

A Contrast. The Governor of Georgia has transmitted his annual message to the Legislature of that State, which met in Atlanta on the 14th instant. It is a plain, earnest, sensible document, reflecting clearly the condition of the State, and containing some valuable practical suggestions. It is a relief to turn our view away occasionally from our prostrate State, and consider the evidences which appear in our sister commonwealths, of their sound financial condition, their progress in education, the development of their resources, and the happy contentment of their people. We give our attention first to the financial situation of Georgia, as set forth in the facts and figures of Governor Smith. The amount received into the treasury from all sources during the past year is \$3,172,788.74; the disbursements for the same period amount to \$2,250,282.49. The amount of public debt, principal and interest, paid during the year, was \$1,835,767.73. Bonds to the amount of \$1,200,000, bearing eight per cent. interest, were issued and placed at par, at an expense of less than one per cent. The larger portion of the bonds was disposed of in the State, and demonstrates the confidence of the people in the State Government and the sound condition of the public credit.

The total public debt was \$3,842,500 on the 1st January, 1874. Bonds to the amount of \$237,000, which will become due the present year, have been provided for in the sale of eight per cent. new bonds. The estimate by the Treasurer of the probable disbursements for the present fiscal year aggregates \$2,722,356, of which \$823,460 is for public debt and interest. These disbursements will be met by receipts from various sources, and a tax of four-and-a-half-tenths of one per cent. upon the taxable property, which, assessed last year at \$242,487,382, will probably be increased this to \$250,000,000. The projected tax will not amount to one-fourth of what is now being collected from the people of South Carolina. And when paid in, it will go to sustain the legitimate wants of a government which is the choice of those who pay the taxes.

In examining the scheme of disbursements for the present year, we find \$100,000 for the legislative pay roll, \$8,000 for the University of Georgia, \$20,000 for the printing fund, \$250,000 for the educational fund. These sums illustrate the economy and care of the Government. How different from those levied nominally for similar purposes in poor South Carolina! The last mentioned amount is for the support of schools in the several Counties, which it sustains for three months in the year. All amounts supplemental to this, and intended for school purposes, must be raised by local taxation. The people are thus taught to put a proper value on education by directly contributing, all over a certain amount, for it. The small sum of only \$8,000 will be asked for the University, and yet 318 students were matriculated during 1873. How is this? The income of the University, including cash balance, was \$34,798.92, as thus: From tuition fees, \$10,540; from interest on land scrip fund, \$10,234.15; and from other sources, \$14,024.77. Its expenditures for salaries were \$27,383.27; for secondary expenses, \$5,518.99. With such resources, it requires but a small appropriation from the State treasury. The students are thus classified: The classical course, 53; the scientific course, 26; the elective course, 19; the sophomore class, 51; the law school, 16; the State College, 153. The State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is an institution established by the fund derived from the Agricultural College land scrip, and conducted in connection with the State University. It has three departments, viz: Agriculture, engineering and applied chemistry. Its students are also instructed in mathematics, natural philosophy, modern languages and English literature, by the professors in the schools of the University. The North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, is a branch of the State College and a department of the University. It numbered, during its first session of 1873, 177 students. The people of Georgia are justly proud of the success and eminent rank of their institutions of learning. Their youth are not debarred from their advantages by every silly theory, or by perversion of their uses to political purposes. And when they receive funds from any quarter for educational objects, they apply them to those objects with good sense and in good faith. Our agricultural land scrip is hypothecated in New York. Not a dollar of it has been ap-

propriated to its destined uses. Our University is nothing but an empty shell. There are no students and no life in it. And yet \$50,000 are demanded to sustain it for the present year. How changed! What a contrast do we present in the amount of our taxes, in the condition of our finances, in the solitude and desolation of our University, in the depression and dissatisfaction of our people, to the buoyant, elastic, hopeful and honest state of things disclosed in this message of the Governor of Georgia. It is a picture of what we might and ought to be. It should act as an incentive to us to leave no stone unturned to better our condition. We must not give way to irresolution and inaction. We must come out of this mire.

Tax Assessments.—Comptroller-General Hoge has issued the following circular:

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 5, 1874. Each County Auditor in the State has furnished this office with an abstract of the real and personal property of his County, and has certified that the same has been equalized by his County Board of Equalization. The State Board of Equalization has confirmed the assessment made, and if there are no errors found in the Auditor's work, the same must be accepted by this office. The frequent and seemingly hurried petitions which are being presented at this office by many tax-payers, for abatement of assessments of 1873, obliges me to issue the following instructions, which will be your guide in forwarding any application from and after the receipt of this:

1. No petition will be received until the tax is paid in full to the County Treasurer.
2. No petition will be received without it is made on the blank forms prescribed by this office, (copy enclosed,) fully and concisely giving the subject matter of complaint, and if the County Auditor is not conversant with the facts, the application must be accompanied by the affidavits of two disinterested parties and sworn to by the applicant.
3. The petitioner must forward all petitions through the County Auditor, and the Auditor will endorse the "statement of assessment and tax as entered on his duplicate" on the contra fold of the form, and on the left fold he will endorse the "valuation petitioned for," and in each case the number of acres, lots, building, and amount of personal property will be stated, and the tax extended in dollars, cents and mills, leaving the third or right fold for the entries to be made at this office. You will observe that the additions of the first and third folds will equal the second.
4. You will inform all parties interested that to insure a reply, that all communications must be pre-paid before mailing, and accompanied with sufficient stamps to return same.
5. If parties fail to comply with the above instructions, you will not forward their applications. Extra copies of this circular are sent you by mail, that you may post them conspicuously in your office, for the information of all concerned.

Applications made in accordance with the above instructions, will receive prompt attention; if in any other form, they will not receive notice.

FILIAL DEVOTION.—The New York Herald gives the following touching incident connected with the recent fire in 60th street, in that city:

Mr. Stiner, an old and respected merchant, well known to the community, was roused from sleep by the warning, at all times terrible, of fire. The sudden danger would seem to have deprived him of the coolness and self-possession so desirable on such occasions, and led him to seek the speediest instead of the surest means of safety. He leaped from a window and was killed. In the meantime, the position of the other inmates became most critical—the house, like most of the dwelling houses in this city, was a mere tinder box, and the flames grew with alarming rapidity. Mrs. Stiner and her two daughters took refuge on the roof of one of the bay windows, and their cries for help alarmed the neighbors, who came to their assistance as rapidly as the circumstances would permit. The youngest daughter was rescued by a neighbor from her perilous position, but the elder girl would not leave her mother, who, despairing of being saved, had returned to her room. The gentleman who aided the youngest daughter to escape, endeavored to persuade the elder girl to allow herself to be removed; but her resolution not to abandon her mother was fixed, and, refusing to avail herself of the means of escape, which were at hand, she voluntarily remained in the burning house and perished with her mother—a victim to a noble but mistaken devotion. Such heroisms are rare. The touching attachment of Miss Stiner for her mother stands out in bold relief among the noblest recorded exhibitions of filial love. Few men would have been capable of the same self-sacrifice, or have met death with the same calm courage. Woman alone is capable of the whole-hearted devotion which offers up even life itself as a sacrifice to a loved object, and seldom has this quality of tender love rising to heroism been more strikingly exemplified than in the case of Miss Stiner.

The youngest man in the United States House of Representatives is Lynch, the colored member from Mississippi. He was a slave at Natchez until the Union army entered that town, and had no education then. He is but twenty-six years old.

The Leadership.—When thou chaseth a leader, choose him that is unacquainted with leadership.—lest, per adventure, he lead thee astray.

Choose thou a meek man like unto the former masses; that thou mayst tarry in the wilderness forty years. Beware of him that drinketh man's blood, and of him that spitteth it. But trust in him that esteemeth his own too precious to be spilled. There be wolves which deck themselves in the garments of sheep. So the tax-grabber assumeth many shapes to deceive thee. But, like the wicked one, he carrieth a forked tongue in his head, which, when he openeth his mouth, betrayeth him. When thou seekest a favor, send not the companion of thieves on thine errand.—lest, per adventure, the good man of the house close his door against him, and thereby thou lose thy suit. SELAH.

432,000 YEARS BEFORE THE DELUGE.—Mr. George Smith, notwithstanding his name, deserves to be called the most distinguished historian who ever lived. Who was Herodotus, compared with the man who can go back in time some 432,000 years and fix in the most exact manner possible the schedule of dynastic chronology as the kings came to and fell from the throne of Assyria? We fear very much that Herodotus and his contemporaries will have to take "back seats" after this neat historical triumph of Mr. Smith; for it shows the value of critical antiquarian knowledge as compared with the clumsy manner in which the historians of the Christian era have been wont to cloud and mystify even such modern epochs as those marked by the deeds of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, the Iron Mask, or the question of "Have we a Bourbon among us?" Berosus, it seems, with a due regard for the archaeological cravings of the nineteenth century, compiled from the tablets sculptured nearly half a million years ago an exact and succinct account of the reigns of our Assyrian forefathers. There were ten of these dynasties, and so little did the modern element of strife between families representing such principles as "Divine Right," "Bonapartism," or "The Republic," enter into the polity of the period, that each dynasty held the reins of power during 43,000 years—that is, the ten dynasties, according to our Mr. Smith, did not become defunct until they had occupied 432,000 years in the list—and the earliest on earth, so far as we know—was called Alorus; certainly a very respectable and pronounceable name. The head of the fifth dynasty, though not so closely allied to eponymy, rejoices in the appellation of Amegalorus, according to Berosus; but Mr. Smith prefers to believe that a slight error has been made in orthography after the lapse of such a brief period, and he assumes that his Majesty was none other than Amid-urgal, (meaning man of Urgan.) After disposing of eighty-six reigns under the second dynasty, covering a period of 34,080 years, (the months and days are not given.) Mr. Smith goes into the etymology of the names themselves, and afterwards introduces us to Kurnahundi and Elamite, who conquered Babylonia in the twenty-third century B. C. But this is coming too near the year 1873 A. D. to be pleasant reading, and hence we will not weary the reader with any further summary of cuneiform history according to Mr. Smith. But the facts we have taken the liberty of recording are taken from an elaborate paper read before the British Biblical Archaeological Society by Mr. Smith, Sir Henry Rawlinson in the chair. They exhibit the character of Mr. Smith's labors in Assyria in the service of the London Daily Telegraph; and if we are not prepared to believe all that Mr. Smith deduces from the tablets, we are at least bound to commend the enterprise and generosity of our contemporary in sending the leading archaeologist of Britain to the East. Mr. Smith is about to proceed to Asia-Minor again in the service of the British Museum. We cannot doubt that he will return again with information that will render his accounts of Alorus and his descendants, and his despatches on the Deluge, as insignificant as a reporter's record of yesterday's events.

Speaking of marriage, how inevitably widows and widowers marry! Is it owing to the inurements of habit, or is matrimony good per se? Possibly something of both. A decent mourning over, and the widow "sets her cap" for a new husband—the widower dies his whiskers, dons a flowing wig, and spruces up generally. There is a great deal of human nature in widows and widowers, by-the-way. Neither are bashful or lacking in experience, and so need less help from the "old folks" than young people do; but sometimes both wander about like the half a pair of soisters, and then it is pleasant to see the married people come to their aid. Up in Hollandtown, Wisconsin, the married people believe "it is not good to be alone." There were eleven widows and twelve widowers in that town, and the married people resolved that they would have but one widower among them. A grand lottery was devised, the eleven widows being the prizes—the twelve widowers the ticket-holders. Of course, there was but one blank in the lottery. The people were determined, and widow and widower resigned themselves to their fate. On the 8th ult., the drawing took place, and a Mr. Ponnington drew the blank. Mr. P. is disconsolate, and the Hollandtown committee, being out of widows, have advertised for one for Mr. P. The submission of the twelve widows may find its solution in Chaucer's Wife of Bath, but we are surprised at the contentedness of the widowers.

A CARD.—It was a Mr. Simmons' des', I was the oldest man, and the blind was three—calls seven. Ike Raggles saw it; then it was risen by Jones to fifteen for to play. Brown came in, and also the dealer stayed. Then it took me twelve to make it good, which I put up, and I remarked to the society that it would cost only twenty-five more for to draw. Every last gentleman stayed, but it was not risen any higher. Then the dealer says to me, "How many will you take?" Says I, "A card." I had aces and kings, and got an ace in the draw. Ike took three and Jones two, but Brown had enough, and told the dealer to help himself, which he took only five. There was now about 100 chips on the board. Ike bet one; Jones went ten better, and Brown raised it to twenty—because he stood pat. The dealer said that his'n was valued at twenty more. Then said I, "How many does it take me?" Some one said "forty chips," which I invested likewise, with sixty better. Then all passed up to Brown, and I wanted him bad to stay with his steal, but his said gave out, and he passed. Says the dealer to me, "How many did you draw?" Says I, "A card." "Well," says he, "I don't want to lay down this hand; I will bet sixty more than you!" Now the dealer was a stranger like to our party. He was from the country, and didn't know much about d. p. So I thought it was my charitable duty to let him down easy, and I only called him. "What have you got?" said I. "Two pairs!" said the Mr. Simmons. Then it was my time to be sorry that I had an ace fall on kings. "But," says the genial Mr. Simmons, "mine is two pairs of jacks!" Then I said "O!" and put on my hat and went down in the street to look for Christmas. As I went out the door, Brown asked me "How many I took?" But Brown always was a person which will kick a man when he is down.

THE SEVEN WONDERS.—The seven wonders of the world are among the traditions of childhood, and yet it is a remarkable fact that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred who might be asked the question could not name them. They are the Pyramids—the mystery of the past, the enigma of the present and the enduring for the future ages of this world. The temple, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the most celebrated city of Assyria, and the residence of the kings of that country, after the destruction of Nineveh. The Chryselephile statue of Jupiter Olympian, the most renowned work of Phidias, the illustrious artist of Greece. The statue was formed of gold, and was sitting on a throne almost touching the summit of the temple, which was seventy feet high. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was 220 years in building, and which was 425 feet in length and 220 in breadth, and supported by 127 marble columns of the Ionic order, 60 feet high. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, erected in the memory of Mausolus, the King of Caria, by his wife Artemesia, B. C. 353. The Pharos at Alexandria, a light-house erected by Ptolemy Soter, at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria. It was 450 feet high, and could be seen at a distance of 100 miles, and upon which was inscribed "King Ptolemy, to the gods, the saviors, for the benefit of sailors." Lastly, the Colossus at Rhodes, a brazen image of Apollo, 105 Grecian feet in height, and which was to be located at the entrance of one of the harbors of the city of Rhodes.

TWO RIVAL CITIES.—Some recently published statistics show that the rate of growth of Chicago, during the past year, has been greater than that of St. Louis. The figures in question give Chicago \$80,000,000 of real estate transfers, against \$16,000,000 for St. Louis. They also magnify the former city over the latter by an increase in the receipts of grain and a larger commerce in all those staple products of the West which constitute the riches of the competing cities. The total estimate of this compilation gives the advance in aggregate trade of St. Louis at \$6,000,000, while that of Chicago is set down for \$89,000,000. These statements, of course, affect the good citizens of the rival municipalities. Upon the St. Louisian, they produce a depressing effect, and upon the Chicagoan, a corresponding exhilaration. Both these cities, however, are the growth of a generation. Fifty years ago, they were the log-cabined termini of the Westward march of civilization. But both were favored in their choice of natural positions. Chicago rejoiced in her site upon the lakes; St. Louis had the Mississippi. Chicago controlled the trade of the North-west; St. Louis monopolized the South-west. As they grew, they saw in each other dangerous rivals, all which, however, seems quite unnecessary. Here in the South, we rejoice in the growth and prosperity of each.

ADRIFT.—One of the most perilous voyages ever performed was made by two men on a cake of ice, upon Lake Erie, a few days ago. They were fishing on the ice, in Saginaw Bay, when the mass broke from the shore, and they were adrift. They were carried down the lake slowly. The friends of one of the men (McEwen) offered \$1,000 for their rescue, and several boats put out, but were unable to find them. After floating six days, the mass of ice struck the shore and lodged, when the two men crept ashore, very much exhausted, having had nothing to eat but raw fish.

MARRIAGE.—There! We know we have secured attention by a single word. Marriage is the theme. The ladies will agree that the times are slow in "marrying and giving in marriage." This is the fault of both sexes, and comes from the habit of both in keeping up style. Young ladies set their hearts too much on costly dressing, and young men are too prone to Sybaritism. This keeps the sexes from matrimony. Few women can look upon marriage as involving mutual obligations; hence we see too few wives who are truly help-mates—too few young men who are disposed to marry and accept the true, noble life of the husband. While ladies maintain costly habits of dress, they must be rich themselves or marry rich; and too many young men look upon marriage as only possible in case they can form a wealthy alliance. A young lady had better marry an intelligent mechanic—a young man with a positive capital in his trade—than a young man who has a few thousands, which a single year's disasters may sweep away. "Will you accept my hand in the next dance?" asked a young mechanic of Massachusetts of an aristocratic Boston lady. "I never dance with mechanics," was the sneering reply. The young man lived to be Governor of his State; the young lady married a merchant, and lived to take in plain sewing for a living.

"I have no time to make money," wrote the late Prof. Agassiz. What a comment is this simple sentence upon the grasping character of the age! This thirst for wealth is indeed the distinguishing characteristic of the age, and not even church men are exempted from it. It pervades all classes—barren lives and shrivelling souls. Only the other day we read of a Philadelphia clergyman who invested with P. T. Barnum, because he had confidence in his ability to make a big interest. Some of our clergy are not only comfortable off, but rich. Others speculate in Wall street and cotton futures, and so they have fallen into disgrace and crime because of this rabid thirst for gold. But Agassiz—a disciple of science—had no time to make money! Why should the disciples of Him who had not whereon to lay his head, have more? How can they have more without morally selling Christ? Crying "Lord, Lord," will save none. Serve Him truly or not at all. In the last day it will be better for the thief than for him who cries "Lord," and yet sells the Master for gold.

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. 28. 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 GEORGE & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. Dec 17 '73

An ill-starred Cincinnati paper has discovered that even lager beer has not escaped the contaminating manipulations of the adulterator. After long and persistent experiment, the unhappy editor has found that the refreshing cup of Gambrinus is a poisoned chalice. It no longer contains a gentle and soothing combination of the nutritious elements of barley and the enlivening spirit of the hop, but a villainous compound of molasses, sugar of starch, fusil oil and the poisonous colchicum. Whatever virtue it may once have had, the disappointed editor of the Cincinnati Gazette no longer has faith in its efficacy in promoting temperance, honesty, thrift, and a "love of peace and lonely musing." Would that the editor had not drunk so deep of the vanities and delusions of life, and could have left us in our happy ignorance and simple trustfulness in the innocuous character of the German beverage.

ANECDOTE OF CUSHING.—An elderly gentleman, who has a large fund of anecdotes, stated to us an anecdote of Caleb Cushing, which will bear printing. Some forty years ago, Mr. C. was paying court to a wealthy Baltimore lady. Baltimore beauties then showed their charms in the light of tallow dips, gas being unknown. There were a couple of dips on the mantel-piece, and as they much needed snuffing, the lady rang a bell for a servant. Mr. Cushing, asking why she rang, wet his thumb and finger, and snuffed the candles a la Yankee. The lady was horrified at Mr. Cushing's unaristocratic style of snuffing candles, and so dismissed him. Mr. C. never married, and possibly this bit of experience turned his thoughts from matrimony thenceforth.

THE INVENTOR OF FAIRBANK'S SCALES KNIGHTED.—A letter from the United States Commissioner at Vienna, announces that the Emperor of Austria has created Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the inventor of the Fairbanks' Scales, a Knight of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph." This is a rare testimonial to the value of American inventive genius; but when the immense value of a reliable and standard weighing machine to the commerce of the entire civilized world is considered, it is one fully merited. [The World.]

An acre of figs will fatten more hogs than an acre of corn.

PHENIXIA.—Weather, yesterday clear and cold, very much of the latter. CASH will be the rule at the PHENIX office hereafter. Captain W. B. Stacey, of this city, is in attendance upon the Convention of Mexican Volunteers in Washington. Shade trees should be trimmed at this season—and there are many in this city which should be looked after. A main of cooks is to be fought at the cook pit of Wm. M. Fine, at the State Capitol Saloon, commencing Wednesday, the 21st instant. Mr. L. T. Levin has been appointed by his Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, resident in this city. The store of Messrs. Copeland & Bearden was entered and robbed, on Thursday night. A small amount in money and a Colt pistol were carried off. We are indebted to Superintendent Solomon, of the South Carolina Railroad, for an annual "pass" over his road for 1874. Mr. M. Sulzbacher offers great inducements to smokers to-day. Pure Havana and imported cigars three for twenty-five cents. Sunday smokers should call and lay in a supply. Columbia is blessed at the present time with a number of street musicians—the Italian boys, with their violins and harps, and a trio of Irish-Italians, with bag-pipe and fife-flageolet. It will be congenial to repose and good feeling to see them before playing. Mr. W. G. Beck is the grand head centre of Messrs. R. & W. O. Swaffold's Columbia Clothing Emporium. The concern furnishes complete outfits for gentlemen, either ready-made or measured, cut and fit by first class artists. Colonel Pearce requests us to say that if a little economy is used by the citizens, pure spring water can be furnished. Owing to waste—spouts being left open to avoid freezing, etc.—a great deal of water runs off. River water, as every body knows, is not actually unhealthy—although the color may be objectionable. The Greenville passenger train was delayed several hours, yesterday, by the run off of a freight train, near Cokesbury. The down passenger train over the South Carolina Railroad was also detained about five hours, by the run off of a train at the crossing of that road, about a mile from the depot. Messrs. E. E. Davies & Co. have just received per steamer, direct from New York, 200 pounds of turkeys, 100 pounds capons, 100 pairs grouse, 50 barrels of Early Rose, Peach-Blow and Peerless potatoes, which they are selling low for cash. Call early and make your selections. Norfolk and Wilmington oysters received daily. Prices reduced. If you are in search of clothing or gent's furnishing goods, Kinard & Wiley's is the place to look. They have an immense stock, which was selected by one of the firm expressly for retail trade. A male, from four years to sixty, can be fitted out, from hat to gaiter tops, at short notice, by dropping in at the "old stand"—for it is the oldest in the city. PHENIXIANA.—"Bad temper bites at both ends," is a maxim to be remembered. A good many have not yet got over the festive fever in their bones. Employment is nature's physician, and is essential to human happiness. First class nuisances—newspaper borrowers. Faith in our own ability is half of every battle. If one could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence he would probably become a very modest man indeed. Never allow a door to creak for want of oil, or to shut hard so as to require slamming to make it latch. Account him thy real friend who desires thy good, rather than thy good will. A man may get on a mail train with comparative impunity from danger, but let him tread on a female train and see what will happen. An Arkansas paper says there is but one politician in that State who is above suspicion. We don't believe there is even one, nor that there will be one, until suspicion lies under the gallows on which he is hanged. HOTEL ARRIVALS, January 16, 1874.—Wheeler House.—W. M. Feagle, D. Haas, B. Boyd, J. L. Browning, D. Jacob, Charleston; J. N. Cobb, J. E. Myers, Baltimore; D. L. Turner, Edgefield; H. A. Smith, W. D. Aiken, R. L. Dannenberg, Winstonsboro; Miss L. E. Chandler, N. C.; Miss M. L. Auld, Sumter; F. M. West, B. F. Bryan, Wilmington. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Garden Seed at Heinrich's. J. W. Murph—Horse Bank. Statement Central National Bank. Geo. W. Williams & Co.—Potatoes.

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