Fenno and Lidy, Mrs C R Lancaster, Miss E F Blair, Boston; R A Eichelberger, South Carolina; J B Fzell and lady, B J Boone, J I Neagle, Columbia: G A Seymour, J Pass, H B Alnsworth, Georgia; J W Brown, V rginia; E A Loalis, E & Prescott, Chicago; W F Johnson, Balti nore; G Arma, Chicopee; F a Tuttle, Colonel D I Carpenter, New Haven; J Lightfoot lady and hild, Mrs S L Ganigues, Germantown; A D Easter and lady, H B Easton, Fall River; W W Wilson ady, 2 children and nurse, Boston; Mrs Bagg, Utlea: S Hord, Kentucky: T Edmondston, London Miss J F Russell, the Misses Bunting. New York; H Keep and lady, Mrs C C Peck, Chicago; R F Slaught, Jr, New York; W L Pease, lady and child, Elgin. Ili; O O Smythe and lady, U S A; A W and W B l'ouglas, Lockport, N Y; M S Anderson Aiken; Marshal Phillips, Philadelphia; A A Cl sby Edgefield; Geo Barrie, B Gorman, Thos D Malone Philadelphia; W H and E L Fearing, C A Matlack Jr. B Ollendorf, W Alsop and lady, W F Hali and lady, Miss Fannie Hail, New York; O M Paulison and lady, Passaic, N J; W U Blackwood, North Carolina; D P Heays, U S Engineer; EP Greene, lady and child, New York: T F Tillinghast, Mississippi; J B Grier, Pennsylvania; A D Powell, Verm m; Frank Rowell, Boston; J F Donody, Darien, | country till Monday. It is expected that Par-Ga; N W Becker, New York; W P Vamtess, U S A A H 1.022 and lady, Mrs & Reed, Miss G Lancaster, Chicago; Fa at and servant, Columbia, H F Robinson, Memphis; J A parier ant lady, H H D By on, South Carolina; Thomas A Tobin, Ja Lymington, Jr, Miss Lymington, C T Goadby, New York; Rev F W Zabriskie, Connectiont; Miss Hunter, Master Hunter, New York; E B Dox, Ge nevs, N Y; P D Brown, New York; W H Manbey. New Jersey; J O Russell, Miss A J Russell, Mr Lewis, Massachusette, L Pauling, Brooklyn.

Pavilion. George W Bowman, New York; S W Brown West Troy, N Y; J Craig, City; M S Sams, B S Whaley, Charleston County; W J McKerall, Marion; E Grover, D M Taylor, Philadelphia; J W Biles, New York; J W Watkins, Brooklyn; J W Mose ey. South Carolina; S.J. Walton, W.S. Brand, S.E. Walton, Northeastern Railroad; Jerome P. Moseley, South Carolina; S J Walton, W S Brand, S E Walton, Northesistern Railroad; Jerome P Chase, Florence: Dr L Moses, Savannah; W H Ferguson, Detrol'; A S Tunned, Philadelphia; George E Butchell, Clarendon; General Q A Glimore and laly, United States Army; Samuel Giles, George A Platt, Graniteville; W H Peck, New York; Mrs Dr Bossard, Sumter; W H McDonald, Key West; A Knox, L B Wheelock, Mount Pleasant; H R Moody, Marion; Harry Sparnick, Alken; M Cantwell, South Carolina; J Pauling Browklyn; Peter J Brown, New York; W H Mawbey, Newark; T E McIver, Wilmington.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-The Georgetown fire department under went, last Monday, a successful examination.

—Mr. V. McBee Burges, a brickmason of Laurens, was killed recently by a fall from a

adder. Mr. Wm. Blakely, Esq., a most worthy citizen of Laurens, died on the 10th instant, aged seventy-tour years.

—Mr. J. F. Darlington announces his re-

tirement from the position of editor and pro-prietor of the Mariboro' Times. mr. Edwin McTrary, an old and valued citizen of Laurens, died on the 13th ult., aged sixty-five years.

The dwelling of Mr. John Chumbler, of

The dwelling of Mr. John Chumbler, of Pickens County, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last, Mr. Chumbler losing everything he possessed in the world.

The dwelling of Dr. Donald, at Grove Station, on the Greenville and Columbia Rillroad, was consumed by an accidental fire a few days ago. A portion of the lumiture was saved.

aved.

—The Southern-bound local freight train on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad collided with a special train going north on the Columbia and Augusta Road, on the morning of the 13th, wrecking five cars and tearing up the track. The only person intearing up the track. The only person in-

tearing up the track. The only person injured was the fireman.

—At a meeting last Thursday evening of the new fire engine company of Greenville, the following gentlemen were eleced: Rev. Ellison Capers, president; W. P. Sudduth vice-president; Samuel Mauldin, secretary and treasurer; J. L. Hawkins, F. B. McBee, John Keenan and Manning Higgins, directors, Rev. Mr. Capers, however, declined the presidency.

—The cotton buyers at Newberry have held a meeting for the purpose of resisting any

a meeting for the purpose of resisting any combination of moneyed men in New York, whose object is to depress the price of cotton. whose object is to depress the pitte of cotton. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the fact that much cotton had been bought by the citizens of the State for future delivery, an citizens of the State for luture delivery, an amount in excess of the remainder of the crop now unsold, and that the buyers have it in their power to advance the price within the next sixty days; also appealing to the buyers throughout the State to organize and act in conjunction with this movement, and help defeat the New York combination. defeat the New York combination.

-A fracas occurred in the capital building A fracas occurred in the capital building at Atlanta last Thursday between Alfred Doyal, a guard at the capital, and John Kendrick, of Atlanta. It appears that the latter was intoxicated and boisterous, and Doyal interfered to quiet him, after which they came to blows, and finally to pistol practice. Kendrick fired twice and Doyal three times, and both were hit once. Neither of the wounds are serious, however, and both are now doing well.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

DISRAELI AND DERBY DECLINE TO FORM THE NEW CABINET.

Granville to be Premier-An Appeal to the Country Probable.

London, March 14-11 P. M. Mr. Disraell is still reluctant to assume the responsibility of organizing a new govern-

It was positively asserted at the Carlton Club, this afternoon, that one thing is settled, namely: If the Conservatives take office, Disraell will not be the premier, and that Mr. Disraell will inform the Oneen to-morrow that it is impossible for him to form a ministry, and will suggest that the task be entrusted to Earl Derby, who has the support of the old Whigs. In the Reform Club, the belief is that the chances for a return of the Conservatives to power are sinking, and that Gladstone, in a few days, will withdraw his resignation. All parties are opposed to a dissolu tion of Parliament. At the cabinet councils held on Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. Gladstone repeatedly expressed a wish to retire to private life, and his colleagues used every argument in their power to dissuade him

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Disraell told the Queen yesterday he was not prepared to form a Cabinet. The Gazette is confident. under the circumstances, that Gladstone will be recalled to the head of the government. The Globe declares the latter assumption unwarranted. Lords Derby and Cairnes cannot reach London until to-morrow, and meantime nothing can be determined, and all talk on the subject of the future ministry must be

pure speculation. Conservative leaders object to take office while their party is in a minority of ninety in the House of Commons. If Disraeli ultimatel; declines the task of creating a new Cabinet it is probable that an appeal-which both parties heritate to initiate-will be made to the country. It is said that in the event of the dissolution of Parliament, Hon. John Bright, will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 14. New York World Special: The Earl of Derby is trying to form a cabinet, composed of himself as premier; Disraell, chancellor of the exchequer; Ward Hunt, home secretary; Northcote, secretary for India; Gathorne Hardy, foreign secretary; the Marquis of Salisbury, president of the council, and Cairns, lord chancellor. Lord Derby's success is doubtful. If he falls Lord Granville's scratch cabinet will come in, and end with an appeal to the coun-

London, March 15-Noon.

Lord Derby has arrived from Paris, and has and a long conference with Digraeli. It is probable that Disraeli will accept the office finish the business of the session by June, and dissolve the Parliament. The Conservatives all over the country are confident of the result of the election.

Latest-Disraeli Declines. London, March 15-3 P. M.

Disraell waited on the Queen, giving her the reasons impelling him to decline the office. Derby concurs with Disraeli that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming a government at this time. EVENING. - Derby and Disraell have declined the responsibility of forming a new ministry. Nothing definite has transpired since this announcement It is rumored that Granville will be premier, and Cardwell chancellor of the exchequer. Gladstone has gone to the

GLADSTONE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Leading Measures of his Government-The Irish University Bill-. Why the Ministry was Defeated.

At a banquet given to a leading politician, on the evening of March 5, Mr. Gladstone, in the course of a speech, adverted to the Irish educational bill, and intimated that the government would gladly accept all valuable amendments, and would even consent to modifications which would not better the bill in order to avoid the adoption of any worse measure. In concluding his remarks upon this subject. Mr. Gladstone said:

"When the hour for the dissolution of the ministry arrives, we will be ready to retire, but we will not needlessly abandon our posts." On Tuesday evening, in a very full house, although about one-fourth of the members were absent, the Irish education bill was were absent, the Irish education bill was brought to a voic, resulting in 284 for the measure, and 287 against it—a majority of only three against the government. But Mr. Gladstone has chosen to regard this adverse vote as indicating that "the hour for the disdution of the ministry" has arrived, and has accordingly presented the resignation of him-self and his colleagues to the Queen.

GLADSTONE'S ACCESSION TO POWER. On the 25th of February, 1868, the late Earl Derby resigned the premiership into the lands of Mr. Disraeli, who forthwith devoted all his energies to the perfection of the re-form measures inaugurated under the leader ship of his predecessor, by which the valives hoped to satisfy the clamors of the people and maintain their hold on office. Mr. Disraell's skilful strategy carried him successhis acrises skilli strategy carried him success-fully through the ordeal; and it was not until the Liberal leader, Mr. Gladstone, introduced, on March 30, 1868, a resolution declaring withat the Irish Church, as an establishment, should cease to exist," that the premier found his hold upon the majority of the House of Commons weakening. Mr. Gladstone's resolution passed the Commons on the 30th of April, by the decided majority of 65 votes. As it was evident that the House of voter. As it was evident that the House of Lords would acquiece in such a radical measure only in answer to a very strong pressure from the House of Commons, and Mr. Gladstone desired time to mature his plans and feel the temper of the country, he did not urge the immediate resignation of the Disraeli ministry, but contented himself with the pasministry, but contented himself with the passage of a bill restraining the ministry from making any new appointments to fill vacancies, and the building, rebuilding, or enlarging of any church edifices or property in freland during the year ending August 1, 1869.

Parliament was prorogued to July, and in November following a general election for members of the House of Commons was held, resulting, after a most exciting canvass, in the return of a Liberal majority of about one hundred and twelve. Mr. Disraeli did not walt for the opening of Parliament, but resigned on December 2, 1868, and a new ministry was formed on December 9, with Mr. Gladstone as premier—a task of extreme difficulty, age of a bill restraining the ministry from

tone as premier-a task of extreme difficulty, owing to the fact that Parliament was not i session, and Mr. Gladstone's following was made up of several factions, the leaders of which differed widely on many of the vital questions which were to be agitated.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCE was the first measure towards which Mr. Gladwas the first measure towards which Mr. Glad-stone turned his attention. A bill to this effect was introduced in the Commons on March 1, 1869, and passed a second reading, after a long and excited debate, on the 24th of the same month, by a vote of 368 to 250, show-ing a ministerial majority of 118. When the measure reached the House of Lords it encountered bitter opposition, and was very essentially modified as to its cardi-nal principles. Nearly all the amendments,

was very essentially modified as to its cardinal principles. Nearly all the amendments, however, were rejected by the Commons, to the great indignation of the upper house, but a compromise was finally effected, and the bill, only slightly modified, finally passed both

houses, and received the Queen's assent on the 26th of July.

FURTHER IRISH REFORM MEASURES. During 1870 Mr. Gladstone maintained his

During 1870 Mr. Gladstone maintained his position, aithough his large majority in the Commons was weakened. The measures introduced and pressed to a passage by him during the year were numerous and important, and bore principally upon the vexatious Irish question. Among these were the Irish peace preservation bill, a very stringent measure, and the Irish land reform bill, which was assailed as incomplete and needlessly obtained. assailed as incomplete and needlessly objectionable. They were not passed without un dergoing material amendments, which in dergoing material amenuments, which in some cases effected considerable changes in their character, but they were finally passed by a large majority in the House of Commons and a small majority in the House of Lords. Other important measures of the Gladstone ministry were the act for the promotion of elementary education, passed in 1870; the settlement of the Alabama question (which was bitterly assailed by the opposition;) the abolition of the purchase system in the army

(effected by Royal warrant;) and a new and improved system of elections.

Meanwhile the ministry has had on its hands several vexations foreign issues. The refusal of France in 1871 to renew the commercial treaty between the two governments presented a difficulty which was only recently bridged over, and the course of Russia in Central Asia has led to complications which central Asse has lest to Compinations which are still unsettled. The policy pursued by the government in both these cases has afforded a fitting commentary upon the great tailing off in the foreign influence of Great Britain, for which the Gladstone Government has been held by its antagonists as in great measure responsible. THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

upon which the Gladstone ministry has finally ustained defeat, was intended to remedy on of the most grievous evils which is still in-flicted upon Ireland, and the ministry were determined to press it through Parliament is possible. It had special reference to Trinity College, Dublin, and by the tenth section it was "forbidden to impose on any person for any purpose any religions test or qualificand to make the taking of orders a condition of holding any emolument." The eleventh section provided that 'on and after the first day of January, 1875, the council shall have power to question, reprimand, or punish by suspension, deprivation, or otherwise, any professor, teacher, examiner, or other perso brolessor, pacier, calminer, of this person having authority in the university, who, when in discharge of his functions as a university officer, may, by word of mouth, writing, or otherwise, be held by them to have willnily given affence to the religious convictions of any member of the university." This was the most objectionally clause in the measure, and most obj-cilonable clause in the measure, and the one which has led to the flerce struggle resulting in Mr. Gladstone's defeat. The bill encountered the opposition even of the Catholic bishops, and thus found favor only in the ranks of the Premier's staunchest adhe-rents. The defeat which he sustained by the small majority of three votes has brought hi dministration to an abrupt and unexpected

THE RETIRING MINISTRY.

The following is a list of the Gladstone Ministry at the time of his defeat:

Premier and First Lord of the Treasury-Lord High Chancellor-Lord Selborne (Sir Roundell Palmer.)

Lord President of the Council-Marquis of Lord Privy Seal-Viscount Halifax. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Robert Lowe. Home Secretary—Henry Austin Bruce. Foreign \*\*ecretary—Earl Granville. Colonial Secretary—Earl Kimberly. Secretary of War—Edward Cardwell. Ludian Secretary. Data Arguil

Indian Secretary—Dake Argyll.
First Lord of the Admiralty—George President of the Board of Trade—Chichester Chief Secretary for Ireland—Marquis of Har

Postmaster-General—William Monsell. President of the Poor-Law Board—Jame

Member of the Cabinet without a portfolio-William E. Foster.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON. Pardon of Carolina Ku-Klux.

WASHINGTON, March 16.
Pardons have been issued by the President to John C. Robinson, of South Carolina, and Wm. C. DuPriest, of North Carolina. Both were convicted of Ku-Kiuxism and sentenced to two years in the Albany penitentiary. The former had served six and the latter eighteen months.

Practical Assertions of Women's Rights. In a recent examination for promotions in the internal revenue burean, under the civil service rules, one lady received a fourth-class clerkship—eighteen hundred dollars—another a third-class—sixteen hundred—while of ten ther persons appointed to second-class clerksix are women. Miss Seavy, who se suips, six are women. Zies Jesvy, who secured the fourth-class clerkship, has been employed in the office for over ten years, and for several years has had exclusive charge and direction of the copying division. Fight for a Postmaster.

The fight is renewed with fierceness over The fight is renewed with nercentess over the Chattanooga postmastership. Captain A. G. Sharp was on Thursday confirmed by the Senate, in place of Hendrick, the incumbent, whose friends in force are now here. They will endeavor to induce the Senate to reconwill endeavote by which Sharp was confirmed; and if they fail in this, will prefer charges against him to the President. Miscellaneous.

Commodore W. K. Latimer is dead. Boutwell will continue as secretary three or four days. Judge Richardson's friends are not so confident.

The bondsmen of James P. Milner, collector of the Fifth Maryland District, withrew their bonds, and Milner was jalled on the charge of

misappropriation of public money.

The currency balance in the treasury is now The currency balance in the treasury one and a half millions—the figures being one and a half millions—the figures being one and a half many years. The out ower than for a great many years. The outstanding legal tender notes are \$357,155,600.

FOSTER'S FINAL DOOM.

NEW YORK, March 15. The private secretary of Governor Dix has announced to the sheriff that the governor announced to the storm or. Tyng, saying had written a letter to Kev. Dr. Tyng, saying that the public safety and justice demanded the execution of Fosier, the car-book murderer. The deputy sheriffs are now guarding him in the Tombs. The first news of the decision ran from lip to lip like wildfre. The evening papers sent out extras with the brief and fatal announcement, and it was the all absorbing topic of the evening. The general expression of online is symmetry for the culexpression of opinion is sympathy for the cul-prit, coupled with a belief that his death is a public necessity in order to make street ruflanism dangerous to ruffians, as it now is to

A DESPERATE SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15. Thomas F. Anderson, cashier of Lamber-on's Bank, at Franklin, Penn., one of the oldest cashiers in the oil regions, yesterday opened the bank as usual, waited on several customers, took all the special deposits and bills receivable out of the vault and put them on the fire, ran home, drew a pistol in the presence of his wife, told her he was going to presence of his whie, told her he was going to commit an awful act, rushed into the yard and blew his brains out. It is not known what amount was destroyed in the fire, but thirty-eight thousand deliars in United States bonds was in the mass. Anderson had been carrying a large amount of over drafts for the accommodation of his friends, and was crazed odation of his friends, and was crazed by the dread of impending exposure.

A GREAT CHICKEN DISPUTE.

During the past week quite a spirited chicken battle has been waged in Macon. Twentyone cocks were shown, and nineteen matched. Atlanta was represented by Pen Bedell; Macon by Messrs. Jchn Barclay and Black Johnson. The betting was very heavy, Atlanta's friends showing large margins, which were covered by Macon's. Victory hung wavering for a long time, until at last it awarded the meed to Atlanta, who scored eleven out of nineteen, winning the main. There was an immense crowd in attendance and a great deal of excitement manifested. and a great deal of excitement manifested, yet the ulmost good order prevalled on the ground. Considerable sums of money changed hands in layor of Atlanta.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

ITS HALLOWED INFLUENCES AND AB-SOCIATIONS.

The Observance of the Festival in Charleston.

The seventeenth of March is something more than the anniversary of a patron saint; it has assumed the grander significance of a national festival, and is the channel through which pours the fondest hopes and noblest aspirations of a people who love their native land with a passionate idolatry which finds no parallel elsewhere. Ages of oppression and humiliation, the treachery of false friends, the vindictiveness of open enemies. the flercest chastisement of the sword and the torch, and all the awful agonies of an unequal struggle against overwhelming odds, have apparently only served to intensify this love and intertwine it with the very fibres of national being. Revealing itself more or less at all times and under all circumstances, it yet seems to receive a fresh impetus on this day. The glories and the wrongs of Ireland are then invested with a stronger power, and remembering the one and the other, the sons and daughters of the green island approach the altar of their country with warmer devotion, and renew their vows of eternal fidelity with more resolute purpose. Recalling what Ireland has been, feeling what Ireland is, they dedicate themselves afresh to her cause, and in spite of the disaster and disappointment which have attended every effort for redemption thus far, they look forward anxiously yet confidently to the hour when the fetters of tyranny, the clogs of prejudice effall fall away, and Ireland take her

place among the nations of the earth. Enshriped, then, in religion and in patriotism, St. Patrick's Day deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance, and honored with whatever ceremonial shall best express its

meaning. How the festival will be observed in Charleston the readers of THE NEWS have already been informed. While many of our friends are reading these lines at their breakfast tables, the various Irish organizations will be mustering for parade under the green banner at Hibernian Hall, and the day, begun with religlous solemnities, will be closed amid the joyous festivities of convivial gatherings.

THE COURTS.

The State Supreme Court. E. M. Kirkpatrick vs. Atkinson. Appeal dismissed. Opinion by Willard, A. J. M. M. Kirkland, administrator, vs. T. K. Cureton, executor. Appeal dismissed. Opin-

ion by Willard, A. J. Alston vs. Alston. Motion dismissed. Opin-

ion by Moses, C. J. United States Supreme Court. In the proceedings of the United States Supreme Court on Friday last we find the fol-

No. 162. State ex rel. James Bobb, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Gurney, treesurer, &c.; No. 163. State ex rel. Theodore D. Wagner, plaintiffs in error, vs. John K. Stell, treasurer, &c. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. W. W. Boyce, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, by Mr. D. H. Chamlain, for the defendants in error, and conluded by Mr. B. B. Curtis for the plaintiffs in error.

Court of Common Pleas.

An extra term of the Court of Celumbia Pleas, recently ordered by Judge Graham will commence this morning. The chiect of this term is to clear the dockets of all unfinished business so that there will be no old cases left for trial at the next regular term of the court. At the end of the extra term the doekets will be clear for the first time in twenty obviate the necessity of holding a regular term in June next. This being St. Patrick's Day, the only business that will be transacted will

be the organization of the juries. Mayor's Court. D. Keenan, for careless driving and breaking a buggy, was fined two dollars with the costs of the repairs. Wm. Bradley, for lying drunk in the streets, was given thirty days in the House of Correction. Joseph Mitchell, colored, for being drunk and disorderly, was given his choice between a fine of two dollars and spending twenty days in jail. James Croning, for the same offence, and also resisting officer, was fined two dollars. Jeremiah Crowley, for the same offence, was fined three dollars. James Murphy, for being drunk and unable to take care of himself, was fined one dollar. S. W. Kingston, for being disorderly and disturbing the peace, was fined five dollars. Seabrook Mills, colored, for stealing poultry, was given twenty days in the House

disposing improperly of night soil, was referred to the city registrar. Trial Justices' Courts. Ellas Webb, colored, was fined one dollar and costs, on Saturday, by Trial Justice Dover,

of Correction. The case of Thomas Grant, for

for beating a colored boy.

John McCall, colored, was bound over on Saturday, by Trial Justice Howard, for trial before the Inferior Court on a charge of pulling a revolver upon another colored man.

Jerry Boyd, John Thayer, Clarence Rose and William Flagg, colored, were bound over by Trial Justice Howard for trial on a charge of breaking into the barber shop of William Stevens, colored, and stealing a lot of pictures and other articles. The case against Jerry Boyd was afterward not prossed, that he might turn State's witness against the

others.
Michael Nolan, for committing an assault
Michael Was also fined five dollars and and battery, was also fined fi costs by the same trial justice. NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 16.

Specie shipments to day were over half a sillion. The bank statement shows: Loans decrease two and three-eights millions; legal tenders three-quarter millions; deposits de-crease three and half millions; specie decrease quarter of a million.

THE GERMANS TO LEAVE FRANCE.

PARIS, March 16 A treaty has been signed to the effect that France pay the last instalment of the war in-demnity on the 5th of September, when Germany will evacuate the French territory, including Belfort.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, March 16.
Probabilities: For Monday, in the Eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic States there will prevail northerly winds with clear weather. For the Middle States there will be northwest winds and clear weather. For New York and the New England States partly cloudy and clear weather with northwest winds. Cautionary signals continue on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—One of the most important improvements ever periected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co. in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a pisno of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning. The instrument was lately introduced at a musical solree in Baitimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present.—Boston Journal. A REMARKABLE INVENTION .- One of the