

From Chicago to the Sea.
Chicago, whose marvelous growth has been one of the wonders of this stirring age, sits on the Southern shore of Lake Michigan, and reaching her arms forth to embrace lines of travel and traffic East, West and South, draws from them abundant resources to make her the unrivaled queen of the lakes. She is now looking for a near and profitable line to Southern Atlantic ports. A convention has just been held at Indianapolis to consider the means of constructing a railroad from Chicago, via Lexington, Kentucky, direct to some Southern point the most advantageous to Chicago. At this convention a preliminary survey was ordered, and will soon be made, with the view of settling the question of route. Lexington, Kentucky, has already been determined upon as a point in the line.

A railroad connection with the North-west has been more than a dream; it has been the desire and purpose of our people since the day of Gov. R. Y. Hayne, and the great Cincinnati Railroad Convention, which inaugurated the movement. That was the object of the Blue Ridge Road. At Knoxville it was to meet other lines leading to Louisville, Cincinnati and farther on. We had some magnificent visions in those days. And though so little has been done to realize them, it is our hope that they will yet come to pass.

The main question will be as to the most desirable port or ports. The Richmond Dispatch expresses the opinion that the North-western cities will find by practical experience that it is not their policy, in seeking outlets to the Atlantic, to go below the Virginia Southern boundary line. If they aim at points South of that line, they will be forced to go to South Carolina. They will find, it says, the port of Charleston insufficient in depth and breadth of water. It concludes that Beaufort is unobjectionable in these respects, but it finds that the disadvantages and discomforts prevailing there have prevented its growth. It is not a town where business can be conducted with any facility, so it sagely concludes that any point below the Virginia line, of import and export, for the cities of the North-west and West, would be disadvantageous to the trade and health of those employed in transportation, by reason of temperature and the increased dangers to perishable articles, and those affected by temperature. The Virginia tide-water ports, it says, occupy the medium line between obstructive frosts and oppressive heats, and one which exactly meets the wants of the Ohio and Mississippi cities.

This reads plausibly enough. It is the best statement that can be made on the side which it advocates. But it is not fair towards the more Southerly ports. First, the distance from Lexington, Ky., by Knoxville, Anderson, Columbia and Augusta, or by Knoxville, Asheville, Spartanburg and Columbia, to Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah, is not greater than to Norfolk, Va., by the Chesapeake and Ohio Road. The difference of distance either way is not material. Secondly, these ports are as healthy as Norfolk, and Port Royal a delightful place, so far as situation and climate are concerned, all the year round. The harbors are all abundantly deep and safe, or can, without much expense, be made so, for the discharge of the business in question. Port Royal has long ago been demonstrated to be one of the noblest ports on the Atlantic. It is a fallacy to say that men may not work safely and agreeably at these points in any season of the year, or that goods are in any wise subject to injury from damp atmosphere. The visits of yellow fever do not amount to much, and are sometimes made to Norfolk, as well as to Charleston and Savannah.

The North-western cities and States, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, through which the road will run, have corn, grain, hay, flour, bacon, agricultural implements, horses and mules to dispose of. The Dispatch will hardly say Virginia is their best market. But they find it in Southern North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. In return, they will want phosphates, fertilizers, raw and manufactured cotton, rice, sugar, tropical fruits from Florida, Cuba and Mexico. Virginia can supply none of these. The question is one which not only concerns outlets to foreign countries, the travel to which shall be free of ice, snow and other obstructions at all seasons, but the North-western people will want trade along its route, and cannot overlook one so full of promise as the one we have indicated.

At the late convention in Augusta, a report was made by a committee charged with the consideration of the advisableness of a road from Augusta to Chicago,

in which it is stated that the route is in great measure already completed. It adds, that when some gaps are filled, its completion will secure to Eastern Georgia and Western South Carolina the cheapest supplies of stock, bacon and the cereals. It is encouraging to see interest in this scheme thus manifesting itself at both ends.

Trustees of the University.
In joint assembly, yesterday, Messrs. J. K. Jilison, D. H. Chamberlain and L. C. Northrop were elected Trustees of the South Carolina University. The Board now consists of Messrs. Lee, Bowley, Swails, Jervoy, Jilison, Chamberlain and Northrop. The Governor is *ex officio* a member and Chairman, when present. Mr. Jilison has served acceptably on the Board for the last four years. We are of the opinion that he means well, and feels a real interest in the cause of education. Mr. Chamberlain is a capable man, of a subtle order of intellect, with the culture which may make him valuable in the Board. Mr. Northrop is a native of the State and a graduate of the College. Upon him we can count for good offices to his *Alma Mater*. The same may be said of the Governor. The members elected the other day are, we doubt not, discreet men, who will prove aversive to any movement intended to cripple or injure this venerable institution of learning. We shall hope to see them support it with zeal and good judgment.

School for Idiots.
MR. EDITOR: Many of your readers will probably be much surprised when they read an appeal in behalf of idiots. What can be done for an idiot? An idiot, according to Blackstone, is a natural fool; "one that hath no understanding from his nativity; and therefore is, by law, presumed never likely to attain any." It is a common impression that an idiot is entirely beyond the reach of training and education; that he must remain forever in worse than brutish darkness and ignorance. This, however, is a great mistake, as I shall show. Idiots can be educated; idiots have been educated; and some of the most unpromising of them have been redeemed from their low estate, and elevated to a condition which asserts their humanity and places them far above the most intelligent of the lower animals. It is believed that in the United States there are from 50,000 to 75,000 idiots, and it is fair to say that in South Carolina they may be counted by the hundred. The idea that something in the way of education might be done for this most helpless class, belongs to our age. It was first attempted in Paris, and to the French must be given the credit, though it was under the guidance of the false philosophy of Condillac. Under other and better influences, it has had a higher aim, and achieved a noble success. I am happy to record the fact that not only in France, but in Switzerland, Prussia, in the United States, and in England, these so-called "human brutes" have been redeemed, and made to take their place with the "lords of creation." Let him who doubts read the reports that have come to us; particularly those from Massachusetts, and from Mr. J. B. Richards, whose school was at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and who has the distinction of having had charge of the first class trained among us. We learn from these reports that "they can be raised from a condition lower than that of brutes to the likeness of man." The success which has been attained has corrected a great error and established a most encouraging fact. It is not true that with the idiot there is a state of absolute, mental incapacity; it is only true that there is a torpor of the mental powers. It is proved in numerous instances that persons who are idiotic at birth may become "cleanly in person, quiet in deportment, industrious in habits, and pass in society as individuals of common intelligence;" while others to whom God has given equal capacity, have from neglect and want of training, become filthy, gluttonous, vicious, depraved and sunk into driveling idiocy. It is a great point gained to know that a new work of mercy is opened for us; that the idiot is no longer to be regarded as incurably an object of loathing and disgust; that the immortal spirit is not extinguished, but smothered, and that it can be aroused to a condition of consciousness and intelligence. In a future number I will conclude the subject.

A FREAK OF NATURE WITH AN OLD MAN.—Says the Dalton Citizen: "In conversation with an intelligent and credible gentleman from Tennessee, we learned the following facts regarding his father, residing in Wilson County in that State. He has attained the age of 103 years and is able to walk about. He used tobacco for sixty years of his life, and quit the use of it in his ninety-fifth year. He is now having a new set of teeth forming, and has been bald, and now has a new head of hair coming out."

DEATH OF A SON OF EMMET, THE IRISH PATRIOT.—The New York Evening Post of Saturday, the 15th inst, says: "Robert Emmet, the oldest son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, who died in New York, in 1827, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died at his home in New Rochelle, to-day, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Emmet was long an eminent member of the New York bar, and was formerly one of the most esteemed residents of this city."

A man in Newport, R. I., has been arrested on a charge of incest with three of his daughters. Hang him.

Proposals for a Cotton Factory in Greenville.

It is proposed to raise the necessary capital stock, and to build and operate a cotton factory and wheat and corn mills at a water power belonging to Mr. H. P. Hammett, on Saluda River, eleven miles below the city of Greenville, and within one-half mile of the track of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

It is proposed to build a factory of, say, 6,600 spindles and 200 looms, and make it a first class mill, using all the modern improvements which experience has proven to be necessary for the production of the best quality of goods at the least cost of production. The water power is ample, for not only the proposed factory and mills, but for any enlargement and extensions that may ever be desired by the company. It is the experience of those qualified by experience to judge of such matters, that it is unsurpassed by any in the world for efficiency and cheapness of application, and the buildings erected at it will be free from danger of damage by freshets. About 600 acres of land is connected with it, controlling the entire privilege on both sides of the river, and extending to the track of the railroad, where the land is favorable for the construction of a turn-out and depot, which the railroad company proposes to do as soon as it is wanted for the work. It is easily approached from both sides of the river, so that good roads may be made to and from it.

The proposed factory, with the machinery, together with the wheat and corn mills, operatives' and storehouses, and all necessary appurtenances, is estimated to cost about \$170,000; then add \$30,000 for commercial capital, will make the capital stock \$200,000. One-half of this sum would be called for during the first year, and the balance afterwards, because it would be best not to start more than one-half the machinery at first, so as to organize the labor, &c., and to add the balance afterwards, as circumstances favored it. The company would be incorporated under the general incorporation laws of this State, or by a special Act of the Legislature, as might be thought best, and stock issued by it in shares of \$100 each, so as to place it within the reach of all to take stock in it.

The location is as healthy as any part of the world. There is an abundance of good material in the surrounding country for operatives, whose condition would be materially improved and their characters elevated by employment in such a mill; besides, they would become producers and valuable members of society. The children, too small to work in the factory, would have educational advantages, and the families church privileges equal to those of any of the surrounding villages. The location is also a good one for a mercantile house; the surrounding country is a good farming region, settled by an intelligent and thrifty population. Nearly, if not quite all, the cotton used by the factory could be bought direct from the producers, delivered at the factory, and save freights and commissions in buying and delivering it. The importance that would attach to the place, in consequence of the cotton market, store, mills, village and depot, would soon make it a general place of resort and trade by the surrounding population. The consumption of cotton by the factory would be about 2,500 bales annually, which, at fifteen cents per pound, would cost \$375,000, and at least \$50,000 would be paid to the operatives for wages, which would be an income to the country around the factory. The product of the factory would be about 3,000,000 yards cloth per annum, which, at present market prices, would bring \$300,000; the net profits upon which would also be added to the net income of the country.

The advantages which the South possesses over the North for manufacturing the coarser fabrics made of cotton are admitted by all the manufacturers at the North, and are estimated by them to amount to at least ten per cent. in favor of the South. This is especially true of this particular section, in consequence of its peculiar advantages, with its abundant water power, healthy climate, cheap living, and consequently cheap labor, with the raw material produced in our midst, and the existing and projected railroads furnishing cheap and prompt transportation to all the great markets, and to every section of the country.

Small factories cannot return the same profits upon the capital invested in them as larger ones, because their profits are largely absorbed in the salaries of skilled laborers, superintendents and managers, which are not materially increased by increasing the quantity of machinery and the product of the factory.

The following is an approximate estimate of the results of such a factory as is contemplated in the foregoing, at the present market values of the raw material and the goods. Of course, all estimates of this character are conjectural, but they are not in excess of the results now being accomplished by other large factories in the South, that are favorably located and well managed, and the stock of all of them are now selling in the markets for large premiums over their par value; and it is believed that this locality, for the reasons given above, has advantages not surpassed by any of them.

The annual production, expenses and profits, with good management, should approximate the following:

3,000,000 yards 7/8 shirtings, @ 11 cents per yard, \$330,000; 900,000 pounds, the weight of the goods; 112,500 pounds, the weight of the waste—4,012,500 pounds, the weight of the cotton, @ 18c., \$722,250; manufacturing and taxes on 900,000 pounds goods, @ 7c., \$63,000; freights on 900,000 pounds goods to New York, @ 1c., \$9,000; commissions and expenses in selling \$330,000 worth of goods in New York, @ 6 per cent., \$19,800—\$273,050. Profits from one year's operations, \$56,950.

This is 28 1/2 per cent. on a capital of \$200,000. In this, no estimate is made for profits to be derived from wheat and

corn mills and store, the profits from which may be set aside, to meet contingencies that may arise, such as repairs, &c. And an allowance is also made for freights and commissions for selling the whole product in New York, when it is expected that a considerable portion would be sold direct to the trade, from the factory, and save both freights and commissions.

Another reason why enterprises of this character offers superior inducements to invest in them is, that our section of the country is in a prosperous condition, financially; good crops have been made, which have been sold at good prices; the culture of cotton is largely on the increase, and capital is accumulating, which must naturally seek investments somewhere. If invested in enterprises of this character, the country will be largely benefited by it; a large number of operatives will be furnished with lucrative employment and made producers, their labor being paid for by consumers elsewhere, and the product of both their labor and the return upon the capital invested is left with us, enriching the country to that extent, and adding to the general prosperity. In that way, and no other, has New England grown rich and powerful, financially, because they have been producers and we consumers. We have paid for their skilled labor, and from their course and success we should learn a useful lesson.

Persons favorably impressed with the foregoing enterprise, and who may desire to take stock in it, can do so by applying to either of the undersigned.

H. P. HAMMETT,
HAMLIN BEATTIE,
JAMES BIRNIE,
ALEX. McBEE,
THOMAS C. GOWER.
GREENVILLE, S. C., February 7, 1873.

The Legislature.
MR. EDITOR: Will the Legislature adjourn, and not arrange to investigate the amount and validity of the State debt? How can the members go home and face their constituents, when they shall have failed to at all do that which should have been one of their first acts? By their refusal or neglect of this important duty for the people, they have virtually, if not actually, made themselves partakers of the wrongs that may have been committed in the increase of the public debt. If no wrongs have been committed, why refuse to allow or empower such men as Attorney-General S. W. Melton, General Wade Hampton and ex-Governor B. F. Perry to examine closely and report? A report from such a committee would not cost the State much, and would give very general satisfaction to the people. The people are not willing to indiscriminately pay all demands against the State, as has been done, when, in all probability, more than three-quarters of the claims have been begotten in iniquity, fraud and corruption. Is there a man who would be willing to pay that which he did not owe, simply because some scoundrel had the audacity to claim it against him? Would he pay before he was sure all was just and right? Most assuredly not.

There is no doubt but that the enormous amount of taxes just collected from the people have been squandered in this way, and not a dollar now in the Treasury; and the Legislature, if they did not fear to do so, would now pass another and still heavier tax bill.

Democrats as well as Republicans seem to be very easy about this matter. Has any hush money been paid this Legislature? If so, how much? and where does it come from? Senators and Representatives, let us have light on this subject; or, for shame! never show your faces again to those who sent you.

TRUTH.
HIGH WATER.—The recent heavy rains have caused a rapid rise of the Savannah River. The rains seem to have been general up the country, and on Sunday, their effects began to be experienced here. Yesterday morning, the water was booming between its banks, and in a little while began to flow over those barriers. It entered and overflowed several of the streets between Reynolds and the river, in the upper portion of the city, and also backed up from the canal in the neighborhood of the through depot. Very little damage has been done as yet, though a further rise of eighteen inches will flood some of the warehouses. A great deal of drift wood is being brought down by the stream. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the river measured thirty feet at the city bridge. At 7 o'clock it measured thirty feet and six inches, and seemed then to be at a stand still.

[Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, 8th.]
We have been informed by his Honor, H. P. Hammett, Mayor of the city, that the City Council have purchased a lot on Avenue street, in rear of the Burat Corner, 100 feet square, from V. E. McBe, Esq., to be presented to the Government for the erection of a United States Court House and Post Office. This is a good move, and the price paid—\$2,500—is a fair one. Our Mayor is the right man in the right place, and with the present Council and its chief, we think Greenville destined to become a great city.—*Greenville Republican.*

So great has been the oppression of the negro and carpet-bag government in Louisiana and New Orleans, that the debt of that city is one-fourth of her assessed property. Since 1867, the real estate of the city has declined more than thirty per cent. in value.

French trifles, according to the latest botanical researches in Paris, consist of powdered charcoal, sawdust, bread crumbs, and gum mastic; the latter ingredient being probably intended to facilitate their mastication.

The great spoon thief, of world-wide reputation, is Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee. We have always heard that it is good policy to "set a thief to catch a thief."

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. Accounts due the PHOENIX office must be settled promptly, as further indulgence cannot be given. We must have money to carry on business.

The PHOENIX is in receipt of a lot of printer's copying ink. It serves the purpose of ordinary copying ink, and is invaluable to railroad officials and others who have much printed matter to copy. The cost of printing done with this ink is but little more than with the ordinary ink.

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

The latest styles wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office.

A reliable, swift compositor can obtain a situation in PHOENIX office by applying immediately.

Old type, equal to Babbitt metal, for a variety of purposes, can be purchased at the PHOENIX office at a much less figure than is charged for the latter.

The Hibernian Society has appointed Messrs. W. R. Cathcart, P. Cantwell, J. W. Leavy, G. W. Waterman and C. F. Jackson a committee to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the association, on the 17th of next month.

Examine the Singer sewing machines. They are good. The office is in the Gardner building, nearly opposite the PHOENIX office. Mr. W. J. Way is the agent.

The Greenville Republican is the title of a neatly-printed weekly, which has just made its appearance. Messrs. A. Blythe and R. McKay are the editors. \$1 a year is the subscription price.

A monstrous chicken dispute—ten match fights—comes off at Mr. Franklin's Lexington Race Course, on Friday next. Dinner will be furnished.

The Congaree at Columbia was about twenty feet above low water mark, yesterday afternoon, but was falling. All the water courses between 96 and Columbia are out of their banks. The Greenville passenger train was behind time, as, by direction of Superintendent Dodamead, trains are now run with extra care.

We are indebted to the Committee of Arrangements for a card of invitation to the 66th anniversary of the Charleston Washington Light Infantry, at the Academy of Music, on the 22d inst. An oration is to be delivered by Hon. W. D. Porter.

The Governor has appointed C. H. Langley, Barwell, and C. A. Mezu, Oconee County, as Notaries Public. The resignation of J. H. Counts, Trial Justice, Lexington County, has been accepted.

Messrs. J. A. Hendrix & Bro. are in receipt of some particularly fine pickled tripe.

John Smith was recently married in Iowa. But it wasn't the John Smith that lives here, and in New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and New Orleans, and Mobile, and Charleston, and Savannah, and Richmond, and Nashville, and Memphis, and Little Rock, and San Antonio, and Sacramento, and everywhere else. It was the other one.

The latest revival of an old fashion is the tight Medicis sleeves, with a great puff at the shoulder, such as one sees in old paintings.

Work has been resumed on the City Hall, and it will be pushed forward rapidly.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—A good side show—A pretty check.

A game of pitch and toss—A life on the ocean wave.

Corn-fields that require neither ploughing nor sowing—The feet.

The first and last thing that is required of genius is the love of truth.

Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six per cent. will do.

We desire immortality, not as the reward of virtue, but as its continuance.

Man must cling to the faith that the inconceivable is conceivable; else he will not seek.

Amadeus must be "completely broken up" by his failure to establish an efficient government in Spain, else why are two ships needed to convey him to Italy?

At the time Louis Napoleon was lying in state in England, Colfax was lying in state in America—and stately lying it was, too.

DEATH OF EX-POLICEMAN GRINSTEAD.

We are called upon, this morning, to record the death, from pneumonia, of Mr. M. Grinstead, who, for many years, was a policeman in Columbia, and who faithfully performed his duty. He was an Englishman by birth, but had resided in Columbia for more than thirty years. His age was sixty-one. He leaves a wife, several children and two brothers.

WHY HASTEN THE EVIL DAY?—There is no necessity for making haste in paying your city taxes. The Council or their Clerk have made the public believe that the penalty attaches on and after February 15, though its enforcement has not, thus far, been attempted. We have examined the Act altering and amending the charter of the city of Columbia, and find that Section 4 says the tax-payer "in default shall be subject to a penalty of ten per cent.," and that "all taxes and licenses imposed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Columbia shall be payable in advance, on or before the 15th day of March, after the assessment of said taxes." The tax-payers have the right to one month's time beyond the day fixed by the Council for the penalty to attach.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
J. M. Pattee—Omaha Lottery.
D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction.
J. W. Parker—Escaped Horse.
Thomas Steen—Batesville Shirting.
D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Piano for Sale.
Stock of Drugs for Sale.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 18, 1873.
Wheeler House—James Baton and wife, N. Y.; T. B. Lang, N. C.; Wm. McDougall, U. S. A.; J. V. Nethers, Washington; J. Brion, Baltimore; M. L. Holmes, N. C.; S. A. Fenell, Rock Hill; N. O. Williams, Philadelphia; W. Starling, Richland; O. H. Goldberg, N. Y.; T. W. Woodward, Winooski; W. B. Williams, Yorkville; Col. Hope, city; J. S. Richardson, Miss. Kate Richardson, Sumter; Dr. S. Angler, Charlotte; R. H. Kirk, S. C.; Chas. Lee, N. C.; J. R. Bishop and lady, Ky.; W. Fleming, S. C.; D. S. Sharot and wife, N. C.; J. O. Bulow, Weston, S. C.; A. J. Donald, Baltimore; Foster Blodgett, L. J. James, J. W. Williams and wife, Mrs. R. G. Williams, Newberry; C. D. Farrar, J. A. Foster, S. C.; W. Moore, Aiken; W. H. Trescott, Pendleton; John Schofield, Greenville.

Hendrix House—A. D. Bates, W. Holston, Batesville; O. Turner, St. Louis; J. M. Fairley, S. C.; D. A. Foker, Aiken; W. E. Evans, Camden; J. A. Ardrey, Charlotte; T. G. Erwin, Fort Mill; J. O. Mackerel, wife and child, Blackstocks; C. P. Quattlebaum, Lexington; J. A. Mitchell, Leesville; J. L. Mauldin, Charleston; Thos. E. Goodwin, Md.; S. S. Crittenden, T. Q. Donaldson, R. O. Bowen, Greenville.

Columbia Hotel—John Harrison, N. Y.; W. J. Crosswell, S. C.; O. R. Levy, E. Straus, S. C. Gilbert, Charleston; E. L. Book, Louisville; W. W. Parker, Ala.; P. H. Pelton, Eug.; R. H. Walters, S. C. Pace, N. Y.; I. Ottolinger, S. C.; T. E. McIver, O. L. B. Marsh, N. C.; D. Jacobs, M. Jacobs, Charleston; W. H. Evans, Ga.

THE TONIC OF THE PERIOD.—This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers, it is a positive specific. F16 t3t1

Make money fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling sewing machine, and patent button-hole worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address, for particulars, Mr. A. Cateley, corner Greenwich and Court-ant streets, New York. D10tuJ

Three men upset in a boat in the river below Fayetteville clung to some trees, and amid the surging of the waves, the cry of the sea gulls, aye, even death so near had threatened, that when the steamer Cumberland took them in, one of them did hardly have strength enough left to examine the pocket of his coat tail—but he did—and the bottle of old rye was still there!

The exodus from Florida is gathering force. It is said that more than 100 families, the heads of which are principally well-to-do farmers, have emigrated from Sumter and the surrounding Counties. Some of them are setting in Georgia, some in Tennessee, and some in North Carolina. They are driven forth by odious laws and oppressive taxation.

Brigham Young's 117 children have been learning to sing "Father, dear father, come home," one singing solo, while the other 116 join in the chorus, until each has successively given a tug at their father's domestic affections. The chorus tears Brigham's tender vitals all to finders.

A law student, aged eighty, was admitted to the bar in Hastings, Minn., recently.