

One of Our Dangers.

At this season of commencements—when we see and read so much of the interesting exercises and concluding ceremonies at the graduation of the youth of the country, the coming men and women—we cannot but urge upon parents the vast benefit of this training and equipment for the field of active life. Poverty has overtaken our people, and prosperity has for the time left us. Uncertainty, disappointment and frequent failure attend our labors, however earnest and devoted. We are in the midst of trying times, and the difficulties of giving education to the young are very great and discouraging. But let us fully appreciate the importance of the preparation, and do all that may be done, assured that the harvest will certainly be great. There is no greater or more permanent evil attendant on parents than the failure to educate, and the degradation of ignorance. "Knowledge is power," and the force of the human mind, if exercised, has no limit to its improvement. Honest and systematic labor in the paths of learning and mental achievements often makes men of capacity, at first ordinary, become great. The trained student has the same advantage over the untrained as the practiced pugilist or gymnast has over persons of common physique, without exercise. One of the greatest dangers of the South is degeneracy and inferiority in the education of the young. We, therefore, take occasion to impress upon all the grave duty of doing all that is possible in this direction—for the sake of the country, as well as their own posterity.

General Sherman is not always as discreet as he should be toward the President he serves. While addressing the graduating class at West Point, a few days since, he blunderingly said that "the soldier should disregard all ideas of the pursuit of wealth. Glory is the soldier's wealth; that is true now, and will be until the end of time." Such language from such a source would seem to imply a pointed disrespect for the great soldier at the White House, or at least at the White House, when not in the gift cottage at Long Branch. Gen. Grant has deservedly the reputation of being a soldier, but he never pursued the enemy with half the ardor that he has devoted to the pursuit of wealth. Referring to the incident above related, the New York Sun says: "Gen. Grant got a number of rich men to subscribe for a gift to Gen. Sherman, and then, getting the money into his own control, applied the greater part of it to the purchase for Sherman, at the rate of \$65,000, of his own house in Washington, which he had just before sold to another man for \$40,000. It is not surprising that the memory of that little transaction should linger in the mind of the General of the Army, prompting him to observations as keen and wholesome as those which we have quoted above." Moreover, if any person is to be censured more than another for the salary grab, that person is surely Grant. By signing the bill he made the fraud effective.

Mortality statistics show that the popular notion that negroes are more able than the whites to resist the attacks of malarious diseases, is erroneous. In Alabama, the races are nearly equal, 521,000 whites to 475,000 negroes; yet the last census shows that while there were 4,500 deaths among the whites, there were 6,000 among the negroes. The measles carried off 281 negroes to 122 whites; the typhoid fever, 197 negroes to 207 whites; while remittent and intermittent fevers took 442 negroes to 293 whites. Pneumonia was especially fatal to the colored race, 988 fatal cases of it having occurred to 498 among the whites. The same facts are noticeable in regard to the ravages of malarious fevers, consumption, pneumonia and general diseases, in Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern States. Possibly, the neglect of their sick by the negroes may account for a portion of the disparity of deaths, but the fact is still established by figures, that in point of health, the Caucasian is the superior race, even in the South.

The Atlanta Sun has been merged in the Atlanta Constitution, and Mr. Stephens, "while having nothing to do with the proprietorship, will retain an editorial connection with the united papers." This furnishes another evidence that liberalism is the winning card in the South. Mr. Stephens, with all his prestige and splendid abilities, could not make the Sun a successful enterprise, burdened, as it was, with the weight of old fogeyism. It is a dead weight, and no paper can live in the South or anywhere else, that attempts to carry it.

Keep everything around you clean, and fear not the cholera.

THE ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY AND ITS OBJECTS.—A Western correspondent of the New York World lately gave a very interesting account of the farmers' movement in the West, and of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in connection therewith. For the benefit of inquirers, we make the following extracts:

To state the primary objects of the order in detail, they may be declared as being to secure intimate social relationship among the farmers and producers of this country; to encourage the progress and elevate the character of their pursuits; to diffuse among them a thorough knowledge of the aims and purposes of agriculture; to enable them to appreciate the importance and necessity of protecting their true interests by combined co-operative association, and to show to the members how important and influential is the pursuit of agriculture. A prominent feature of the order is that of increasing sociability among its members. The grange is a place where the farmer may take his wife and daughters, and they, as well as himself, must be assured that no objectionable company is to be admitted.

The forms and ceremonies in the granges are only such as are necessary for discipline. There is enough of secrecy in the order to afford protection to the consultation of its members, and in this respect they resemble human kind generally—families, churches, business firms and corporations. Like other business enterprises, the granges propose to keep their own counsel as a family, each patron working for his own interests as well as for those of his many associates.

The opponents of the order have made the admission of women into granges a special mark of their opposition; but the originators of the movement were so satisfied that they could not accomplish all that would be necessary without the assistance of women, that they adopted rules which prevented the formation of a grange without a certain ratio of lady members, and these hopes have been more than realized in the social refinements due to their presence, which ennobles the purposes of the order, and gives to it that family and social feature which is one of the principal attributes of the granges.

The ritual of the order is of a very pleasing and attentive kind, and creates enthusiasm among the members owing to its strict adaptation to rural pursuits. The granges measurably fill the void, so common in rural districts, of the lack of amusements, and aid largely in solving the mind of the country populations wearied with the tedium—or imagined tedium—of a country existence. Among other properties each grange possesses a well-selected library, a piano or a melodeon, a microscope, botanical, mineralogical and entomological specimens, and similar facilities for intellectual amusement and scientific study. In one of the degrees occurs a social feast, which is a happy reunion, heartily enjoyed by old and young. At the social board all participate in friendly intercourse, introductions are made and acquaintances formed. The members, thus gathered together in one family, as it were, learn to know each other better, and are brought into closer connection and sympathy than ever before, especially when a community is scattered, social relationship limited, and where occasions for its encouragement rarely occur.

The legitimate business of the granges embraces everything that can be advantageous to its members. Among the more prominent matters now fairly inaugurated and in good working condition, may be mentioned a systematic arrangement for rapidly procuring and disseminating information relative to crops, the aspect of demand and supply, prices in various markets, the cost of transportation from point to point by various routes, the establishment of depots for the sale of special products, so as to bring the consumer in direct contact with the producer; also for the purchase and exchange of live stock, seeds, plants and fruits of all kinds; facilities for procuring help and labor at home or from abroad, and work for those seeking employment; a well-guarded system of testing and ascertaining the merits of newly invented or newly introduced farming machinery and implements, the results of which are at once communicated to all the members of the order. Its agents are constantly on the alert to expose and detect frauds and deceptions of every kind, and protect the members by every available means from all measures likely to injure their interests.

All the candidates for nomination for Governor of Minnesota, claim to be devoted friends of the farmers of that State. There is nothing strange in that. The time will come—and that soon—when all parties and every candidate will be the friends of the "Farmers' Movement."

The prevailing epidemic at Memphis and Nashville and other cities in the South has seriously interfered with business to and from those points, even so far as to compel the different railroad lines to suspend the running of some of their passenger and freight trains.

A German, named Conrad Kelterborn, committed suicide in Savannah, on the 28th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. Domestic difficulties were the alleged cause.

The body of an unknown white man, of short stature, has been found in the marsh near Plum Island, in the vicinity of Charleston.

The Rev. George Allen, who died in Savannah, Ga., on the 28th of June, was a brother-in-law of the late Judge Ward law, and a native of South Carolina.

During a heavy thunder storm, on the 23d ult., Mr. J. W. Smith, a worthy citizen of Buford, Ga., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.—Gen. John B. Dennis, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, has furnished an abstract of statistics of that institution, which he has been preparing for the Department of Justice at Washington:

The whole number of inmates of the Penitentiary, January 1, 1873, was 188; the whole number discharged during the year 1872 was 300; the number pardoned during the year 1872 was 238 males and 7 females, and the number discharged by expiration of sentence during the year was 55; 47 of the 188 on the first of January of the previous year can read and write; the remainder—131 males and 10 females—cannot; 56 only have trades. Of those now confined, 3 are natives of Alabama; 1 from California; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6 males and 1 female; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Mississippi, 3; North Carolina, 14; South Carolina, 140 males and 9 females; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 4; British Provinces, 1; and Ireland, 1. Their crimes are: Assault with intent to rape, 3; arson, 16 males, 3 females; assault with intent to kill, 6; bigamy, 1; burglary, 46 males, 1 female; horse breaking, 3 males, 1 female; horse stealing, 7; larceny, 44; murder, 29 males, 3 females; manslaughter, 5; perjury, 1; robbery, 5; rape, 11; abduction, 1; and infanticide, 2 females. Their terms of sentence are: Those under one year, 11; under two years, 25 males, 1 female; under three years, 30 males, 3 females; under four years, 20 males, 1 female; under five years, 12 males; under six years, 18 males, 3 females; under seven years, 3; under eight years, 3; under nine years, 2; under twelve years, 22 males and 1 female; under fifteen years, 2; under twenty years and over fifteen, 6; for twenty years and over, 11 males and 1 female; and for life, 13 males.

BLOODY WORK IN GEORGIA.—It is rumored in Atlanta that an attack was made in Union County upon certain United States officers, which resulted fatally. It seems that two United States Deputy Marshals, Manchester and Ray, and a citizen named Ledford, who probably noted as an informer, were in Union County, looking up and arresting illicit distillers. On last Wednesday, the party of three were ambushed by a squad of Union County men, at least twenty strong. They had concealed themselves on the road, and the first intimation of their presence was a shotgun volley fired upon them, killing Mr. Ledford. The two remaining tried to escape, but Deputy Marshal Ray was captured.

GRANT'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AND THIRD TERM.—Col. John S. Mosby, the Southern guerrilla fighter, says: "I have secured appointments for gentlemen living in different portions of the State. * * * I think I have made the President more friends by these appointments than all the Radicals in Virginia would have made in a hundred years. * * * Federal patronage is the sustenance, the support of the carpet-bag party in the South. Deprived of that, it would die to-morrow." Col. Mosby also says: "I expect to take the stump in favor of Gen. Grant's re-election for the third term."

DISCIPLINE THE LIVER.—The liver is truly an "unduly member." Sometimes it is torpid and secretes too slowly, at other times it is unnaturally active and sends forth a perfect freshet of bile. Regulate this organ with Hostetter's Bitters, not with calomel or blue mass. Mineral excitants, in stimulating the liver, poison the blood, and their ultimate effect is terrible. The Bitters, on the other hand, have a vitalizing and purifying, as well as a stimulating effect. They not only regulate the flow of bile, but infuse new life into the whole system. A good appetite and perfect digestion, a regular, natural habit of body, a sound condition of the nervous system, vivacity of spirits, increased bodily strength and power of endurance, and refreshing sleep, are among the blessings they promote. The temperature of summer is a severe tax upon the digestive and secretive organs, and the Bitters are never more indispensable than at this period of the year. J293:1

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. This NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE IN HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. April 11/73

If your hair is falling out, use Nattans' Crystal Discovery, which supplies that nourishment from the loss or insufficient supply of which the hair falls out. It gives new life. A trial will convince. Sold by druggists generally. Price \$1 per bottle. For sale by C. H. Miot. J273

"MILLER HOUSE," AT 37, 39 AND 41 WEST 26TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.—Elegant family and single rooms, by the day or week, with or without board, in a first class location, near Madison Square, twenty minutes ride from Central Park. Prices low during the summer. Address E. P. Miller, 41 West 26th street, N. Y. June 25 10

Ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, has been presented with a gold medal, voted him by the Legislature of that State, last year. The farmers' granges or Patrons of Husbandry movement is progressing in Virginia.

Local Items.

OTTY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

The annual commencement of Ursuline Convent, at Valle Crocis, near Columbia, S. C., comes off to-day, at 3 1/2 o'clock.

Persons in arrears to the PHOENIX for subscriptions are notified that prompt payment must be made. It is either money or no paper.

The question naturally arises what would our Trial Justices do were it not for the festive freaks of the gentle African?

A quantity of type metal—equal to Babbitt, for many purposes—for sale at the PHOENIX office, at twenty-five cents per pound for small quantities—less figures for large lots.

The Union-Herald is a stickler for fashion—it has had four different heads during its six months' existence. Perhaps the proprietors think it better to be out of the world than out of fashion.

Our German fellow-citizens enjoyed themselves at a picnic and dinner, yesterday, at the brewery. The fun was kept up until Lunar made her appearance, when all "came home by the light of the moon."

Mr. F. Bush made his last run over the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, yesterday. He takes a position on the Air Line Railroad. We wish him as prosperous and pleasant a career in his new as in his old position.

We regret to learn by a despatch from Thomasville, Ga., that the house occupied by Messrs. A. M. Hunt and Wm. Paryear, formerly residents of Columbia, was destroyed during an extensive fire in that town, a few days ago.

It was rumored on the streets, yesterday, that Mr. A. A. Glover, of Edgefield, had been refused bail in the case of the State vs. Glover, for the homicide of Mr. Lovett Gomillion, before Judge Graham, at Charleston, on Monday.

At the annual meeting of the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: J. L. Little, Foreman; P. Meighan, Assistant Foreman; F. D. Koonman, Secretary; J. Jeans, Treasurer.

Mr. James Clafey has kindly furnished us with a mess of potatoes, of the "Peerless Pink" variety. They are large and mealy, with their skins much resembling the "Early Rose." They were grown in Mr. Clafey's garden in this city.

It is proposed to raise by subscription a sufficient sum of money to erect a suitable and appropriate monument to the memory of Hon. James L. Orr. The plan suggested is, that the subscription should be made as follows: By the Bar of his Circuit; by the Masons of the State; by the members of Orr's Rifle Regiment, and by his friends generally. The steamship line between Charleston and New York is extensively patronized at this season of the year. The boats are built of iron, have every convenience, state-rooms on deck, tables well supplied, and the officers competent and courteous. Mr. W. A. Courtenay is the agent of the "Iron Line," consisting of the Georgia and South Carolina. The rates are much less than by rail, while you are free from dust and heat.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.—The time has arrived for the enforcement of the new postal regulations, in anticipation of which we have revised our exchange list, and cut off such exchanges as can be dispensed with. Daily newspapers with which we wish to exchange will receive THE PHOENIX, if they desire it, as heretofore, each paying postage on what is received. Those daily journals which continue to receive THE PHOENIX may consider us willing to exchange; and will please notify us if such an arrangement is not agreeable. The weekly journals published in this State, to which we have hitherto sent THE PHOENIX, daily or tri-weekly, will have the exchange continued, if the weeklies will pay the postage both ways; otherwise, we will be forced to exchange THE WEEKLY CLEANER with them, each paying the postage on the journals received. This arrangement proposed to the State weeklies requires immediate attention; which it is desirable shall be given.

In regard to those journals which we feel compelled to relinquish, we would not have it inferred that we do not appreciate their worth and interest. Some of these are of editorial ability and industry, and others of special local value. But as we cannot retain all, we must restrict ourselves to such as are of most practical use to us in collecting intelligence. It is not pleasant to part from any of the old, familiar newspaper faces, but it is simply a requirement of business, rendered indispensable by the regulations adopted by the last Congress in regard to the circulation of newspapers.

THE CITY WATER—ANOTHER MEETING.

A bonfire in front of the Court House, last night, drew together a goodly number of citizens. Dr. Talley took the chair about half-past 8 o'clock, and Mr. Sloan occupied his position as Secretary. Mayor Alexander arose and stated to the meeting that he had heard nothing from Col. Pearce in response to the resolutions passed Monday evening. He then went into an explanation of the causes why the old Council had entered into the contract with Col. Pearce. He knew nothing of the Columbia Water Power Company. The Mayor also explained away the statements made by Judge Melton as to wastage near the Wheeler House and on Arsenal Hill, etc. He intimated that the counsel for Col. Pearce attempted to gag the meeting the night before, in which they failed. After further statements and explanations, the Mayor closed.

Mr. Chamberlain, of counsel for the Water Power Company, then arose, and said he was present for the purpose of reading the following explanation from Col. Pearce, in reply to resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens on Monday evening:

Hon. John Alexander, Mayor of Columbia. Sir: In answer to your request, which I have just received, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

It must be well known to the City Council and to the citizens that the only sources of water supply are, first, the water from the city springs, and, second, the water from the river. As to the first source of supply, I presume nothing need be said, further than this, that it furnishes the same water which the citizens have been accustomed to use for years past, and, so far as I am advised, no complaints are made as to its purity. This supply, as I am informed by a competent civil engineer, amounts to about 270,000 gallons daily. As to the second source of supply—the water from the river—you are aware that, by the contract, it was not to be used unless upon the failure of the other streams to furnish a sufficient supply. Finding that, from causes beyond my control, the usual supply from the first source was proving inadequate, it became necessary to resort to the river for water. To this end, I employed a person skilled in the business to erect a filtering apparatus, and have since been using water from the river, but only in sufficient quantities to supply the deficiency of the spring water. This water has been pronounced pure by skillful chemists and eminent physicians of this city. The filtering apparatus I am using is constructed in the same manner as the filters used in other cities. It is found, upon frequent examination, that the water which passes through it is effectually cleared of all sediment.

The city is now using daily more water than the streams from the springs supply. How this is done cannot but be well known to any one who puts himself to the trouble to inquire. Why it is done and the necessity thus forced upon the company to resort to the river water, it is needless for me to suggest. It certainly cannot be supposed that the company would subject itself to the additional expense of pumping river water, and using a filter, if the necessity for so doing did not exist; and if the citizens prefer to use alone the water from the springs, it must be apparent to every one that it can only be secured by such regulations on the part of the city as will encourage the use of the water, and limit it to the supply furnished by the springs.

If the City Council persist in allowing a lavish use of the water, as a matter of course, the Columbia Water Power Company, under their contract, will continue to be compelled to resort to the river for an adequate supply. Whether the water, when delivered by the company into the distributing reservoir, be or be not pure, can only be ascertained by an examination of the same as it is thus delivered. Such an examination, I submit, should in fairness be made, and if upon such examination it be found to be impure, and the correction of the evil be within the power of the company, I should not hesitate a moment to endeavor its correction.

The complaints justly exist as to the impurity of the water when delivered by the city supply pipes, I cannot question. That these impurities are in the water when delivered by the company into the distributing reservoir, I respectfully deny. The fact is well known, that the distributing reservoir is in a bad condition—that it has not been cleaned for a long interval of time, and is fouled with much offensive vegetable and animal matter. The fact is also well known, that the small supply pipes to the dwellings are also in bad condition, many of them being partially filled with sediment, which is the accumulation of years, and many of them choked up with foreign matter, which has been washed into them from the distributing reservoir. Whilst the reservoir and the supply pipes remain in this condition, it must be manifest to every one, that, however absolutely pure the water may be when delivered in the reservoir, it must continue to be impure and offensive when carried to the dwellings of the citizens.

By the terms of the contract, the company is not at present vested with any control over the distribution of the water throughout the city, nor is at present vested with any control over the distributing reservoir. There being a difference of opinion in regard to the present control of the distributing reservoir, without stopping to discuss this question, or to make at present any issue with the City Council in reference thereto, I am willing at once to assume the duty of cleaning the reservoir, that the citizens may be relieved at once of any grievance which results from that source—public notice being given by you of the time when the water will be drawn off of the reservoir for that purpose, and the customary order issued prohibiting the use of water upon the streets and

the opening of hydrants, except for fire purposes, during the time required in cleaning the reservoir.

In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, allow me to say, what should suggest itself to every unprejudiced mind, that the Columbia Water Power Company, or I, as its agent, can have no possible interest or motive in supplying water that is not pure. It is no economy on my part, but, on the contrary, is a heavy daily expense to draw water from the river—an expense which the company would very gladly avoid. If directed by the Council not to do so, I will cheerfully obey the direction, and will thenceforth force up only the water from the springs. But so to do, and thereby to subject the city to the hazard of a failing supply, is a responsibility which the company cannot be expected to assume without authority. If the Council will impose proper regulations, limiting the unnecessary waste of water, and the citizens will in like manner lend their co-operation, all the evils complained of may be speedily remedied. With such regulations, which the company has neither the right to impose nor the power to enforce, the supply from the springs, which the citizens appear generally to prefer, will be found fully adequate.

S. A. PEARCE, Jr., Agent Columbia Water Power Co.

The communication, on motion of General Anderson, was received as information.

Mr. Seibels then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, instructed to take possession of the distributing reservoir and have it cleaned out immediately, and then should the water not prove good, he call a mass meeting of the citizens of Columbia to consider what can be done.

Mr. Seibels desired Col. Pearce's counsel to inform the meeting whether or not Col. P. had control of the springs in the park, and whether or not they should be covered. He wanted to know whether the citizens were to be furnished with pure water, or was it to be like the manufacturing business—a fizzle. If the Mayor was placed in possession of the water works, he ventured the assertion that in one week's time, we should have just as pure water as had been furnished for thirty years.

The resolution of Mr. Seibels was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

We learn that Mr. E. W. Everson, who has held the positions of local editor on the Daily Union, from November, 1870, to January, 1873, and of associate editor of the Daily Evening Herald and Union-Herald, respectively, since the last named date, last evening received a letter from the proprietors, informing him that owing to the dullness of the times, his services on the paper would be dispensed with.

PHOENIXIANA.—Dresses woven from bamboo fibres are the latest fashions for belles to do their bamboozling in.

If a dog epidemic should drop along this way, we don't know but that it would be welcome.

Patrons of Husbandry—Mothers with marriageable daughters.

An Atlanta physician advises patients who, in these cholera times, feel "upside down," to rectify that condition by standing on their heads for a minute at a time thrice a day. Which is a simple way to "heel up" their difficulty.

Supposing a man to be in a serious frame of mind, is it necessary he should be the picture of despair?

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 and 10.30 A. M.; closes 8 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. [Charleston opens 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; closes 6.15 and 8.30 P. M. Western opens 6.30 and 9.30 A. M.; closes 9 and 6.30 P. M. Wilmington opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction. Barbecue on the 4th of July. Jacob Levin—Auction. Meeting Richard Lodge. Heinitsh's Queen's Delight, etc. Educational Institute of S. C.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 1.—Columbia Hotel—A Myers, Philadelphia; W T J O Woodard, S C; G E Winder, Charlotte; Geo Speer, Miss L Patterson, Miss C Simms, LaGrange, Ga; John L Bryan, Newbern, N C; W H Noel, Atlanta; E H Brooks, city; J B Llanneau, N Y; R G Bonham, Baltimore; C G Jaeger, Newberry; Miss Mary Porcher, Oconee; J H Stelling, Greenville; G W Thames, N C; J M Sugler, G & O R R.

Wheeler House.—O H Sloane, N Y; P L Jordan, B Holmes, Miss; R F Tonney, Charleston; O D Farmer, N Y; C N Oliver, Ga; O J Harris, S C.

Wheeler House.—Mrs O L B Marsh, N C; B H Hand, H Murdoch, A Murdoch, Ga; C J McIntyre, city; A H Duffie, Miss J A Davoga, Chester; P Duffie, Miss Bethel Lucas, Charleston; W D Cator, Md; T A Jeffers, Groveswood; Mr and Mrs C E Spencer, Yorkville.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT SEA CAPTAIN. Captain Fenn Peck, well known in this city and Savannah, died yesterday, at his residence in Wentworth street. Captain Peck was a native of Massachusetts, but came to Charleston in his early youth, and has made this city his home ever since. His career, as a steamboat captain, has extended over a period of thirty years.—Charleston News.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.