

"O, for the rarity Of Christian charity Under the sun."

Mr. George Bancroft has written a history of the United States, from the New England point of view. It is elaborate in its pleadings for all the wrongs, atrocities, narrow-mindedness and bigotry of early New England colonial life, and for the prominence which it gives throughout to the defence of New England ideas, customs and civilization, as shown in the onward march of historical events. He has industriously sought to make the peculiar type of New England life a thing of national importance. He is evidently of the opinion of Wendell Phillips, that it is the duty of New Englanders to impress their policy upon other communities and States. In one of his harangues, Phillips complimented the North-western States for their readiness to accept the dogmas and to shape themselves upon the model of Massachusetts. He objected to South Carolina, for her obstinate refusal to let New England do her thinking. Bancroft is disposed to proselytism. His history is a work of industry, written in a fresh and hearty style, and is perhaps the best apology for his section of the country that could be made. We open its pages to-day not to criticize them, but to refresh our memory upon a few facts.

When Mr. Bancroft is compelled to give the facts of New England social customs, or to explain her anomalous statutes, he does it with such art as to make them meritorious, or discovers and expands into proportions which are meant to hide whatever may be disagreeable, some contemporary excellence or some accompanying virtue. He is obliged, for instance, in the course of his narrative, to tell of the cruel treatment inflicted upon the poor Quakers; but in doing so, and while extolling the courage which disregarded torture and death, by way of offset, he says their own extravagances occasioned the "foul enactment," and their conduct irritated the Government. He passes rapidly to show how canons were in operation which were fast substituting the firmness and charity of intelligence for the severity of religious bigotry. And just here the flag of Puritanism is displayed to blind our eyes and to withdraw our attention from disagreeable facts, and the early beginning of Harvard University portrayed *con amore*. The bequest of half his estate and all of his library, by John Harvard, in 1638, was the foundation of a literary institution which has long been the largest in the Union, and which has exerted a powerful and generally beneficent influence on New England mind and character. To it the footsteps of the faithful turn, and there is the shrine at which they adore. It has an array of honored names in many departments of human knowledge, of which it may well be proud. It is the Mecca of the New England mind. But the old evil of political and religious intolerance, of excessive conceit which blinds the view of merit, except about Boston, or in Massachusetts or New England, is not extinct yet. Historians who follow Bancroft will have to repeat his apologies for this same trait in the people. Neither time, free schools, universal education, experience, reflection, nor Harvard, with all its good influences, have been able to extirpate this vice. It is cherished as an excellence and defies eradication.

The volume of poems of our exquisite poet—Timrod—is made the occasion of notice by some of the Boston journals. The praise they accord it is covertly made the vehicle of detraction of the people among whom Timrod was bred, and by whom he was highly appreciated in life, and lamented in death. The fact that for some months just preceding his death he was in straitened circumstances, and had not always the delicacies and comforts which were necessary to his feeble condition of health and peculiar organization, was, alas! true of many others here besides him. If the Boston critics could have looked upon the destitution and desolation then prevailing in Columbia, they could better understand how he parted with his silver plate to procure the means of living. He was more fortunate than many others, in having saved the plate, to be thus used, from Sherman's bummers. People were poor and in want here, but never unkind to or neglectful of proper objects of their regard. Timrod was no exception. He was appreciated and admired. He had hosts of friends, and received many kindnesses and soothing attentions.

But what means this that we read? Prof. Agassiz, one would suppose, has been long enough at Harvard and about Boston to see their merits. He will never find toleration, large consideration, fair-mindedness or broad, whole-

some views amongst them. He will find not in their eye but themselves. But, looking to other things, in a late speech before the Committee on Education, he arraigns the existing system of popular education in America. "Instead of using the rich and growing intellectual material of later years, he declared that our colleges teach chiefly the traditional learning of the middle ages. Harvard is not a university—it is only a tolerably well organized high school." Nor is even this learning, in his eyes, the best of its kind—it is merely the dregs of scholarship. The schools of Massachusetts had round censure from the good Professor, we are told, and very much it must have astonished the authorities of that great State, who are incessantly ready to fold their hands and go to Heaven, when they think of their "superior" school system! We commend these honest and no doubt entirely truthful utterances of Prof. Agassiz to the sober men of Boston, and particularly to the Boston *Advertiser* and Boston *Globe*. They can never learn charity and true nobility of soul; but, after this showing, they ought at least to haul in their horns. Harvard but a high school! Let that iron sink deep into your souls!

ORIGIN OF THE MODOC WAR.—As the particulars concerning the Modoc Indian war come along in the California journals, it becomes every day more apparent that the "war" had about the same origin as most other "Indian wars." One of the persons appointed to visit the Modoc Indians, with a view to a cessation of hostilities, is Elijah Steele, who lives in Yreka, California, on the border of Oregon, and in the vicinity of the Modoc country. He is a lawyer there, one of the earliest settlers and most respectable citizens. He knows all the Indians, and especially the Modocs and their chief, and they know and respect him. He was formerly a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and understands the "dark ways" of the "traders" and "agents." This gentleman says positively that the present war is a "commissaries' and Indian agents' war." The Modocs were persuaded to give up lands guaranteed to them by a former treaty, in exchange for reservation lands on which they nearly starved. And here is where the "commissaries" and "agents" come in as advocates for forcing the Modocs to be confined to that particular reservation. The less the Modocs can find to eat, the more necessity there is for supplies, and with more supplies, there is more margin for cheating both the Government and the Indians. Mr. Steele says "it is not a question of how much beef is used by the Indians there, but how much is charged to the Government." He mentions an instance in which a "trader" issued cattle to the Indians, (issued them "on his books"—that is to say, got pay for them from Government, and then drove them off and sold them to the miners.) The Modoc, he says, "never got so much as a hide" from that lot of cattle. Mr. Steele says, further, that the commissaries and agents—and he names them who have been most active in stirring up this war—had a little "Credit Mobilier" among themselves in the way of furnishing supplies. They had the control of the contracts, and after the most approved style of the Pacific railways and the "Credit Mobilier" people, they got up an arrangement by which they contracted with themselves. Of course, in such a case, they were not any more particular about prices, or the quality of the supplies, or the quantities delivered, than Ames, Alley and their congressional confederates were under the same circumstances. But the Indians got tired of this, and refused to submit to it. The cattle-men's "Credit Mobilier" was determined they should, and now there is a sanguinary war, which has cost the lives of brave soldiers and a great deal of public money.

This is the old experience. Oregon has been particularly fruitful in it. They had a "Rogue River" Indian war there once, which cost the Government thousands of dollars for every hundred honestly or actually expended. But the "Rogues" were not the Indians then, any more than they are now, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

A SHORT ROAD TO THE GALLOWS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* demands a speedy trial for every murderer that is now in the Tombs:

These men gave no time, no warning to their victims, when they shot them down; and no more than justice would have been done upon the assassins had they been tried, convicted and hanged within twenty-four hours thereafter. Time is the one favor that all the murderers ask; time to prove they are insane; time for witnesses to die; time for healthy public feeling to subside. But if time is valuable to them in escaping justice, it is far more precious to the peaceful and orderly men who live in constant danger from knife and slung-shot, so long as these butchers remain unhanged. Altogether too much time has already been given to King, Soanell and the rest of the murderers in the Tombs. Under a better state of things—with such a court as we desire to see established in this city for the exclusive and speedy trial of felons—about twenty men, now in arrears of the hanging that they deserve, would be on a short road to the gallows.

The Congressional Printer has been directed to hurry up the printing and the binding of the "Pub. Docs." ordered by Congress, so that they can be all done and sent away under franks before the 1st of July.

The Rev. A. J. Ryan, the poet priest of the South, is lying in a very low condition in Rome, Italy.

School for Idiots—Continued.

The idea that idiots had mind, and that they were not beyond the reach of education, was inducted by the celebrated Itard of Paris, as far back as the year 1800. I cannot help remarking that the first movement for the humane and benevolent treatment of the insane was made in Paris, during the period of the memorable revolution under Robespierre, Danton and Marat, when the streets of that celebrated city were running with blood. I have already spoken of Mr. Richards, but it is due to him to add, that he devoted himself with singular zeal to this work, that in its prosecution he visited Europe, and that after an experimental school in Massachusetts, he removed to Pennsylvania and established a private one, without aid from any source. His success was most gratifying, and whatever may be the happy results among us, to him must be accorded all the honors belonging to a pioneer in this noble field of benevolence. Under former management, these miserable beings were sent to an almshouse, fed and sheltered like cattle. They were but moping, muttering, groveling idiots, and the possession of a soul was practically denied them. Dr. Howe gives an account of twenty-eight idiots received into the experimental school, near Boston, and I refer to it with the view of exhibiting their miserable condition and the wonderful power of a system which can bring them into full communion with mankind. Of these twenty-eight, twenty-one could not feed themselves, twenty-two could not dress themselves, several could not walk, and several were, in effect, dumb. Geo. Sumner visited Paris, and has given, in a very interesting report, the result of his energies and observations. I watched for six months, says he, the progress which many young idiots made under the direction of Messrs. Seguin and others. He testifies to the restoration of about 100 "human brutes" to a condition of intelligence and consciousness. Let me give in substance his graphic picture. They were shut out from all communion with mankind; many rejected every article of clothing; many were unable to stand erect, crouched themselves in corners, gave signs of life only by pitious howls; many were devoted to voracious and indiscriminate gluttony, eating whatever they could lay their hands upon, even the garbage thrown to swine. Now, let us look at the other side of the picture. He says that he has seen these same unfortunate beings standing erect, walking, speaking, eating in an orderly manner at a common table, working quietly as carpenters and farmers, gaining by their own labor the means of existence, storing their awakened intelligence by reading to each other, exhorting towards their teachers and among themselves the generous feelings of man's nature, and singing in unison songs of thanksgiving. Let me refer to a case reported by Mr. Richards, which, he remarks, was the *lowest* which could be found, and which on all hands must be accepted as one of the severest tests to which the question of the education of the idiot can be subjected. It was a case of congenital idiocy, which was much aggravated by ignorance and neglect. He was five and a half years old when he came under the care of Mr. R. He was even unable to creep; was to be seen lying upon the floor in his filth, without the power to roll himself when laid upon it. He had paralysis of the lower limbs, and unable to masticate, was fed with milk from a spoon. He had no more knowledge of things, their names and uses than a new born infant. Hearing seemed to be the only sense that was awake. To undertake such a case as this, Mr. Richards well remarks, looked more like a work of creation than of education, and the most sanguine friends of the cause were in despair. But it was undertaken, and let us see the result, which will be given in the words of Mr. R. himself: "By a patient and persevering system of well directed effort, he has been so far developed that at the present time he walks about the house or in the yard without any assistance, takes care of himself, attends to his own immediate wants, sits at the table with the family, feeds himself as well as children ordinarily do, talks perfectly well, and is acquainted with the things around him. In short, he has learned to read, and does not differ materially from a four-year old lad." Mr. R. concludes, from the result in this case and numerous others that have fallen under his observation during the past few years, that probably "none can be found so low as to be beyond the reach of improvement, provided instruction and training be commenced at an early age."

Now, gentle reader, does not all this look very much like a miracle? In the course of a long official connection with the insane, I have seen hundreds restored to reason, to society and to their families and friends; and these results I have always regarded as signal displays of the power of love under the blessing of an All-merciful God. South Carolina was among the first of the States to provide an asylum for the insane. She has much in her past history to inspire a feeling of pride and furnish a solid foundation for the true glory of a Commonwealth. The founding of this institution for the insane, I regard as one of her proudest monuments. It has had an existence of half a century, and serving, as it did, for many years as a retreat for the unfortunates of many of the adjoining States, who can set limits to the good which it has accomplished? I am happy to believe that it is now well administered, and carries out the great end of its establishment. But, to take care of the imbecile, is still a nobler charity. Let the State do something for them. There must be special schools, where the training can be carried on regularly and systematically. It is a duty to which we are urged by every motive of sympathy and humanity. There is no affliction

which brings with it such sorrow and humiliation to the family and friends, and which is a disgrace to society and to government; that its subjects are sent to poor houses and hospitals, to drag out a miserable and loathsome existence. While thinking of the blind, the dumb and the insane, let us not forget the poor imbecile, who, perhaps, of all of them, is most entitled to our sympathy. I call upon the General Assembly to do its duty. "We plead for those who cannot plead for themselves." "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy." In this matter of providing for the unfortunate class to whom I have alluded, the Assembly can scarce do wrong. It is a noble work, and commends itself to all. It addresses itself to the good of all ranks and classes; for while it embraces, as objects of beneficence, the whole family of the unfortunate, it cultivates at the same time those virtuous affections which constitute the true glory of man and the only solid foundation of happiness. I would, in conclusion, most respectfully suggest that a fit and competent person be sent to the North, with the view of procuring all the information necessary for the establishment of a school among us.

M. L.

Proceedings of City Council—Special Meeting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 17, 1873. Present—His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Carpenter, Lowndes, Carroll, Mitchell, Hoge, Young, Wilder, Carr, Williams, Griffin and Cooper. His Honor the Mayor stated that he had called this meeting for the purpose of examining the demand of Messrs. Goldsmith & Kind—they having made claim against the city for the value of a mule, claimed to have had its leg broken while riding in the street with a loaded wagon, near their foundry. Mr. Goldsmith being present with witnesses, Alderman Lowndes made a motion that the Council proceed at once to hear the evidence. Adopted. The witnesses—T. J. Harper, John Crowley and R. Watts—were sworn. The report of the Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the petition of Goldsmith & Kind, was called for and read, as follows: "Having examined into the petition of Messrs. Goldsmith & Kind, and having conferred with Dr. Wheeler, who had seen the mule a few months after the accident, would recommend that Dr. Wheeler be summoned before the Council, to explain, as far as he knows, how the accident occurred."

Alderman Cooper explained that he had examined the place where the accident was said to have occurred, and could not think that the leg was broken by the bad condition of the street, as the rut or wash was not over four inches deep. He thought it must have been the carelessness of the driver. Thomas J. Harper was called. He was asked by Mr. Goldsmith to examine the road, also to look at the mule. Did so. The road was in bad condition; was washed out in the ruts caused by wheels; it might break the leg of a mule, when he was holding back, as it was on the hill near the foundry; did not think, when the ground was wet, he would haul much of a load there; the wash was from five to seven inches deep; the thigh of the mule was broken; did not think it could have lived; advised them to shoot it; was nine or ten years old; worth about \$150. John Crowley called. Saw the mule with leg broken; was called on to value it; thought it was worth \$150; the road where he was told the accident occurred, was in a bad condition; thought a mule might break his leg in going over it; knew nothing as to the accident except what he was told. R. Watts called. I was driving the team coming from the penitentiary with about 1,800 pounds of iron; in going up the hill, the road being out of order, washed out badly, the mule slipped down and broke its leg; the wash was a deep one; could not get to the foundry by any other route, except to go round by Mayor Alexander's house; usually went round that way with heavy loads; was warned on this trip by Mr. Kind to drive carefully up the hill, as the road was in bad condition. Evidence was here closed.

Mr. Goldsmith made a few remarks. Asked of Council to consider their case; they had sustained a loss, as he thought, by the neglect of the city to keep the street in proper repair. Motion, by Alderman Hoge, that the case be dismissed as one which the city is not responsible for. Adopted. Motion, by Alderman Young, that Council go into an election for two night policemen. Adopted. Motion, by Alderman Lowndes, that the election of policemen be postponed until some future meeting. After some debate, was adopted. On motion, Alderman Lowndes, the Council adjourned. CHAS. BARNUM, City Clerk.

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. 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. 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. It is stated that Captain Parker is troubled as to a name for his new building. Hall (or haul) was objected to. "Palmetto" was suggested; but a thoughtful mortal conceived the brilliant idea that, as the palmetto has a species of cabbage in its composition, the name might be transformed into "Cabbage." Another title has, therefore, to be sought for. Persons contemplating visiting New Orleans during Mardi Gras, must make up their minds at once, as, after to-day and to-morrow, there is no certainty of making connections in time. Tuesday is Mardi Gras. To-day's train carries a goodly number of excursionists. We have received from S. T. Taylor, Esq., importer No. 816 Broadway, New York, copies of "La Mode Elegante—Modes de Paris," and "Revere de la Mode," for March, 1873. They are freely illustrated with colored as well as plain fashion plates, and out patterns with the necessary descriptive matter. The work is beautifully done. The subscription price is reasonable, considering the amount of material furnished. It has been suggested by the Columbia Union, that the contemplated press convention be held on the 18th proximo. We second the motion. The boys are enjoying themselves with kites. Several were in the air, yesterday. The Legislature has decided to adjourn on Wednesday, February 26. The Berger Family perform in Irwin's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Congressman Elliott will accept our thanks for valuable public documents. The paymaster's train, returning to this city from Charlotte, ran off the track, about three miles beyond Rock Hill, yesterday. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails at a cattle guard. There were six persons on board; of these, four were seriously injured and the others severely. Paymaster Burns had his collar-bone broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. A lady, name unknown, was fatally wounded about the head; two children with her suffered serious injuries. Gov. Moses has appointed James A. McCord County Surveyor, Abbeville; Robert Stuckey, Notary Public, Abbeville. The murderer of Mr. Heyward, of Beaufort, Peter Holmes, who is serving out a life sentence in the penitentiary, made a second attempt to escape, yesterday, but was caught before he could get out from under a building where he had secreted himself. What has become of the fence law bill, introduced in the Legislature at the commencement of the session? LECTURE FROM GEN. HAMPTON.—Gen. Wade Hampton has received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Wilmington, N. C., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Library Association of that city. His theme on the occasion will be "General Lee," and the net proceeds of the lecture, which was prepared in the interest of the Lee Memorial Fund, will, as per arrangement with Gen. Hampton, be devoted to that purpose. A RIVER ACCIDENT.—A boat, containing about thirty-three bales of cotton, was wrecked, yesterday, about 2 P. M., in Broad River, sixteen miles above Columbia. The boat was the property of Mr. Robert Lyons, of Union County, and was in charge of a colored man named John B. Glenn. By reference to an advertisement by Mr. John T. Wright, it will be seen that he recovered 125 bales of the cotton. Nineteen bales were recovered by other parties living on this and the other side of the river, and seven are unaccounted for. PHOENIXIANA.—Why is a beggar like a lawyer? Because he's a solicitor. A volume that will bring tears to your eyes—A volume of smoke. Book-keepers and chickens have to scratch for a living. What is the nearest thing to a cat looking out of a window?—The window. What quadrupeds are admitted to balls, operas, parties, etc.? White kids. Theatrical query—Is the Lady of Lyons a lioness? Spell-bound—Children at school.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern

mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 8.00 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 8.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 8 to 4 P. M.

THE MINSTRELS.—The Macon (Ga.) *Enterprise*, of the 7th, thus speaks of the performance of Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels in that city. They perform in Irwin's Hall, this evening: "Verdict of a large audience who buffeted harsh winds, cold rain, sticky mud and a bad night generally, fortified only with unreliable umbrellas and cumbersome over-coats: 'As fine a minstrel performance as was ever witnessed in the South.'" In the first part, this decision commenced to gather strength and supporters; when Linden (when the sun was low) sang "My Love to the War has Gone," that verdict grew; when the four Rosebuds gyrated, the rotundity of the verdict grew with astonishing vigor; it increased in size, gaining supporters by the score, as the rival actors appeared; it assumed proportions amazingly, when Fox and Ward gave their inimitable plantation dance; its size was wonderful when the charming music of burlesque world's jubilee rang out its superb "Anvil Chorus"; tremendous it grew when Edwards trummed the banjo, increasing as he gave us the old camp meeting song; awful to contemplate was its roundness and size as Fox and Ward gladiatored, and when Jane's social calls wound up the illuminated infernal machine, it was large enough for the large audience to have a big share in it, and they shared it with a hearty good will—every one of them.

"Laugh, did you say? Rather think we did. None of your low, sweet, musical laughs, but formality, etiquette and such stuff were bundled under the seats, and we (the audience) laid back and laughed until tears came and trickled down our alabaster cheeks. How could we help it? That fellow Edwards knows so well how to imitate the negro that some of these days he'll be voting the Grant ticket. Never saw such laughing! One fellow in the pit crested a grin when Edwards gave his first gag, and we saw him an hour or so after the show was over, leaning against a lamp post, with that same old grin. Reader, draw the mantle of charity over this fellow's mouth. He had swallowed so much of good, genuine minstrelsy that he couldn't shut it; and besides, we all have our failings."

"Without a doubt, it's a good show. Every feature is good. If you fail to see them to-night, you will ever regret it. Our advice is to go to-night—and pay for your ticket."

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. J. Robert Esq.—Notice. P. A. Cummings—School Notice. Hope & Gyles—Seed Corn. John T. Wright—Notice.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 19, 1873.—Columbia Hotel—P. P. Gooding, Pendleton; W. W. Fowler, U. S.; E. M. Ryan, Esq.; M. Goldstein, N. Y.; J. P. Coyle, wife and two children, Miss N. Venson, N. C.; J. S. Browning, A. M. Falchi, Charleston; H. D. Gilbert, N. C.; J. B. Mills, S. C.; O. M. Smith, N. C.; J. M. Baxter, Newberry; J. A. Leland, Laurens. Hendrix House—J. G. Moffett, N. Y.; W. Howe, S. C.; J. S. Calhoun, Winnsboro; M. B. Holley, O. B. Douglass, J. L. Black, Alston; J. A. Mitchell, Leesville; J. J. Taylor, Charleston; W. A. Moseley, Prosperity; M. Hall, Due West; T. W. Ball, Md.; O. C. Stephens, Greenville. Wheeler House—O. M. Nier, Baltimore; D. M. Rodgers, S. C.; J. S. Parker, Md.; R. H. Jenkins, N. Y.; M. Rider, J. W. Cobb, Md.; S. B. Griffin, L. P. Rutland, A. W. Rutland, W. M. Watson, Edgefield; T. C. Vanarsdale, C. P. Clark, N. Y.; J. E. Carey, T. K. Carey, Md.; B. B. Long, N. Y.; B. G. Young, Chester; J. L. Little, S. C.; John L. Young, O. B. Union; A. S. Douglass, Winnsboro; J. Gordon, W. Bradley, N. C.; S. T. Page, Md.; J. O. Dark, Greenville.

BLOODY AFFAIR.—On last Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, the quiet village of Whiteburg, Ga., was thrown into a state of great excitement, over the sad result of an altercation between Geo. Grey and Andrew Sims, in which the latter was mortally shot. They were neither of them twenty years of age. Young Sims lingered until Thursday, and expired. The cause of the difficulty was an old grudge and liquor. The murderer made his escape, and is still at large. FRESHET IN THE CAPE FEAR.—The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday last had the effect to considerably increase the already heavy freshet in the river, and the water is still rising. One report has it that at Fayetteville, from Saturday night to Sunday morning, there was a rise of twenty feet. Yesterday, a good deal of stock was noticed on different knolls along the river, being surrounded by water, and it was expected that they would be washed off during last night. Says the *Southern*: In the year 1867, a freshet occurred in the Tar River, which reached a height at Tarboro beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." It took place in June, and, consequently, caused much damage to the growing crops. Another freshet is now raging, which promises to equal, if not surpass, that of 1867. Yesterday evening, the flood had come within a few inches of the high water mark of that year, and was still rising. ANOTHER MURDER.—One Levy Soule, in a drunken fit, murdered, on one day last week, one Noah Sutton. Soule is in jail, awaiting the reward of his crime. [Marion Star.

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MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern

mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 8.00 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 8.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 8 to 4 P. M.

THE MINSTRELS.—The Macon (Ga.) *Enterprise*, of the 7th, thus speaks of the performance of Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels in that city. They perform in Irwin's Hall, this evening: "Verdict of a large audience who buffeted harsh winds, cold rain, sticky mud and a bad night generally, fortified only with unreliable umbrellas and cumbersome over-coats: 'As fine a minstrel performance as was ever witnessed in the South.'" In the first part, this decision commenced to gather strength and supporters; when Linden (when the sun was low) sang "My Love to the War has Gone," that verdict grew; when the four Rosebuds gyrated, the rotundity of the verdict grew with astonishing vigor; it increased in size, gaining supporters by the score, as the rival actors appeared; it assumed proportions amazingly, when Fox and Ward gave their inimitable plantation dance; its size was wonderful when the charming music of burlesque world's jubilee rang out its superb "Anvil Chorus"; tremendous it grew when Edwards trummed the banjo, increasing as he gave us the old camp meeting song; awful to contemplate was its roundness and size as Fox and Ward gladiatored, and when Jane's social calls wound up the illuminated infernal machine, it was large enough for the large audience to have a big share in it, and they shared it with a hearty good will—every one of them.

"Laugh, did you say? Rather think we did. None of your low, sweet, musical laughs, but formality, etiquette and such stuff were bundled under the seats, and we (the audience) laid back and laughed until tears came and trickled down our alabaster cheeks. How could we help it? That fellow Edwards knows so well how to imitate the negro that some of these days he'll be voting the Grant ticket. Never saw such laughing! One fellow in the pit crested a grin when Edwards gave his first gag, and we saw him an hour or so after the show was over, leaning against a lamp post, with that same old grin. Reader, draw the mantle of charity over this fellow's mouth. He had swallowed so much of good, genuine minstrelsy that he couldn't shut it; and besides, we all have our failings."

"Without a doubt, it's a good show. Every feature is good. If you fail to see them to-night, you will ever regret it. Our advice is to go to-night—and pay for your ticket."

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. J. Robert Esq.—Notice. P. A. Cummings—School Notice. Hope & Gyles—Seed Corn. John T. Wright—Notice.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 19, 1873.—Columbia Hotel—P. P. Gooding, Pendleton; W. W. Fowler, U. S.; E. M. Ryan, Esq.; M. Goldstein, N. Y.; J. P. Coyle, wife and two children, Miss N. Venson, N. C.; J. S. Browning, A. M. Falchi, Charleston; H. D. Gilbert, N. C.; J. B. Mills, S. C.; O. M. Smith, N. C.; J. M. Baxter, Newberry; J. A. Leland, Laurens. Hendrix House—J. G. Moffett, N. Y.; W. Howe, S. C.; J. S. Calhoun, Winnsboro; M. B. Holley, O. B. Douglass, J. L. Black, Alston; J. A. Mitchell, Leesville; J. J. Taylor, Charleston; W. A. Moseley, Prosperity; M. Hall, Due West; T. W. Ball, Md.; O. C. Stephens, Greenville. Wheeler House—O. M. Nier, Baltimore; D. M. Rodgers, S. C.; J. S. Parker, Md.; R. H. Jenkins, N. Y.; M. Rider, J. W. Cobb, Md.; S. B. Griffin, L. P. Rutland, A. W. Rutland, W. M. Watson, Edgefield; T. C. Vanarsdale, C. P. Clark, N. Y.; J. E. Carey, T. K. Carey, Md.; B. B. Long, N. Y.; B. G. Young, Chester; J. L. Little, S. C.; John L. Young, O. B. Union; A. S. Douglass, Winnsboro; J. Gordon, W. Bradley, N. C.; S. T. Page, Md.; J. O. Dark, Greenville.

BLOODY AFFAIR.—On last Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, the quiet village of Whiteburg, Ga., was thrown into a state of great excitement, over the sad result of an altercation between Geo. Grey and Andrew Sims, in which the latter was mortally shot. They were neither of them twenty years of age. Young Sims lingered until Thursday, and expired. The cause of the difficulty was an old grudge and liquor. The murderer made his escape, and is still at large. FRESHET IN THE CAPE FEAR.—The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday last had the effect to considerably increase the already heavy freshet in the river, and the water is still rising. One report has it that at Fayetteville, from Saturday night to Sunday morning, there was a rise of twenty feet. Yesterday, a good deal of stock was noticed on different knolls along the river, being surrounded by water, and it was expected that they would be washed off during last night. Says the *Southern*: In the year 1867, a freshet occurred in the Tar River, which reached a height at Tarboro beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." It took place in June, and, consequently, caused much damage to the growing crops. Another freshet is now raging, which promises to equal, if not surpass, that of 1867. Yesterday evening, the flood had come within a few inches of the high water mark of that year, and was still rising. ANOTHER MURDER.—One Levy Soule, in a drunken fit, murdered, on one day last week, one Noah Sutton. Soule is in jail, awaiting the reward of his crime. [Marion Star.

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