

Judge Carpenter and the Members of the Bar.

In view of the general interest manifested by our community in the recent decision of Judge Carpenter in the matter of contempt alleged to have been committed by the attorneys for the Citizens' Savings Bank, we feel impelled to examine into the crime for which so severe a punishment has been visited upon an honorable body of men, to see upon what grounds its infliction has been placed, or whether the punishment is properly graduated to the offence. This has two heads, of which one consists in giving certain advice, the other in receiving a retaining fee. Now a lawyer's business is to advise clients and act for them under certain circumstances. The presumption would necessarily be, that this could hardly ever be construed into an unlawful or improper act. In this case the Judge gave an order directing that property should not be disposed of. The attorneys, when consulted by their client, advised it to seek the protection of a court organized specially for just such cases as his. If the Judge was free to make his order, the attorneys, in their capacity as such, were equally at liberty to give their best advice. The order is not affected by the advice. Can advice be tortured or twisted by any but a biased mind into a disobedience of the Court's order? It is not an act that is forbidden. All writers, we understand, agree that the act must be, in its nature, injurious and forbidden by the Court. Can the filing of a petition, the making of an affidavit, the giving of legal advice, be, by the most ingenious mind, made to come within the prohibition to dispose of funds? It will require a wide latitude of construction to make acts and advice identical. It is rather close probing, to say that the advice was given with a certain intention, and that being adopted by the client, there arises the presumption of "preconcerted action." Advice, which is both good law and good sense, ought surely not to be construed into a contempt of Court, because the lawyer who gave it, foresaw its legal result, if properly followed.

Judge Carpenter seems inclined to enter at the speed with which Judge Bond's opinion was reached. He forgets that he has himself been slow to render his decrees. There are persons who suspect that something like resentment instead of conscientious care, was at the bottom of such unseemly deliberation on his part. Another question remains for brief consideration. Can the acceptance of a fee by lawyers be construed into contempt, because their clients' assets are under injunction? This proposition is just as untenable as the other. The receiving of money from a person forbidden to pay it can only render the payment inoperative. There is no contempt about it. It was the act by which the attorneys were constituted the agents of their clients for certain purposes. They were not agents until the fee was received. They were not agents in receiving it.

It is thus seen that, as against these attorneys, the offence of doing some act which they were forbidden to do is not established. Their right to do just as they did has been fully vindicated by the United States Circuit Court, confirmed by the universal public sentiment. When we proceed further to examine into the punishment passed on six honorable gentlemen, whose dependence is upon the profession from which it is sought to eject them, we are struck with the singular alternative presented to them. A school-man, in the extravagance of his logic, might say, "It is credible because it is impossible;" but in Judge Carpenter, it is trifling with the rights of citizens, and an offence to the well-settled sense of justice in the whole community, to say to honorable practitioners at the bar, "achieve impossibilities and you may be reinstated." The impossible alternative required of the attorneys, to restore the assets of the bank to Judge Carpenter's Court, is a small but intensely significant thing. It must mean perpetual exclusion. It is, further, an attempt at dictation, against which we raise our voice and enter our protest. Attorneys are just as independent in their sphere as Judges. Their action in that sphere may not be restrained. And we are sure that a way will be speedily found by which the violated rights of these gentlemen shall be redressed. It is an invasion in which the whole fraternity of the noble profession of the law is interested, and it will make common cause with these worthy suffering members.

Mr. Calvin Hall died at Pendleton Factory on the 8th.

Interview with the Governor.
The committee appointed by the public meeting held last Monday to present to the Governor its action, and to make certain requests, was accorded an interview with him yesterday, at the Executive office. The committee was courteously received. In reference to the request of the meeting, that the time for payment of taxes be extended to the 1st of March, the Governor expressed a doubt as to his constitutional right to do so. In view of the necessity of the case, he had ventured to extend it already until the 5th of February. He promised to bring the matter promptly to the attention of the Legislature, which, he had no doubt, would do everything proper to be done. As to the re-assessment of property at a fair valuation, he referred the committee to the Comptroller-General, to whose province the matter specially belonged. That officer had issued circular forms, on which the tax-payer, if unduly assessed, might make his statements, and they would be carefully considered. If the tax was shown to be excessive, a rebate could in this way be secured.

The Governor intimated his purpose to recommend to the General Assembly the passage of an Act which would enable all parties, whose lands had been sold for taxes, to recover them upon payment of the tax, without costs. The conversation turned upon the general feeling entertained towards the administration. The Governor maintained that it was disposed to be fair and just to all the people. He thought the criticisms indulged in towards it were sometimes too harsh.

He thanked the meeting for the candid manner in which it had brought the matters in which the people felt aggrieved directly to his attention. It was the first time it had been done by citizens from the conservative side in politics during his administration.

The Rule of South Carolina.
We shall occasionally give an extract from the work of Mr. Pike, "The Prostrate State," in order that our unconcerned people may see themselves as they are seen by others. The eighth chapter opens with the following passage, descriptive of the present rule in South Carolina, but denying that it can or should last:

"The rule of South Carolina should not be dignified with the name of government. It is the installation of a huge system of brigandage. The men who have had it in control, and who now have it in control, are the picked villains of the community. They are the highwaymen of the State. They are professional legislative robbers. They are men who have studied and practiced the art of legalized theft. They are in no sense different from, or better than, the men who fill the prisons and penitentiaries of the world. They are, in fact, precisely that class, only more daring and audacious. They pick your pockets by law. They rob the poor and the rich alike, by law. They confiscate your estate by law. They do some of these things even under the tyrant's plea of the public good or the public necessity. They do all simply to enrich themselves personally. The sole, base object is to gorge the individual with public plunder. Having done it, they turn around and buy immunity for their acts by sharing their gains with the ignorant, pauperized, besotted crowd who have chosen them to the stations they fill, and which enable them thus to rob and plunder.

"Are we to be told that these things are inevitable, because they are the results of our theory of government, and that that theory must be sound? Is not the true reasoning quite in the other direction? If these are the legitimate results of it, then the theory is at fault, and its application must somehow be changed or modified. What the world is after is results—sound, wholesome, just results. These every intelligent and just community will have, sooner or later, in one way or another. They will not forever endure tyrannies and oppressions and outrages. It is the corruptions and the abuses of authority that stimulate revolutions, rupture kingdoms and overturn empires. This is as true now and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. Fraud, injustice, mis-rule in government, whatever their proper shapes, whether lofty or low, whether noble or ignoble in their aspects, will breed a temper that will seek to accomplish their overthrow. Especially must this be so in our times. Does anybody suppose that such a condition of things as exists to-day in South Carolina is to last? Such a supposition is to ignore the history and the character of manhood."

Public Meeting.
In consequence of the failure of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed to confer with the Governor, upon matters of public interest, to meet him, in consequence of indisposition, yesterday, the meeting which it was expected would be held to-day has, upon consultation, been postponed to next Wednesday, the 21st instant. It is hoped that the attendance on that day will be large and prompt. The times demand the people shall consult together. By request of J. McKENZIE, Chairman.
A. C. MOORE, Secretary.

Messrs. A. W. Smith, of Chester, and M. L. Tate, of York, died last week.

Old Times.—A friend has handed to a copy of the *Pendleton Messenger*, bearing date July 19, 1826. It is a dingy little sheet, but has some news of interest to the readers of that remote time. The laws of the United States are published in it, signed by John W. Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, John C. Calhoun, Vice-President and President of the Senate, approved by the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams. The death of Mr. Jefferson, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, is announced from Richmond. An extract of a letter from Charlottesville, July 1, states that he died that day, ten minutes before 1 o'clock, the day and hour on which the Declaration of Independence was read to Congress, July 4, 1776. It is added: "No other enthusiasm could have been wished to him. The day of his fame was the day of his death. The applause and gratitude of a whole republic were at the very moment rehearsing his work and repeating his praises."

The most interesting foreign news was of the fall of Missolonghi, with great slaughter to the Turkish conquerors from springing of a mine, and the cutting off of the besieged in their attempt to escape to the Egyptian army. Announcements appear of the candidacy of Warren R. Davis for the twentieth Congress, and of Captain David Sloan and Joseph N. Whitner and others for the State Legislature. The inevitable sheriff parades his advertisements of property for sale, by virtue of sundry writs of *fiery facias* to him directed. Corn was selling in Oheraw at \$2 a bushel. There is no account of lawyers being suspended from practice for advice to clients; but injunctions prevailed in Georgia, one of whose judges granted that writ to the Steamboat Company of Georgia, to prevent the steamboats of South Carolina from navigating the waters of Georgia with tow-boats. Steam was then young as a motive power applied to vessels—the first one which was thus propelled across the Atlantic being the *Sirius*, of Savannah.

MR. EDITOR: In a little paragraph in your paper, this morning, you give the computation of some statistical genius as to the average number of words uttered daily by a man of average loquacity. For the benefit of the curious in such matters, the writer will state what actually occurred in his own experience. In the month of February, 1861, he read aloud, in one day and by daylight, a volume containing 637 pages, averaging, according to actual count of ten pages promiscuously taken through the volume, 224 words to the page. Leaving out the last page, which contains only ten lines, and computing 636 pages at 224 words per page, we have an aggregate of 142,464 words. The reader took two intermissions, each of sufficient length to enable him to take a meal. I am aware that this is a pretty tough statement—at least, in the estimation of slow readers; but the writer enjoys an unblemished reputation for veracity, and can produce the testimony of five living witnesses in corroboration of the fact. The work read was the "Dead Secret," by Wilkie Collins.

BALTIMORE.—The message of the Mayor of Baltimore states that the receipts of the city during the year ending October 31, were \$7,380,018; expenditures, \$7,724,535. The funded debt is \$27,108,925; floating debt, \$875,425. The assets and securities held by the city as offset to indebtedness amount to \$27,252,514; among these assets being 32,500 shares of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, valued at \$5,416,656. The water licenses yield \$453,000, which pay the interest on the water debt. One interesting item is the loan of \$551,000, the interest on which is paid by revenue derived from the street railways. The new city hall, estimated to cost \$2,500,000, is in progress, and \$1,819,000 has been expended on it. It is thought it will not cost over the estimates. The public schools, containing 28,829 pupils, cost during the year, \$492,111, exclusive of buildings, reconstruction and repairs. The health department cost \$325,947, minus \$8,899 received for street dirt. The fire department cost \$149,000, exclusive of construction and repairs. The expenses of fire-alarm telegraph were \$24,135.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR.—The following is the Jewish calendar for the present year: January 1, the 12th day of Teybeth, 5634. January 19, new moon Shevat. February 17, 18, new moon Ada. March 3, Poorim. March 19, new moon Nissem. April 2, 3, Passover. April 8, 9, Passover. April 17, 18, new moon Eeyar. May 17, new moon Sivan. May 22, 23, Pentecost. June 15, 16, new moon Tamoos. July 15, new moon Ahy. August 11, 15, new moon Elul. September 12, 18, New Year 5635. September 21, Day of Atonement. September 26, 27, Feast of Tabernacles. October 3, 4, Feast of the Eighth Day. October 11, 12, moon Heshvan. November 10, new moon Kislay. December 9, new moon Teybeth, 5634 has 12 months, 315 days. 5635 has 13 months, 383 days.

Miss Laura Alexander, a prominent young actress from North Carolina, who had recently commenced an engagement at Wallack's, died in New York, it is reported, a few days ago.

Oleomargarine is the name of the artificial butter which, having had such an extensive sale in London and Paris, is now becoming popular in New York and Boston. There are two of these oleomargarine factories in New York, one in Fifty-sixth street and one in Twenty-ninth street. They produce daily 19,000 pounds, which, with the product of other factories in the vicinity of the metropolis, makes the yield more than twenty-three tons per day. The butter is made from the yellow, tasteless and odorless oil that is obtained from beef suet. This oil is placed in churns, with one fifth its weight of sour milk, and churned until an emulsion is formed, unadulterated being added to give it the required color. It is then cooled and worked and salted like common butter. It is estimated that 4,000 tons (8,000,000 pounds) of this artificial butter have been consumed in this country during the last eight months. What the effect of the increased use of the article will have upon the cow question is a problem which we leave to the Grangers and students of natural history.

"Interviewing" has at last taken a right direction, in St. Louis at least. A few days ago, a correspondent of the *Republican* interviewed "Uncle Paul Jones," a 11-year old negro. This is better than interviewing scalawags, for he could tell what "god ole times there was in ole Virginny," while the scalawag can only tell what mighty dry "pickin'" there is in the cotton States now. His reminiscences are quite interesting. He waited on John Randolph when all the gentlemen wore short breeches, wig and queues; when they danced minuets, and every "first family" had its coach-and-four, the servants mounted upon the horses instead of the box, and each in buck-skin breeches and red jackets. On the temperance question, "Uncle Paul" says there was much drinking then, but little drunkenness, because the liquors were better then than we have now. "It never seemed to hurt anybody. Talk about gin! Why, it's fifty year since I tasted 'Hollan' gin like that we use' to hear in them days."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES.—The consequence of excesses, mental over-work or indiscretions. THIS NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE IN HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 25. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. Dec 17 171m

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the United States District Court, on Tuesday, it was ordered and decreed by Judge Bryan that the assignees of the road present facts to the court and House of Representatives in relation to a claim against the State arising out of a surrender of guaranteed bonds. The court, in making the order and decree, deemed it necessary to state that it did not decide that there did exist a claim or any indebtedness on the part of the State to the said road, but only upon the showing of the showing of the assignees in their petition. Further, that the object in making the order and decree was simply to afford an opportunity to the assignees for presenting their claim to the bodies whose privilege it is to pass upon it, so that justice may be done to all concerned.

A few days ago, a Mrs. Reilly, of New Haven, left her bed and home, and wandered off, without other protection than her night-dresses, while in a state of somnambulism. She was thought to be lost; but before the next night, she was discovered lying along a narrow and seemingly inaccessible place beneath the East Chapel street bridge, and in a most dangerous position above the deep rushing flood. She was finally rescued alive, after having remained in that critical position, unaided, from midnight until the next afternoon. She stated that she heard people walking overhead and speaking about her, and saying she could never be found; but that she was not seemingly enough awake to be able to call to them, though wishing to do so. She has since died from the effects of her exposure.

THE VALUE OF A COLONY.—The history and condition of a colony of Swedes, called New Sweden, in Maine, illustrates the value of immigrants to a State. The colony was founded in 1871, by fifty Swedes; now it numbers 600 souls. They have taken up 20,000 acres of land, felled 2,200 acres of timber, have 400 acres in grass, have built 130 houses, 130 barns and three mills. There have been 11 marriages, 71 births and 36 deaths among them. The State advanced them \$24,000 to assist in their enterprise; of this sum they have repaid \$8,000, and will pay the balance in time. Besides all this, the colony is a centre of attraction to their countrymen in the Old World, whence it will constantly gain accessions. It is estimated that its value to the State as an agent of production is \$600,000.

The Spanish frigate *Arapiles*, which went on a reef off Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, was floated off about 3 P. M., with the assistance of several tugs, and is now anchored off the battery.

CITY MATTERS.—Sabbath for the PHOENIX.
CASH will be the rule at the PHOENIX office hereafter.

There was a sudden change in temperature, yesterday afternoon, and Old Winter made himself felt again. The city water is again assuming a dirty appearance, and is nearly as clear as mud. Let us have pure water. The participants are practicing energetically for the tableaux, which are to be produced on Monday evening, January 19.

Northern visitors complain that the "sunny South" has a chilly mode of receiving them. *Vide* the weather yesterday. The PHOENIX job office is complete in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-heads, etc., are turned out with alacrity. A. W. Suder, Esq., Intendant of Sumter, has been in Columbia for the past two days, on business connected with the Citizens' Savings Bank.

Manager Cathcart, of the Western Union Telegraph Office, in this city, has furnished us with a copy of a letter of the Postmaster-General, reviewing the recommendations of his annual report in favor of a Postal Telegraph. Persons indebted to the PHOENIX office are earnestly requested to call and settle at once. There is a large amount due—the greater portion in small sums. The indebtedness must be liquidated, or we shall be forced to resort to extreme measures. Transfer printing inks are invaluable to railroad companies, banks, merchants, manufacturers and others. They are enduring and changeless, and will copy sharp and clear for an indefinite period of time. Having just received a fresh supply of inks, we are prepared to execute orders at moderate prices. Governor Moses has appointed the following Notaries Public: H. H. Jillson, Richland; T. J. Cannon, Marion; J. L. Southern, Greenville. He has also appointed Messrs. D. A. Townsend and Monroe C. Long, Trial Justices for Union; Silas W. Buff, Trial Justice for Fairfield, and T. W. Saspartas, County Treasurer for Colleton. We are indebted to Colonel Richard Lathers for a pamphlet copy of his address, delivered before the New England Society of Charleston, on Forefather's Day, December 22, 1873. The title of the address is "South Carolina—the Condition and Prospects of the State—Confiscation of Private Property and Reduction of the Public Debt."

There was an enjoyable hop at the Wheeler House, last night. The string band connected with the 18th Infantry furnished the music, and the fun was kept up until after we went to press. Many of our citizens, besides a number of officers of the garrison, participated. The affair was gotten up under the auspices of the "Social Club," we learn. An advertisement in another column informs planters and the public in general as to the merits of the celebrated guanos offered for sale by Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs, of Charleston. These guanos are offered on fair terms. Mr. Seymour, the agent of the company, is now on a tour of the Southern States, with whom satisfactory arrangements can be made. The Patent Globe Gas Light Company are making a revolution in the line of burning fluids. They use naphtha, in an improved burner, which equals ordinary gas, but at a much cheaper rate. The apparatus consists of a neat tank, which is easily adjusted to street lamps, and with but little trouble, a steady, clear light is furnished. One pint, it is claimed, gives a beautiful light for at least eight hours. The company are manufacturing pendants, table and wall lamps. Mr. John D. Whilden, the agent of the company, is at the Wheeler House, and will explain the *modus operandi* to all inquirers. The brilliant light in front of the Wheeler House, last night, was furnished by the patent burner.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The 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., 12.30 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 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.

PHOENIXIANA.—"Corn crib" is a new name for tight boots. Silence is the safest course for any man to adopt who distrusts himself. He who makes an idol of his interests, makes a martyr of his integrity. The tobacco-chewer is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always on the spit.

They have an organization in Boston called the "Cozars." They are accustomed, it is said, to passing the "Ruby corn."

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Scibels & Ezell—Guano.
John Agnew & Son—City Money.
Monument Association—Tableaux.
HOTEL ARRIVALS, January 15, 1874.—*Wheeler House*—W. S. Powell, E. K. Ames, Wm J. Hies and child, Baltimore; Walter G. MacRae, Wilmington; B. McNamee, F. O. Lany, New York; S. Anyle, Charlotte; Wm H. Girardeau, Oageburg; Wm Dudley, Charleston; Wm E. Esrie, Greenville; J. H. Cathcart, Wainboro; W. H. King, lady and children, Newberry; W. H. Gardner and wife, Mrs. Holliday, Sumter; C. P. Townsend, J. L. Breeden, D. D. McCole, Bennettsville; Wm O. Morgan, Ohio; J. R. Mears, E. R. Mears, U. S. A.
Hendrix House—J. W. Law, J. A. Withers and son, John McTodd and wife, Wainboro; J. W. Straines, Doko; W. E. Nelson, Camden; G. W. Steffens, Charleston; Mrs. E. H. Wallace, Yorkville; L. I. Bulow, Ridgeway; O. W. Shirley, S. C.; E. M. Payne, N. C.; A. H. Whittle, Ga.; John Irwin, N. Y.; M. W. Perry, Ky.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Southern Artificial Stone Company are engaged in putting an artificial stone front on the buildings of Messrs. W. C. Fisher and W. J. Duffy. The contract calls for stone cornices, stone lintels, sills and key-stones for the windows, also stone rustics. The body of the front will be imitation of gray granite, the rustics will be colored. This is the first work of the kind ever undertaken in the city or State. It promises to be both handsome and durable.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a visit, last evening, from our friend, Captain W. H. Webb, of Newberry, who, in company with Dr. Bruce, is on a business trip to some of the adjoining States, in the interest of the German treatment for the cure of rheumatism and kindred diseases, of which we took occasion to speak some time since. We are glad to learn that these gentlemen have control of Baumscheldtism in this country, and have determined to give the sufferers of the South the benefit of its blessings. Several of our friends have availed themselves of this treatment with the happiest results, and such has been the case wherever tried. And we bespeak for these gentlemen a kind reception and the fullest confidence wherever they may go.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.
Orders for advertisements, job work, etc., must be accompanied with the cash. No exceptions can be made. Ordinary advertisements \$1 per square of nine printed lines for first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion; weekly, monthly and yearly rates furnished on application. Advertisements inserted once a week, \$1 each insertion. Marriages and funeral invitations, \$1. Notices in local column fifteen cents a line, each insertion.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA—BANKRUPT.—In pursuance of notice published, a meeting of the creditors of the Citizens' Savings of South Carolina was held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the banking house, in the city of Columbia, before E. M. Seabrook, Registrar. The following proceedings were held:

The following resolution was passed, to wit: We, the undersigned, being three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved, do hereby determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made among the creditors by a "trustee," under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors.

This resolution adopted this 14th January, A. D. 1874, at the first meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt. The resolution being adopted, Dr. John Fisher was elected as Trustee—he having received all the votes, with one exception. Whereupon, the following persons were unanimously chosen as the committee under the above resolution: L. D. DeSaussure, Charleston; J. D. Witherspoon, Yorkville; E. M. Miller, Laurens; Samuel Dibble, Orangeburg; John H. Ewins, Spartanburg; J. H. Rion, Wainboro; Gen. J. B. Kershaw, Camden; T. B. Fraser, Sumter; John Meighan, Columbia; Samuel McGowan, Abbeville; J. M. Bryan, Greenville; E. E. Fraser, Georgetown; L. J. Jones, Newberry.

The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of the creditors of the Citizens' Savings Bank, the Trustee, under the direction of the committee of creditors, should not force an immediate realization of the assets of the bank, by selling the same at a sacrifice.

The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the committee of creditors shall call a general meeting of the creditors of the bank whenever, in their opinion, it be necessary; and it shall be their duty to call said meeting whenever requested so to do by creditors representing \$25,000 of claims. That notice of said meeting be published in a Charleston and a Columbia newspaper for two weeks immediately preceding the day appointed. The meeting was then adjourned by the Registrar.

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