

A Step in the Right Direction.
A few days ago, Governor Chamberlain sent into the Senate a list of nominations of Trial Justices for Chester County, including the names of several Conservative citizens. At the same time he re-appointed B. G. Yocum, County Treasurer. In acting upon the nominations, in executive session, the Senate discriminated between those of Conservatives and those of Republicans, confirming the latter and passing over the former. Upon this, the Governor sent a special message to the Senate, in which he stated, plainly and forcibly, that unless the Senate ceased from this partisanship and recognized the fitness of appointees from either point of view that party interest, it would be impossible for the State Administration to redeem its pledges of reform. He could not fill the offices in dispute with competent and honest men, if the Senate rejected them because they were Conservatives. He declared it to be his purpose, when he could not find an honest and capable Republican to fill an office, to appoint a Conservative to the position. If the Senate meant to correct the errors and abuses of the past and to redeem the credit of the State, he would expect it to co-operate with him. He went further, as we are informed, and intimated in unmistakable language that he would not submit to being hampered in this way any longer, and if such opposition was continued, he would refuse to make appointments until after the adjournment of the Legislature. The message had the desired and proper effect, and the nominations were confirmed without any more delay or cavilling.

Primitive Man Testifies to the Higher Origin of Man.

A writer in the last London Quarterly Review presents a study of primitive man, based upon observations and deductions drawn from the works of the recent writers, Tyler and Tubbock, upon this interesting subject. He premises that there are two very distinct views as to the origin of the animal population of this planet. The first—the monistic hypothesis—asserts that one uniform law has presided over the whole, since all such creatures are distinguished from one another by differences which are differences of degree only, and not of kind. The other—the dualistic hypothesis—asserts that man (whatever may have been the case with brute animals) must have originated in some special manner, since the difference between him and brutes is a difference of kind, and not one merely of degree—he embodying a distinct principle not present in brute animals. It is the old question of the unity of the human race, viewed from the stand-point gained by the large researches of modern science, particularly in the branches of ethnology and archæology, and in the light of the speculations of Lamarck, Darwin, Harley and Spencer. The writers especially under review are censured for their information and capability, and are otherwise rebuked because their bias is favorable to the monistic view of evolution, and the evidence and admissions they make which tell against it, can be more safely relied upon. From the facts they announce and the judgments expressed on them with regard to speech, morality, religion, progress and community of nature, in the most diverse tribes of mankind, the writer fails to find evidence of man's existence in a brutal or irrational condition, either now or in the past, or that any men now exist less remote from beasts than from the highest individuals of mankind. We have found, he says, as regards language, not only an essential agreement amongst all men, but that even the merely dumb prove by their gestures that they are possessed of the really important part of the faculty, (the *verbum mentis*), though accidentally deprived of the power of giving it verbal

expression, we have found that not only are all races possessed of moral perceptions, but even that their fundamental moral principles are not in contradiction with our own. Concerning religion, we have seen that religious conceptions appear to exist universally amongst all races of mankind, though often curiously aborted or distorted, and often tending to extreme degradation, after periods during which a higher level had been maintained. And he brings back from the investigation the same cheerful view concerning community of nature and progress. "The final result, therefore," he says, "is, that ethnology and archæology, though incapable of deciding as to the possibility of applying the monistic view of evolution to man, yet, as far as they go, oppose that application. Thus the study of man, past and present, by the last mentioned sciences, when used as a test of the adequacy of the theory of evolution, tends to show (though the ultimate decision, of course, rests with philosophy) that it is inadequate, and that another factor must be introduced, of which it declines to take any account—the action, namely, of a DIVINE MIND, as the direct and immediate origiator and cause of the existence of its created image, the mind of man." He concludes, further, that our poor, obscenely thinking, roughly speaking, childishly acting, impulsive cousin of the wilds, is not a useless tenant of his woods and plains, his rocks and rivers. His humble testimony is of the highest value in supporting the claims of his most civilized brothers to a higher than a merely brutal origin.

Facts Communicated.

It is a fact, that Senator Cain, of Edgefield, did offer a lengthy preamble, preceded by a set of resolutions, concerning the late troubles in Edgefield County, for the action of the Senate. It is a fact, that Cain made a long and spirited speech in support of them. It is a fact, that all the Senators did not fully endorse the statements of the preamble as unvarnished truth. It is a fact, that some of the Senators did move, and some desired, that the preamble be struck out—at least, some of the statements. It is a fact, that this was not agreed to unanimously. It is a fact, that some of the dissenters to the preamble (to some parts, at least,) did express a willingness to vote for the resolutions, but did not. It is a fact, that one Senator, made conspicuous in certain so-called Conservative papers, did qualify his vote in hurried language, as to the preamble, which a certain critic, eager to notice it, did try to construct a bridge out of it, through the brightness of his imagination. It is a fact, that there is no ground to believe that this noted Senator needs any bridge to pass from one political camp to another, because it is well known that he is not a rabid partisan of any kind, and claims to have mind and sense enough to direct his judgment in voting without a dictator, or the aid of a one-sided and prejudiced educator. It is a fact, that the House concurred in this Senatorial action, seemingly unanimous, as no member objected. It is a fact, that no papers have faulted this. Oh, why? Is not consistency a jewel?

WHOLE TRUTH.
COLUMBIA, JANUARY 25, 1875.

THE EDGEFIELD TROUBLES.—Judge Mackey returned from Edgefield, yesterday, and reports the whites as acting almost entirely upon the defensive. The condition of things is fearful, according to the Judge's description. A correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier concludes a lengthy account of affairs as follows:
On Saturday afternoon last, Judge Mackey began the investigation of the case against Gen. Butler and others, who had been charged by Tennant with an assault with intent to kill. The defendants who were present were M. C. Butler, L. Reese, G. Hancock and H. Tousses. Gen. Butler intimated that his witnesses were not all present, and he was not yet prepared to go into an investigation. He was willing, however, to waive a preliminary examination, and give bail for his appearance at court. Judge Mackey decided to go on with the examination, with the understanding that the defendants should have ample time to get their witnesses, and that the examination should be adjourned from day to day for the purpose. The court room was densely packed with negroes, not more than a dozen whites being present. Tennant was called, sworn and proceeded to tell his story with variations. Upon his cross-examination by the court, he said that the State arms used by his men, when they fired on the posse, belonged to Capt. Bullock's company, and that he had sent his men for them. His examination and that of Charles Whitlow, a member of his gang, lasted all the evening, and the case was then adjourned over. Tennant is still in jail, under the charge of arson, and the negro Bassy, who gave the information concerning the burning, is also in custody.
The responsibility for these troubles can certainly not rest upon the white people of Edgefield County. There never was such an organized system of

public plunder in this part of the State as there is in Edgefield. At the last election every County officer elected was a colored man, and the administration of the finances and justice with the favored race. Judge Mackey, who is investigating the condition of affairs, pronounces the entire system "a huge grand larceny." The Board of County Commissioners is composed entirely of negroes—who are just able to write their own names. Tennant, the outlaw, is a member of the board. On Friday, Judge Mackey told me that he attempted to obtain access to the records of the office, but was unable to do so because the key of the office was in Columbia, in possession of the clerk of the board, who is also a member of the State Senate. The Probate Judge is a mulatto, named Bowie, from Georgia, an utterly incompetent man, and one who, it is said, is not unknown to the police authorities in Augusta. The School Commissioner is an illiterate negro boy. So is the Clerk of the Court. The chief deputy of the clerk is a mulatto from Ohio, who has been in the County only a few months. The Coroner is an incompetent negro, of whom Judge Mackey says: "The only service he could render the County would be to make himself the subject of a coroner's inquest." The Sheriff, a white man, is described by Judge Mackey in the following terms: "He is an honest and trustworthy man, but has a disagreeable habit of appropriating the funds of judgment creditors to his own use, on the ground that the County has not paid him for detaining the prisoners under his charge." The opinion of Judge Mackey upon the administration of the jury law is eminently suggestive. Said he: "Any citizen who has had wrong done to person or property, even the most violent and ultra Democrat, can obtain justice, provided he first makes satisfactory financial arrangements with the Jury Commissioner." "In short," added the Judge, "as I arose to depart, 'you may say that I assert that the government in Edgefield County is a vast system of larceny.'"

In the face of these facts, in the face of all this official rascality, misrule and public plundering, any unbiased person who came here and lived awhile would be astonished to find the white citizens peaceful and law-abiding. They are extremely sensitive, and occasionally quarrel and fight among themselves; but the records prove that for the past four years they have exhibited a degree of forbearance that entitles them to the respect of the country. The lawlessness of Tennant and his rascally militia has occasionally led to disturbances between the blacks and whites, but in every instance, these were due to the threatening attitude of the negroes themselves. On the 19th of last September, when the whites were alarmed by the action of the militia at Ridge Springs, and the entire County was under arms, a single act of violence would have led to a struggle, the result of which it is not difficult to foresee. And yet the whites refrained from attacking the negroes. If you add to the rottenness of the County government the injudicious and indiscriminate arming of the negroes by Governor Moses, you will have the direct cause of these troubles. That the notorious Tennant should have been allowed to remain unmolested in the County jail for three nights, protected by the very white men who have been so bitterly denounced for their prosecution of the negroes, and in the face of the proof against him of being an incendiary and an outlaw, is as strange as it is true.

In any Northern or Western community in the United States he would have been at once taken from the jail and promptly hung. I confess myself unable to understand the forbearance of the white people of Edgefield County. It has been published abroad that there are hundreds of negroes hiding in the swamps of the County to save their lives, and that a negro is not safe here who exhibits a tendency to Republicanism in politics. This is an unmitigated falsehood. The records prove that there has not been a single case of a negro being killed for his political opinions in this County since the war. A good deal of stress has been laid upon the fact that, at the last election, a negro man was killed with a Republican ballot in his hand. I learn from creditable witnesses, who were present at the occurrence, that the man was killed in a row brought on by the riotous behavior of some of his own party, and the thing which he held in his hand when he died was a "slang-shot," which, in the "outrage mill," was ground into a Republican ballot.

THE "COSTPATRICK" SHIPWRECK.—Details of the burning of the English emigrant ship Costpatrick, received by foreign mails, add to the horrors of the scene, as briefly sketched in our cable despatches. It will be remembered that this vessel, a wooden sailing-ship, was bound from London to New Zealand, with 400 emigrants and a crew of 40 men. She was burned while near the Cape of Good Hope, and of the large number on board, only four escaped alive to land. One of these died soon after being picked up, so that we have a loss of life of 437—a fearful sum-total. The wretched survivors drifted for ten days in an open boat, without natural food or means of sustenance. The little party dwindled by degrees, the living subsisting on the bodies of the dead until a passing ship desoried them and took the four surviving sufferers to St. Helena. 10,000 cigars, at \$2 50 per 100, for sale at Solomon's.

Frank—don't Borrow.

Only think, the first month of the new year is nearly gone. Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. A fellow going down hill finds everything greased. The day that broke has long since been mended. The weather is pleasant again. It was clear and warm, yesterday. Fresh sausage and other good things at Mrs. Hoffman's, near PHOENIX office. Wm. D. Love & Co. have marked down large lines of goods, so as to clear them out before stock-taking. Messrs. Kinard & Wiley are rushing off their stock of winter goods at low prices. See their advertisement. Shawls, cloaks and felt skirts have been reduced to half price, at Wm. D. Love & Co.'s. \$100,000 worth of dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, offered at a great reduction, by W. D. Love & Co. Note what Messrs. R. & W. C. Swaffield have to say, and guide yourselves accordingly, ye who desire clothing at reasonable prices. The man that habitually borrows a newspaper is, in the language of Shakespeare, fit for "treasons, stratagems and spoils." Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHOENIX office. Try us. The chicken disputes will be resumed at the Cottage House, to-night—ten match fights having been arranged. Admission fifty cents. The "Mexican Combination" complimented us with a serenade, last night. They will pitch their tent on the circus lot, in a day or two. Merchants and others cannot be too particular in seeing that the revenue stamp is affixed to all checks, as the fine is fifty dollars for every offence. Five tierces Davis diamond hams, five tierces Davis sugar cured breakfast bacon, twenty five tierces new leaf lard, just received and for sale cheap, at Hardy Solomon's. The memory of the oldest inhabitant raneth not back to the time when there was just such a spell of weather as has prevailed here for the past three weeks. We have received from Col. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, a copy of his sixth annual issue of the Public Ledger Almanac, for 1875. It is a very useful publication. The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta passenger train was thrown from the track, near Wedgefield station, a few nights ago, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The fiend had opened a switch gate and run the train through. A useful and much needed invention has been patented—a fountain pen—which, by the pressure of the thumb on a small rubber ball, projects a stream of ink through the holder and into the face of the person who is looking over your shoulder while you are writing. The performing mule—a long-eared animal, fearfully troubled with the "lifts"—caused a great deal of amusement on Main street, yesterday. His colored owner, after a deal of gentle persuasion, succeeded in mounting him and riding off, but the supposition is that he was lodged in the mud before reaching home. CORNS.—Dr. J. Lindoman, the surgeon chiropodist, has arrived and taken Room No. 22, Wheeler House, where he will only remain a few days. If you have corns, bunions or bad nails, he will cure them without pain or drawing of blood. If you have them, don't fail to give him a call; his charges are moderate. DeCASTRO.—The Opera House was well filled, last night, to greet DeCastro and his troupe. The whole entertainment was of the highest order and mirth-provoking. The dancing skeleton was highly amusing, and the staff ball solo excellent. DeCastro's ventriloquism, we venture to assert, cannot be surpassed by any one now in the profession. The character songs and flirtation duets were heartily applauded, and excel anything of the kind ever presented to a Columbia audience. The great Indian bow trick was well performed. The aerial suspension, or sleeping in the air, was performed with great credit to Miss Fannie. At the conclusion of the performances, large numbers of gifts were distributed to ticket-holders, among which were some valuable presents. DeCastro gives a second entertainment this evening, and we assure our readers that it is more than worth the price of admission. Mr. McFie, at Solomon's, won the silver watch, valued at \$20.

THE 116TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH. The Burns Club of this city celebrated their 116th anniversary, and the birthday of the birth of the favorite Scottish poet, last night, by a banquet at Mr. McKenzie's saloon. About a quarter before 9, a squad of the members of the club, headed by Mr. Alex. McFadden, with the bag-pipes, passed down Main street, escorting President Shields to the banquetting hall. At 9 sharp the doors were thrown open and the club, with their invited guests, filed in. The walls of the hall were ornamented with pictures of Scottish scenery and portraits of prominent Scotchmen; in the rear, was an ever-green decoration, "Burns Club Anniversary." The table was literally loaded down with good things—eatable and drinkable. Ornaments and pyramids of cake, fruit, sugar, ice cream, blanc mange, etc.—a perfect ball supper, such as Mr. McKenzie knows so well how well to get up. The golden bordered "bill of fare" contained the following:
The four gill chaps, we've gar him clatter. An' k'iseen him wi' rookin water; byne we'll rit down an' tak our whittier, To cheer our heart; An' faith, we've be acquainted better Before we part.

BILL OF FARE—Oysters—Roasted, stewed, fried. Roast—N. Y. turkey, cranberry jelly; wild duck, wild turkey and prairie grouse, currant jelly; partridge, pressed. Boiled—Ham and tongue. Pastry—Oyster patties, nut-ton pie, French pie. Vegetables—Potatoes, turnips, asparagus, tomatoes, French peas, celery, &c. Entrees—Chicken salad, sauces, pickles. Pieces montees—National to Burns; orange, macaroni, sultana, with cream plumbers. Dessert—Calf foot jelly, Roman punch, blanc mange, bique glace, vanilla cream. Cakes—Pound, sponge, fruit, almond, chocolate glace, Meringues. Nuts—Pecans, English walnuts, almonds, Brazils. Wines—Madera, sherry. Liquors—Brandy, hot whiskey punch, whiskey. Cigars.

A few minutes after 9, the table was surrounded. President Shields delivered a short address of welcome—hinting that on this occasion it was understood that politics would be eschewed. Mr. Wm. Sloane asked a blessing, and the seats were promptly filled. President Geo. A. Shields and Vice-President John Oliver then read the following regular toasts—after due inquiry as to whether every one was "loaded."

1. The Birth-day of Robert Burns—"The day, and a' wha honor it," Song by Robert King—"Rantin Robin."
2. The Queen of Great Britain—"May her reign be long and gratefully remembered by a happy people." Drank standing. Song, G. E. Ludwig.
3. The President of the United States—"May the executive chair be always filled by the wisest and best—to whom the oppressed of all nations may look with hope." Drank standing. Song—"Red, White and Blue," M. McDougall.
4. The State and Governor of South Carolina—"May freedom peek Beneath your high protection, An' may ye rax corruption's neck An' gie her for dissection."

The following letter from Governor Chamberlain was read:
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, JANUARY 25, 1875.
Robert W. Scott, Esq., Secretary, &c
DEAR SIR: My thanks are due the "Burns Club" for the honor of their invitation to the anniversary supper. Until to-day I had hoped to attend, but my public duties make it necessary for me to be elsewhere to-night, and I have time only to send you my hearty good will. Yours, very truly,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Judge Carpenter was called upon to respond, which he did in a felicitous and happy manner—propheying, and giving satisfactory reasons for it, a great future for the so-called "down-trodden State," complimenting the old regime and passing lightly over the short-comings of more recent times; showing that this State was far ahead of the grand old mother of States and statesmen—in that the bonded debt of the one was nearly treble that of the other, and that the exports of South Carolina were about \$34,000,000, while those of Virginia were only about \$18,000,000. He paid a passing tribute to Gov. Chamberlain—but added that "he could speak for himself." The Judge was warmly applauded.

5. Scotland—"The land we left, though dear to the heart of every Scotchman, they are none the less loyal to the land of their adoption." Song—R. W. Scott.
6. The Army and Navy—"Defenders of their country's honor at home and abroad; may they in future maintain the high prestige won in the past." Responded to by Capt. Alligood.
7. The Press—"Faithful sentinels on the watch-towers of liberty; may they never sleep on their posts." The representatives of the "lever which moves the world," having stepped out, the toast was drank standing and in silence.
8. The Ladies—"Our mothers were lassies, God bless them." Song—John James—"Green Grow the Bashes, O." Among the volunteer toasts were the following:
The Mechanics of Columbia. Responded to by Mayor Alexander. Song by W. R. Scott—"The Shamrock."

Col. Pearce sang "Annie Laurie" and a comic song. Capt. Iradell, Col. Dodamead, Mr. R. McDougall, and others lent their aid to the general enjoyment. At 1 o'clock, "Auld Lang Syne" was joined in by all present, and the company separated.

LECTURE.—Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, will deliver a lecture in the New Opera House, on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Governor Vance is a speaker of great resources, with a perennial freshness of mind, and a fund of wit and humor almost inexhaustible. It will be an opportunity which all should embrace, to spend a delightful evening, and to contribute at the same time to the completion of a structure which is one of the ornaments of the city. We do not allude to higher motives for attendance. All must feel their force more strongly than we can present them.

NO MARDI GRAS.—The chief festival of New Orleans has always been Mardi Gras, the day before Lent, which last begins on Ash Wednesday. It is a carnival almost equal in gayety and abandon to those formerly held in Rome. In New Orleans it surpasses in festivity and merry-making any of the other festivals, political or religious, of the year, and perhaps all of them combined. A despatch, however, announces that Mardi Gras is not to be held this year in New Orleans, for the reason essentially that the people do not feel like making merry. The unhappy people of New Orleans, like the captive Israelites, seem to feel more like hanging their harps upon the willows than indulging in rejoicing under the heels of their oppressors. The Lenten season has begun with them long ago, and there is no knowing where it will end. They feel that they can hold no carnival till this bitter season of penance and mortification has come to an end. Nothing can be more significant of the distress and suffering which have been brought upon the people of New Orleans, than their determination to surrender this year the celebration of their great annual festival of Mardi Gras.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 1 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 5.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

APPOINTMENTS.—Trial Justices, Williamsburg County—Louis Jacobs, W. S. Camlin, Samuel T. Cooper, Thomas R. Grier; Greenville—James B. Sherman, T. B. McBe, Wm. B. Johnston; Pickens—E. H. Barton, J. B. Clayton, Lemuel Thomas, C. L. Hollingsworth, Nathaniel Lynch. Jury Commissioner, Greenville, Wilson Cook; County Treasurer, Laurens, J. E. Fowler; Auditor, Laurens, Cullen Lark; Commissioner of Pilotage, port of Charleston, George F. Tresselt, vice H. Prince, removed; Commissioner of Pilotage, port of Beaufort, J. O. Richmond, vice Captain Trevelt, removed. Notaries Public, Greenville—W. L. Wait; Spartanburg—P. L. Henry, G. W. Nichols, J. W. Wood; York—Wm. B. Williams. Removals—Trial Justices, Pickens, Luke J. Arie, D. O. Freeman, George W. Brannon. Resignations accepted—Trial Justices, Greenville, H. P. Johnson, Solomon Jones; Pickens, J. J. Herd.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Kibard & Wiley—Clothing, &c. Agnew & Son—Hams and Grist. R. & W. C. Swaffield—Clothing, &c. O. J. Carroll—Notice.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, JANUARY 25.—Hendrix House—W. T. Osborn, Castro; W. R. Gaiton, W. B. Bell, L. Allen, Baltimore; A. Zorn, Louisville; J. O. C. Feaster and lady, Rose Hill; J. W. Johnson, city; Miss Annie Longman, Mrs. N. Feaster, Fla.; Edward East, Chester; L. G. Gardner, J. D. Reddick, J. Cheatham, N. Y.; T. W. Taylor, J. T. Coleman, O. F. Coleman, Lyles' Ford. Mansion House—J. A. LeVall, S. F. McGregor, R. I. Beon, E. A. Keenan, city; Robt. Kitchin, Frog Level; Miss H. T. Fant, Master Fant, J. E. Frost, Master Orr, Jas. L. Orr, Anderson; D. S. McCallough, Hones Falls; W. J. Rogers, Prosperity; M. E. Hollingsworth, Va. Military Institute; Thomas B. Jeter, Uster; A. T. Coleman, Edgefield; J. B. Bowers, Newberry; B. F. Masidia, G. & O. B. B.