

Wood Famine.

The last four days have been stinging cold in Columbia, the air eager and nipping, and ice forming freely. It is no longer the soft breath of the South which salutes us, wooing and kissing, but the rough, hostile blast from the frigid East, or the bristling North-west, fresh from the fields of snow in the Rocky Mountain gorges. We are getting our out-cropping share of the storms which have been formed in those mountains out of the great atmospheric wave which came over the Pacific laden with warm moisture on the 12th, and was condensed in the Rocky Mountain summits.

The unusual severity of the weather has been augmented in its effects by the scarcity of wood. We have never known it to be so great in a long experience. It is clear that we cannot any longer depend upon the country teams. Formerly they brought in their cord, or cord and a quarter at a load, and many farmers found it profitable business during the fall and winter. Most of these fine teams, like so many other valued possessions, have gone where they will be vexed no more—"where the woodbine twineth." What remains of available stock is suffering with the prevailing disorder, and their owners are fearful of using them in many cases, even where they are well. It must be remembered, too, that wood, in the immediate vicinity of Columbia, has grown scarce. Our supply has to be brought mainly on the railroads from a distance of eight, ten or fifteen miles. This means of supply, it appears, is also uncertain and precarious. The South Carolina Railroad has never been accommodating in this respect. Its policy, we believe, is not to haul wood at all. The Greenville and Columbia and Charlotte and Columbia Railroads are usually attentive to our wants; but at present the supply they furnish is wholly inadequate to meet them. Considerable quantity of wood has been cut and is lying at convenient points upon the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, but it has not found it convenient to bring it in. While their cars roll on in comfort, the people of our town, which granted this new road several valuable favors and franchises, are suffering for fuel.

Now, we suppose that the hauling of the necessary supply of wood to the town is really a small matter to the railroads, which centre here, if they would combine to do the work, and each promptly do its share of it. We think that they can hardly refuse this reasonable demand. It may not be altogether the most pleasant part of their business, but neither is it agreeable to the people of a town, where so many of them converge and do a profitable business, to suffer from cold, and, we may add, hunger, too, for our cuisine is likewise sadly disarranged. The railroads should consider all these things, and bring us relief.

Another point. Wood is high in price, and is already a heavy burden of expense to the poor. Few are rich now. There are many charges on wood before it gets into the consumer's hands, and all these he has to meet. The cost of wood is likely to be increased, if this scarcity continues, to a degree that will become oppressive. The railroads should, in the spirit of accommodation, and only as a fair return for the privileges they enjoy and the profits they otherwise make, not only haul the necessary supply, but do it at fair and moderate rates. We should think that ten cents a mile for a cord of wood would be quite enough. We have understood that the Greenville Railroad takes wood at Littleton Depot, fifteen miles from Columbia, and delivers it here for \$1. We commend this rate and this example to other roads, whose charges have been unreasonably high.

One of the most important questions likely to come before the British Parliament at its next session, is that of Irish education. The overthrow of the Established Irish Church was simply the beginning of the work of leveling; and now it is proposed to throw open Dublin University, secularize the college funds, and develop the system of non-resident membership so as to bring a considerable Roman Catholic element into the governing body. It is probable that all exclusive privileges still enjoyed by members of the State Church will within a brief period be abolished.

A Washington telegram to the New York Herald says: "It is probable that Judge Settle, of North Carolina, will succeed Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court, who is about to retire on account of old age. The South has had no representative on the Supreme Bench since the death of Justice Wayne, who was from Georgia."

**Minority Representation.**  
We shall look with much interest to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, now met, for its conclusions respecting minority representation. Hon. T. B. Buckalew, late Democratic candidate for Governor, a gentleman of fine abilities and high culture, who has made the subject a study for several years and of experiment on a small scale, will, it is expected, bring it before the Convention. He has long been of the opinion that this is the most salutary mode for the correction of evils under which minorities, which are practically debarred representation, suffer in this country.

A large experiment, to test the virtues of this mode of representation, has recently been instituted in Illinois. At the adoption of their Constitution, in 1870, a clause incorporating this fundamental change was submitted to the popular vote and adopted by a large majority. According to this provision, at the recent election for members of the lower branch of the Legislature, they were chosen upon this principle. It is now in full force in that State, and, if we are to judge by the tone of the press of both parties, so far, gives entire satisfaction. They point to several good results produced by it. A better class of nominations, a representation of parties in the Assembly, corresponding to their proportionate strength on general ballot in the State, Democratic Counties sending a proportion of Republicans, and vice versa, and the exclusion of all schemes of fraud likely to affect the election, these results are claimed for it, and are certainly great benefits. This experiment, on so large a scale, is one of unawaited consequence; and if it should be successful, and prove of practical advantage, as it theoretically seems so just and reasonable, it will be commended to a more general and hearty acceptance. Now that Constitutions, both State and national, one of whose chief offices is to protect minorities by imposing restraints upon the will of numerical majorities, are broken down and disregarded in large measure, and great popular majorities are carrying everything before them, it will be indeed a valuable discovery—that of finding a substitute equally strong and fit, by which minorities may be upheld in their rights, and all the benefits of a full, complete and perfectly fair representation secured to every community.

We take from a contemporary a brief explanation of the mode by which this novelty in voting may be applied:

The method suggested—a mode which will operate as a check upon popular passion or excitement, while affording a just method of securing a minority representation—is known as cumulative voting. This is as follows: The voter exercises the power at will, where three Representatives are to be voted for, to cast three ballots for one Representative, or one and one-half ballots for two, or two ballots for one and one ballot for another, or a single ballot for each of the three. Take as an illustration the following forms:  
1. For Representative—John Doe, 3 votes.  
2. For Representatives—John Doe, 1½ votes; Richard Roe, 1½ votes.  
3. For Representatives—John Doe, 2 votes; Richard Roe, 1 vote.  
4. For Representatives—John Doe, 1 vote; Richard Roe, 1 vote; John Smith, 1 vote.  
By this method any party controlling one-third of all the votes of a County is sure to elect one candidate, and the same in a district, the districts being so distributed that no party could have more than two-thirds.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**—Supreme Scribe C. M. Barton, of the Knights of Pythias, in response to an inquiry, received a telegram from James S. Farrington, Esq., Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts, stating that no Knights of Pythias Lodges were burnt out at the recent fire in Boston. Many of the members lose heavily—some of them all. No aid needed at present. Arrangements had been previously made by the Supreme Chancellor of Knights of Pythias, residing in Chicago, to furnish aid to the Boston sufferers if needed.

Dyspepsia may in part be accounted for by the vast consumption of hot breads of various fancy kinds in the restaurants. To see the way in which these are bolted go far to make one doubt the existence of such a thing as unbolted flour. To Shakespeare's question, "Tell me, where is fancy bred?" one might safely reply, "in every New York restaurant."

**"AFTER THE ELECTION."**—The Philadelphia Press states that 800 men employed in the navy yard in that city were informed on Tuesday, that their services were no longer required. It is also stated in the Norfolk papers that numbers have been discharged from the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va.

**WORKMEN WANTED.**—The Boston fire has created a demand in that city for carpenters, masons, plumbers, painters and laborers, where wages will likely be high during the winter. "It is an ill wind (or fire) that blows nobody any good."

Judge Bond, of North Carolina, has sued the Wilmington Journal for calling him a scoundrel, and wants the editor put under bond not to do so any more.

**THE INJUNCTION.**—The following is the complaint under which Judge Melton granted an injunction, as published yesterday:  
The State of South Carolina, as relations the Attorney General, plaintiff, vs. \_\_\_\_\_ as County Auditor of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and others as County Auditors, and \_\_\_\_\_ as County Treasurer of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and others as County Treasurers, defendants.

The State of South Carolina, by the Attorney General, complaining of the above-named defendants, says:

I. That the Constitution of the State, in Article IX and Section III, provides as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever it shall happen that such ordinary expenses of the State for any year shall exceed the income of the State for such year, the General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of the ensuing year."

II. That by the Act of the General Assembly passed March 23, 1869, entitled "An Act to make appropriations and raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1868," the Auditor of State was authorized to levy a tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for the year commencing October, 1868. That by the joint resolution of the General Assembly passed December 22, 1869, the State Auditor was authorized to levy a tax to meet appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1869. That by the joint resolution of the General Assembly passed December 19, 1870, the State Auditor was authorized to levy a tax to meet appropriations for the year commencing November 1, 1870. That by the joint resolution of the General Assembly passed March 7, 1871, the State Auditor was authorized to levy a tax to meet appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1871.

III. That the several levies authorized in said mentioned Act and joint resolutions have each been made, and the taxes thereunder have been duly laid and in great part collected; and that the part of said taxes not heretofore collected is now due, and the collections thereof enforceable by the tax officers of the State.

IV. That the provision of the Constitution of the State before recited is an express authorization of one annual tax to meet the estimated expenses of each year; and hence is an implied restraint and prohibition to the General Assembly from levying more than one annual tax to meet the estimated expenses of each year.

V. That notwithstanding the said provision of the Constitution, and notwithstanding the said joint resolution of March 7, 1871, authorizing a levy of taxes to meet the estimated expenses of the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1871, which said joint resolution has already been carried into effect, and the said tax levied and collected, the General Assembly, by a joint resolution passed March 13, 1872, did assume to authorize a second levy of taxes to meet appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November, 1871, which said second levy is in violation of the Constitution of the State, and is a usurpation of authority by the General Assembly, and an injury and wrong to the taxpayers of the said State.

VI. That under the authority of the said joint resolution of March 13, 1872, the Hon. J. L. Neagle, the Comptroller-General of the said State, who is now charged by law with the duties formerly devolved upon the State Auditor, has proceeded to cause the said levy of taxes authorized by said joint resolution to be made; and has, by a certain circular letter, addressed to each of the County Auditors in this State, (a copy of which circular letter is hereto appended and marked "A,") authorized and directed the said County Auditors, each and all, to levy the said taxes authorized by the said joint resolution of March 13, 1872.

VII. That the said action of the Comptroller-General is in violation of the Constitution of the State, and wholly unwarranted by law, and will work an injury and injustice to all the citizens of the State.

VIII. That the several County Auditors of the State, defendants above named, are now proceeding to make the said levy as directed by the Comptroller-General, and the several County Treasurers of the State, defendants above named, will, unless restrained therefrom, proceed, on the 20th day of the present month, to collect the taxes under the said levy.

And further complaining of above named defendants, the plaintiff, by the Attorney-General, says:

I. That the said Comptroller-General, by and in the circular letter heretofore referred to, has authorized and directed the said County Auditors, defendants above named, to levy a tax of four (4) mills on a dollar for payment of interest on certain bonds and stocks of said State.

II. That in the said Act and joint resolutions of the General Assembly, heretofore referred to, authorizing the levy of taxes for the fiscal years of 1868, 1869 and 1870, authority was given to levy taxes to meet the appropriations made by law for said years respectively; that in the several Appropriation Acts for said years, an appropriation was made of a specific sum of money to pay the interest on the public debt of the State, meaning thereby the bonds and stocks issued by the State; that by an Act passed March 13, 1872, entitled "An Act to make appropriations and raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1871," appropriations were made for various expenses of the State, but no appropriation was made for the interest on the public debt of the State.

III. That if the joint resolution of

March 13, 1872, heretofore referred to, were a lawful authority to the said Comptroller-General to levy the taxes therein mentioned, it would not authorize the levying of any tax to meet the interest on the public debt of the State, because no appropriation has been made for such object, and the said joint resolution only purports to authorize the levy of taxes to meet appropriations for the year commencing November 1, 1871.

IV. That no authority has ever been conferred by law upon the Comptroller-General, or any other officer or person, to levy a tax to pay interest on the public debt, since the passage of the joint resolution of December 19, 1870, heretofore referred to, and that the levy authorized by said joint resolution of December 19, 1870, has long since been made.

V. That the plaintiff is informed and believes that the Comptroller-General construes the several Acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of the bonds and stocks of the State, as well as the Act of March 13, 1872, entitled "An Act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," as conferring upon him the authority to levy the said tax for payment of interest on the public debt, as set forth in and by said circular letter, heretofore referred to.

VI. That it is true that the said Acts last mentioned do provide for an annual tax to be levied to pay the annual interest on the bonds and stocks of the State therein named; but the said Acts confer no authority upon the Comptroller-General, or upon any other officer, to make any levy of taxes for said purpose; that the omission by the General Assembly to charge any officer with the duty of levying the tax provided for by the several Acts authorizing the issue of bonds and stocks and by the Acts of March 13, 1872, last referred to, cannot be supplied by construction or inferential, and hence the Comptroller-General, nor any other officer, is authorized by law to levy any tax for the payment of interest on the public debt.

VII. That the Comptroller-General is nowhere by law invested with any general powers, either as Comptroller-General or as Auditor of State, which authorize him to levy any tax, except such taxes as are specifically provided for and named in the several Acts and joint resolutions heretofore recited or named.

VIII. That as to that portion of the public debt which was incurred by the State prior to 1868, no provision of law anywhere exists authorizing the Comptroller-General, or any other officer, to levy a tax to pay interest thereon, and that the said levy of taxes authorized and directed by the Comptroller-General, as before set forth, to pay interest on the public debt, is wholly unauthorized by law, and illegal and injurious to the citizens and tax-payers of the State.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment:

I. That the said joint resolution of March 13, 1872, heretofore referred to, may be adjudged unconstitutional and void, and that the said defendants, the County Auditors herein named, may be restrained and enjoined from further proceeding to make any levy of taxes as directed in and by the said circular letter of the Comptroller-General, or under authority of the joint resolution of March 13, 1872, heretofore referred to.

II. That the said defendants, the County Treasurers herein named, may be restrained and enjoined from collecting any taxes under the levy directed by the circular letter of the Comptroller-General heretofore referred to, under authority of the said joint resolution of March 13, 1872, heretofore referred to.

III. And further, that the said defendants, the County Auditors herein named, may be restrained and enjoined from further proceeding to make any levy of taxes as directed in and by the said circular letter of the Comptroller-General, heretofore referred to, for the payment of interest on the bonds or stocks of the State, or any portion thereof.

IV. That the said defendants, the County Treasurers herein named, may be restrained and enjoined from collecting any taxes under the levy directed by the circular letter of the Comptroller-General heretofore referred to, for the payment of the interest on the bonds and stocks of the State, or any portion thereof, or under authority of any of the several Acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of said bonds or stocks, or under authority of the Act of March 13, 1872, entitled "An Act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina."

V. That such other and further relief may be granted to the plaintiff herein as may be just, together with the costs of this action.

**A SHOCKING CASE.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, at No. 312 Meeting street, over the remains of an old colored woman named Auber Lewis, formerly a slave of Mr. Richard Yendon. She had been unwell for some time, and complained more than usual on last Tuesday. No one seemed to have paid any attention to her condition, although she lived in a yard, every room in which was occupied above, below and around her by persons of her own color. The woman had evidently died in a state of shameful neglect. The verdict of the jury was death of dropsy of the chest.

The Griffin (Ga.) Star publishes the following terrible story: The gin-house of Mr. Green Harper, of Monroe County, was consumed by fire on last Saturday night, and five persons were consumed in the flames. Names of victims: John and Joe Spruce, one of Harper's boys, two negro boys. One of Harper's boys is still living but expected to die. They were ginning at night and accidentally set the lint room on fire with a lantern.

Local Items.

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

R. H. Kirk has been appointed a Trial Justice for Richland County.

You may dig potatoes all day and all night, but you cannot look over the advertising columns of your local paper without finding the names of the most enterprising men in your place. And you cannot look them over without finding something that you want.

The most popular visitor to the printing office just now is the "man who shuts the door."

We are indebted to Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, for No. 5 of the "Cyclopedia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens, compiled from his works and alphabetically arranged by F. G. DeFontaine." It has reached the 's.

Mr. Symmers comes before the public, this morning, with a tempting list of articles in the fancy grocery line. His stock is fresh and good.

The dwelling of Mrs. Witherspoon, on Laurel street, was entered on Monday night and robbed.

Sheriff Frazee, yesterday, turned over his official papers, etc., to the new incumbent, J. E. Dent, Esq. Mr. Dent has twice filled this position, and as far as we know, gave general satisfaction. We cordially welcome him as Sheriff of Richland. The County Commissioners and Clerk of Court also took possession of their respective offices yesterday.

Neagle's Bridge is nearly completed. The last of the flooring was laid yesterday, and as soon as the road on the Lexington side is elevated, vehicles will be enabled to cross.

An important meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at Hibernian Hall, on Friday evening, the 23d instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. The improvement of the business interests of the city will be discussed; the most important subject being the immediate establishment of cotton and general warehouses. A full and punctual attendance is desired.

The alarm of fire, last evening, was caused by an accident at the residence of Mr. C. J. Stolbrand. The engines responded promptly, but their services were not required. Damage slight.

Governor Scott has appointed John R. Boas Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina, resident at St. Louis, Missouri.

Barney Balentino, convicted of manslaughter at a late term of the Court of Sessions for Edgefield County, has, upon the recommendation of Judge Melton, been pardoned by Governor Scott.

As many are in doubt about when the next United States Court will meet in Columbia, we will state that it will convene next Monday, the 25th. All persons interested in that court should govern themselves accordingly.

The physicians of our city are making their visits on foot.

Mr. Kouzman, who resides in the lower part of the city, has a valuable cow. She yielded him a pair of twin calves yesterday.

We have received No. 1 of volume 3 of the Temperance Advocate, published at Camden, S. C., by F. P. Beard, Esq.

The following is the programme this afternoon by the Eighteenth United States Infantry Band:

Rifle Club Quickstep—Bach. Capriccio—Hagen.

Narcissus Waltzes—Wade. Selections La Pherieholc—Offenbach.

Orlando Galop—Keller.

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

**PHOENIXIANA.**—Can people who listen at keyholes be said to go private hearing?

Baby railroads are what the Denverites call the narrow gauges.

The following notice is posted conspicuously in a newspaper office out West: "Shut the door; and as soon as you have done talking business, serve your month the same way."

What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, and once in a man's life? The letter M.

A landlady who rejoiced to find she could rent her upper rooms to a couple without children, writes to learn how long it requires for a middle aged man to become an accomplished clog-dancer.

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his paper was intolerably damp, says it is because there is so much due on it.

Smirkins looked at a painting of a pig and pleasantly asked who was that pigment for?

Eye-glass—a toy which enables a coxcomb to see others, and others to see that he is a coxcomb.

The wife of a volatile West-end tailor complains that he is never at home. He says he is obliged to keep on cutting out.

**DANCING SCHOOLS.**—Prof. Milam will open his dancing school, in hall over Messrs. Lorick & Lowrance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at half-past 7 o'clock, for gentlemen. Class for ladies, misses and masters Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Northern mail opens at 8.20 P. M.; closes 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 5.30 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western opens and closes 1.30 P. M. Wilmington opens 2.30 P. M.; closes 11.30 A. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

**CORPORATIONS SHOULD HAVE SOULS.**—The railroads leading to Columbia can play an important part toward alleviating the distress of the community at this juncture of affairs. The horse disease has made wood scarce, and hauling is out of the question with those who live a good distance from Columbia. The roads can shield the citizens from the exorbitant demands of heartless speculators; and we call upon them, in the name of humanity, to furnish rolling stock to parties who can and will supply the citizens of Columbia with fuel at living rates. We hope the Superintendents of our railroads will hearken to this appeal, and render the assistance that is within their power.

The various committees of the Columbia Board of Trade, for the ensuing year, are given below for the information of our readers:

Executive Committee—J. B. Ezell, Chairman; R. D. Senn, J. S. Wiley, R. O'Neale, Jr., John Agnew, Jr., R. C. Shiver, J. M. Blakeley, John McKenzie, W. R. Cathcart.

Committee on Prices Current—J. M. Blakeley, Chairman; R. D. Senn, John Agnew.

Committee on Transportation—R. D. Senn, Chairman; R. O'Neale, Jr., John McKenzie.

Committee on Reading Room—Col. J. B. Palmer, Chairman; John Agnew, Jr., E. W. Scheels, John C. Seegers, J. S. Wiley.

Committee on Grievances and Arbitration—John Agnew, Chairman; O. F. Jackson, W. C. McGregor, Thompson Earle, J. Meighan.

Committee on Market and Country Produce—J. E. Black, Chairman; F. Cantwell, T. J. Gibson, L. F. Hopson, M. H. Berry.

Committee on Finance—L. D. Childs, Chairman; R. C. Shiver, D. Gambrell, A. G. Brenizer, W. B. Stanley.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Board of State Advertisers—Official. W. J. Duffie—Lost. Geo. Symmers—Groceries. Meeting Board of Trade. Jacob Levin—Horse Food, &c. Board Wanted. Jacob Levin—Auction Sale. Houses for Sale or Rent.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS, November 19.**—Hendrix House—C. B. Douglas, Alston; Joe Leuhon, E. A. Kennedy, W. D. Hogan, Kidgway; W. B. Wynn, E. A. Mace, W. H. McGhee, N. Y.; T. J. Wright, W. A. Lathon, G. R. Kerron, Winnsboro; G. D. Smith, Glenn Springs; W. E. McNulty, Doko; W. M. Grier, D. W. West; L. M. Donald, Youngsville; Jue Bruff, Baltimore.

Nickerson House—W. H. Redwood, Z. L. Willis, Baltimore; W. Lively, G. J. I. Bonner, Dus West; W. Murdoch, S. H. Wiley, N. C.; F. D. Bush, G. & C. R. R.; A. Guerry, S. C.

Central Hotel—J. S. Jeffers, Richland; D. J. Broadham and lady, Manning; J. Lawson and lady, Union; Geo. T. Reid, Keowee; T. P. Sims, Fairfield; M. A. Park, A. Davis, S. C.; W. G. Hubbard, Ohio; J. H. Brown, A. H. Fleming, city; A. L. Stough, N. C.; B. F. Corley, Fairfield; T. W. Coogler, Helena; J. W. Sartor, Union; R. W. Robinson, Fairfield.

Nebraska is to have a State Orphan Asylum. \$230,505 is offered in cash prizes. The appeal is made on the ground of humanity, from a new State, where the tide of immigration is immense, and where such an institution is greatly needed. The highest prize is \$75,000. The tickets are \$1 each, or six for \$5. J. M. Pattee, of Omaha, has been chosen general manager of this legal and humane undertaking, which is endorsed by the Governor and best business men of the State.

The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee and the Liberal Republican State Central Committee, together with about 150 other representative men of the two organizations, which was held in Thurman Hall, in Columbus, Ohio, was a significant assemblage. It was only for consultation and the interchange of views, and was exceedingly harmonious. It adopted an address to the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the State, which was prepared by a committee of two Democrats and two Liberal Republicans, of which Senator Thurman was Chairman. The meeting gave a clear manifestation that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio will continue to act together.

**PETITIONS DISMISSED.**—In the United States District Court, in Charleston, on Friday, the petitions of Chas. Madden and Daniel E. Seannal, creditors, to put the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company in bankruptcy, were dismissed. Notice of appeal was given.

The first snow of the season fell in Florence yesterday.