

Our readers know that it is not our habit, as it is very far from our taste, to intrude our private affairs upon their notice. The persistent, personal, and altogether unjustifiable attacks of a city contemporary upon the proprietor of the PHOENIX—the authorized agent of the Associated Press at this point—for having sent a certain despatch on the 17th of December, 1872, in reference to the Senatorial election, induce us to depart from our custom once again. As was the case once before, when the repeated and unjust insinuations of this same journal were directed against us, and forced us to reply, one shot will suffice. The despatch in question was the statement of proceedings in a Trial Justice's court, as they were reported to us, and used in our own journal, and, in substance, telegraphed to others. It may not have been literally correct in all particulars. We were not present at the Justice's court, its proceedings were reported to us as an item of news, to which, in fact, we paid but little attention. Next day, upon learning further what they had been, we took the pains to refer editorially to the matter, and to denounce them as irregular. We declared that the parties charged with bribery must make their showing elsewhere than in a Trial Justice's court, and in face of the affidavits already of record, and confronted by the witnesses who appeared against them originally. The Senator elect, as will be remembered by our readers, was not supported in our columns, nor any improper practices on his part, or on that of any one else, upheld by us. On the contrary, the whole batch of candidates, including the one so warmly supported by our contemporary, were unsparringly characterized by us as unworthy of the position to which they aspired. We described the contest as substantially one between race and money, and that money had won the day. We were, in fact, called to account for our denunciations of the voters as venal, and prostrate before the golden calf. So much for that. The intimation that improper motives influenced us in sending the despatch, is unworthy of a respectable journal, and is absolutely groundless. Perhaps a reason may be found for the bad mood of our contemporary, in the fact that, as Press Agent, it has been several times our painful duty temporarily to withhold its telegraphic despatches, owing to non-payment of the weekly assessment. Perhaps a change of Press Agent, as called for by it, might be beneficial to our contemporary. It might be able to relieve itself from the payment of the telegraphic tolls and other dues, as was done several years ago by a journal bearing the same name, and having the same business manager, as that of our contemporary. We take no pleasure in personal attacks. We have a business, honorably acquired, which is sufficient to employ our time. We have none to spare in idle controversy. The course of the PHOENIX has been straight forward and above-board in this as in all other matters.

Message of Governor Moses. In Governor Moses' message, transmitted to the Legislature Tuesday, he treats a great many subjects intelligently, and some even learnedly. He shows that his mind is awake to the public needs, and we think we perceive in him a sincere desire to resuscitate the State from the ashes of its degradation, and to inaugurate for it a career of prosperity in the future. There is a great deal in it, it is true, that is too unnecessary, and much that is too minutely elaborated. The dissertation upon the power, resources and grandeur of the Federal Government, with the tabular statement of the public debt of the United States, does no harm, perhaps, but might well have been omitted. So might have been the references to unlawful organizations, especially as it is admitted that they have ceased to exist. But these are not serious blemishes, and we turn with satisfaction to most of the recommendations of Governor Moses as timely, discreet, and calculated to do good. We single out two or three for more particular notice.

He directs the attention of the Legislature to the constitutional provision which requires it, at the present session, to provide for the establishment of a State normal school. He recommends that, inasmuch as Oglethorpe University has been already liberally endowed by the State, by the transfer to it of the bonds in which the proceeds of the agricultural scrip were invested for the purpose of an agricultural college, an arrangement be made with that institution for the establishment of a State normal school in connection with it. The Governor shows himself alive to

the importance of encouraging immigration. He looks less to foreign countries for a supply of industrial immigrants, possessed of sufficient capital to buy and stock small farms, than to the Northern States of the Union. He recommends the enactment of a law providing that all persons who immigrate to the State prior to the first day of March, 1875, and engage in the cultivation of the soil, shall receive from the State Treasury a bonus in money equal in amount to the State and County taxes assessed upon their cultivated lands and farm buildings; such bonus to be paid annually, and to be continued for two years after the cultivation of such lands shall have been commenced. This plan contemplates the setting in motion a current of domestic immigration from the Northern States of the Union to our own State.

He also recommends, that in order to encourage manufactures of cotton and wool in this State, the speedy passage of a law providing that all such manufactures that may be established within the limits of this State, on or before the first day of November, 1875, shall receive from the Treasury of the State a bonus equal to the State tax assessed upon the necessary buildings, land and machinery of said manufactures, such bonus to be paid annually, and to be continued for five years after such manufacturing company, claiming the same, shall have put its factory into actual operation. As a matter of equity, he recommends that the same bonus be allowed by law to manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, already established, for a like period, commencing at the close of the present fiscal year.

The Governor postpones to a more convenient season the consideration of the question of the public debt, feeling the embarrassment of the tangle in which he finds it, with a bankrupt Treasury and a shattered State credit. We observe that in connection with the great attractions which the State offers to immigrants, and which he describes, he insists that taxes are not exorbitant. He says that the present tax of fifteen mills on the dollar is really below that figure, because of the great undervaluation of property of all classes. This is a great mistake, and the Governor ought not to delude himself with cherishing any such fancies. Taxes are heavy, oppressive, and almost unendurable, and property is assessed, in many cases, at more than double its selling value. A friend, who has lately foreclosed a mortgage and bought in a plantation for three or four thousand dollars, and which will yield a very small income until extensive improvements are made so as to fit it for occupation and use, has to pay on it at the valuation of \$16,000. Were the Governor's advanced views on fencing only adopted, places like that of our friend would become profitable to work at once. As it is, long lines of fencing have to be run, in addition to a remorseless tax, upon a valuation of at least four times the value of the property. No, no; taxes are not low, assessments are not moderate. This is a crying evil, for remedy of which the present State administration ought to work day and night, in season and out of season.

The Evening Herald thus speaks of the newly-elected Judge of the Eighth Circuit: "The Hon. Thompson H. Cooke, Judge elect of the Eighth Circuit, qualified to-day, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties at the earliest moment. His Honor is the son of the late Rev. John P. Cooke, who came to this State from Pennsylvania in the year 1815, and settled in Fairfield County, where he shortly afterwards married Miss Anna Pullig. Judge Cooke was born in this State in July, 1832. In January, 1848, he entered the State Military Academy and graduated at the Citadel in Charleston some time in the year 1851. For several years afterwards, he was engaged in teaching the young idea how to shoot, and was regarded as a most popular and efficient teacher. In 1858 Judge Cooke was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law in Orangeburg County, where he has enjoyed a practice sufficient to give him a comfortable livelihood. From the earliest moment Judge Cooke embraced the new faith, and has been a constant and unflinching Republican at all times and under all circumstances. His capacity, character and experience is unquestioned, and we predict a career honorable to himself and honorable to the State."

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a sad accident occurred at the Paulett Bridge, on the Air-Line Railroad, on Monday last, in removing the false works, which were used in putting up the superstructure of the bridge, some of the fastenings gave way very suddenly, causing a crash of the timbers, with a number of the employees were upon the scaffolding. The bridge being more than 100 feet high, wonder is that all who were upon the works at the time were not killed. Some persons, whose names we have not yet learned, were seriously if not fatally injured.

TEXAS.—The recent triumph of the Democratic party in Texas is attended by a pleasing and instructive result—the subsidence of political excitement and disorder, and a marked restoration of peace. The defeat and overthrow of the malignant party that kept the State in a continual ferment of agitation and discontent has left the people their own masters, and Texas has become as tranquil and orderly as any State of the Union. The discussion of politics has nearly disappeared from its papers, and they are now talking of little else than public enterprises, railroad and bridge building, cotton growing, public schools, manufactures, and other similar healthful topics. So contented are the people in the enjoyment of their regained rights that they are beginning to forget and forgive the author of their late wrongs; they even propose to let Gov. Davis go out of office without the impeachment which, at one time, they seriously meditated against him, and which he richly deserves. The new Legislature elect, now about to assemble, will have a decided Democratic majority in both houses, and might impeach and depose Davis in prompt order if it wished to; but some of the leading papers are advising against this measure, and proposing to let the Governor serve out his term unmolested. The Galveston News thus discusses the question: "But let us not be understood as saying that Gov. Davis does not deserve to be impeached and ousted from his high office. He has been guilty of offences against the great majority of our citizens that, in many cases, were hard to suffer. With commendable forbearance, however, they have borne during the past three years, and despite the many acts of Davis and his satellites, the State has grown in wealth and population as never before. And this, too, when the Democracy of the State was utterly unable to prevent the extreme pressures of the Radical administration. Now Davis is almost powerless, except in the matter of appointments, and these are few and unimportant. If the obnoxious measures passed by the last Legislature, at the suggestion of Gov. Davis, cannot be repealed, (he being likely to veto their repeal,) their being put in force can be prevented by failing to make appropriations therefor.

"Why, then, not allow him to finish out his term? It is but one year more. In that time, hemmed in on every side by the Democracy, he will be powerless to do us harm. Why, then, attempt his impeachment, and run the risk thereby of being placed in the helpless condition of our sister State of Louisiana? Every one knows that Davis cannot be unseated without a struggle. His first move, if it is not already arranged, after his impeachment, would be to call on Gen. Grant for assistance to retain him in his position. What reasons have we for supposing that the President would not give him the required assistance? What would follow? Probably this: That Davis would retain his office for four years instead of one. This could not fail to produce uneasiness not only with our own citizens, but with the capitalists of the North, who are now investing their means in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements, and would certainly stop the flow of immigration that is coming in from every quarter of the Union as well as Europe."

"REKINDLING HATREDS."—It is "offensive" to Forney for the Southern people to erect a monument to the memory of General Lee. He says: "The Southern Generals were rebels, and it is contrary to every theory of government that their memories, as such, should be perpetuated in brass and stone. In losing the war they lost all right to renown as warriors, and the erection of monuments to them amounts to nothing else than the assurance that the glory of the South is her rebellion. It is not for the good of the country that the young men of the South be taught their duty to the Government in such lessons as would be learned from monuments to Lee and Stonewall Jackson. We are also told that such efforts 'rekindle hatreds.'" We do not know what theories of government have to do with erecting a memorial to the man whom Forney himself is obliged to style "a great man and a brave soldier." Does Forney wish the work of Southern gratitude and admiration stopped by Presidential ukase or Congressional enactment? His language, in its senseless bitterness, would imply as much.

A Washington telegram says: "Army circles are somewhat agitated over the bill just brought forward by Senator Ames. In 1866, Congress passed a law providing for four regiments in the regular army, the enlistments in which to be opened exclusively to colored men. These regiments were designed for service in such portions of the Southern States, where the peculiar temperament of the blackman enabled him to withstand more successfully than the white man the enervating effects of the climate. There are forty regimental organizations in the army, and Mr. Ames, by his bill, proposes to do away with the distinctive organization of the four colored regiments and throw upon the whole forty to the enlistment of men of that race."

A colored convict, named Riley Manning, while attempting to escape from his guard in Raleigh, N. C., a few days ago, was killed by a ball from a Spencer rifle.

Local Items.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We are called upon, this morning, to announce the death from paralysis, last night, at 12 o'clock, of Mr. Wm. H. Dial, who, for more than forty years, has been a resident of Columbia. He was a baker by trade, and for a number of years carried on the business successfully. Mr. Dial was a native of Hanover, Germany, and his age was about seventy. He was a good citizen and much respected. He leaves a large family of sons, daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. The funeral will not take place until to-morrow.

I. O. O. F.—MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.—This body convened in Temperance Hall, yesterday, and continued in session during the greater part of the day and evening. The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year: R. W. G. Master—Thomas Stoen. R. W. D. G. Master—A. G. McGrath. R. W. G. Warden—Silas Johnson. R. W. G. Secretary—Rob. James. R. W. G. Treasurer—R. H. McDowell. R. W. G. Representative—R. Leiby. R. W. G. Chaplain—J. A. Elkins.

A supper at the Pollock House wound up the proceedings. GEN. HAMPTON'S ADDRESS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE. The citizens of Savannah have invited Gen. Wade Hampton to deliver an address on the life and character of Gen. Robert E. Lee, in that city, on the 20th inst. Gen. Hampton having accepted the invitation, a committee of thirty-one citizens has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for his reception and entertainment during his visit to the "Forest City." We have no doubt Gen. Hampton will be warmly received by our friends in Savannah.

The Savannah News, in noticing the preparations for the reception of Gen. Hampton alluded to above, and the delivery of his oration on the birth-day of Gen. Lee, says: "Gen. Hampton, whose name and fame are so familiar and so dear to every Southern heart, has the reputation of being a distinguished and eloquent orator, and our citizens anticipate a rare intellectual treat from his eloquent eulogy of the immortal Lee. Gen. Hampton is eminent alike as a citizen and a soldier, and is admired and esteemed by all who know him for his intellectual ability, nobility of character, and goodness of heart. His theme—the life of Gen. Lee—is one that will give full scope for his talent, and what he says will come from the heart."

THE CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL.—This new institution of learning, located at Anderson, in the spacious University buildings, will be opened on next Monday, the 20th instant, under the immediate direction and supervision of W. J. Ligon, Esq., Rev. D. E. Frierson and Rev. L. M. Ayer, associate principals, assisted by A. C. Langhlin, E. M., in Natural Sciences and German and French languages, Miss S. J. Frierson, Miss Emma Osborne, Miss V. A. Hammond, teachers of English Literature, and Mrs. E. J. Hubbard in Ornamental Branches, and Mrs. E. T. Miller in Music. The course of study will embrace all the branches of a liberal education taught in seminaries of the highest order, and the system of instruction will be thorough and practical.

The principals state that for the purpose of promoting propriety and manliness among the males, self-possession and high scholarship among the females, the sexes will be associated together in their recitations, as their classification and studies may demand, and their recreations and deportment will be carefully supervised by one or all of the principals. They state that this new feature has been approved by wisdom and experience wherever tried, and they invite parents to send their sons and daughters, brothers and sisters together, where they may enjoy each other's society, emulate each other's virtues, and participate in the same advantages of mental and moral culture.

Anderson is one of the most flourishing towns in upper Carolina, and the healthfulness of its climate and purity of its water is unsurpassed any where, from the sea-board to the mountains. It is in direct daily communication with the middle and low country of the State by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and will soon be in communication with the North and West by the Blue Ridge and Air-Line Railroads.

We have the pleasure of personal acquaintance with the principals, and can confidently recommend them as men of ability and learning, of experience, industry and discretion, who will devote themselves with assiduity and enthusiasm to the educational work which they have undertaken. Parents could not do better than to entrust their sons and daughters to their care. The terms for tuition and boarding are extremely moderate.

DEATHS.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. B. F. Wilson, of Salem, died in this town, on the 8th instant, after a lingering and painful illness of several months, which she bore with wonderful fortitude and resignation. She was on a visit to this place, for the purpose of being treated for cancer, of which terrible malady she died. Also, on Sunday, the 12th inst., Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. Hudson, an employee on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, died here, after a prolonged affliction. She was a victim of that great scourge of humanity, consumption. We regret to hear, also, of the death of E. G. McLeod, an old and respectable citizen of this County, who resided in the Swimming Pans neighborhood. We understand that he died so quietly, that his friends did not know, for some time, that he had passed away. He was an industrious and worthy man.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

A COAL FAMINE IN ATLANTA.—The Atlanta Sun, of Sunday, says that on last Saturday the coal yards of that city were entirely empty. Anxious looking individuals were inquiring where they could get any, if only a few bushels. On the arrival of a train, with a few cars loaded with coal, there was a charge by the hungry individuals. Fortunately, the South Carolina Railroad has enabled a communication to be kept up between Columbia and the Pennsylvania coal fields, so that a supply of anthracite coal has been constantly coming into the city via Charleston. The inconvenience that a fuel famine causes to the rich, and the suffering to the poor, however, and the frequency with which such famines have occurred in other places, should cause some of the enterprising business men of Columbia to devise ways and means to keep up a full supply of fuel—wood and coal—in our city at all times, and thus prevent anything like even an approach to the fuel famines which have caused some of our sister cities so much trouble.

A colored woman by the name of Dolly Macks, formerly the property of Mrs. Maguire, who brought her to this city from South Carolina, died here on Saturday last, at the very advanced age of 116 years.—Wilmington Star.

[These cases are becoming too common. We heard a colored man, who was apparently forty-five years of age, say that he had been in this world over seventy-five years.]

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—R. Graham & Co.—Mules. Paul H. E. Sloan—Teacher Wanted.

WHEELER HOUSE ARRIVALS, January 15.—W Davidson, N. Y.; B. B. Jacobs, city; Lieut J. H. Todd, U. S. Army; W. F. Barton, Orangeburg; D. H. Jacques, E. Martin, Charleston; E. H. Dowling, Barnwell; E. A. Harper, Colleton; J. J. Kerr, N. Y.; F. Millhauser, Charleston; P. J. Quatshorn, S. Watson, D. C. Tompkins, U. L. Stearns, J. Kames, Edgefield; P. L. Morrison, Colleton; J. Mills, Chester; D. W. Aiken, Cokerbury; J. A. Adams, Baltimore; F. Pearson, Orangeburg; J. D. Wylie, J. B. Erwin, Laurens; W. D. Humphries, Union; R. G. Howell, U. S. A.; A. F. Gill and daughter, P. B. McNamee, N. Y.; R. E. Nicholson, Edgefield; J. B. Moore, D. B. McLaren, Statesburg; W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill; J. Trougham, Flat Rock; G. W. Curtis, Chester; Jerry Hollinshead, Abbeville; C. C. McCoy, Chester; J. B. Aiken, Winnsboro; S. J. Patterson, Kershaw; J. C. Morrison, city; G. M. Drafts and lady; Richland; S. W. MacKenzie, Richland; J. T. Schoemaker, T. J. Walsh, Orangeburg; A. D. Goodwyn, Fort Motte; R. Brown, Sumter; T. P. Weston, Richland; M. L. Bonham, J. G. Hawthorn, Edgefield; R. Pearson, Greenville; M. B. Ruggles, N. Y.; Jerome W. Hayward and wife, Newberry; R. R. Bridges, N. C.; S. F. Drafts, Lexington.

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SHOCKING.—We learn that a horrible stabbing or rather carving, affair occurred between two colored men, a few nights ago, at a dancing party on the premises of Mr. E. Stucky near Carter's Crossing. We did not hear the names of the parties to the horrible affair. One out the other so severely that his entrails came out, and had to be replaced as well as possible, and sewed in, by a physician. The injured man was alive at last accounts.—Sumter News.