

The Governor's Recommendations.

We listened to the inaugural address of Governor Chamberlain with a satisfaction which increased as he proceeded, and heightened into gratification at its close. It is a document which is thoroughly business-like. It groups in excellent order, and expresses in lucid language, the indispensable reforms and desirable changes and modifications of existing laws, and presents them to the General Assembly with a proper earnestness and only the necessary elaboration. It would be profitable to go again over the ground, or back to the time covered by the corruptions which he portrays, and single out persons or rings engaged in them, and hold them up for punishment or condemnation. That may be safely adjourned to another day. We wish now to note that the policy of exposing them, the duty of agitation until the public evils should become fully known, and an inflexible purpose formed to have them corrected, is fully justified by the attitude of all parties to-day. It is well exhibited by Mr. Chamberlain, when he points to the striking fact that no party or man in South Carolina could dare to ask the favor of the people, except upon the most explicit pledges to remove present abuses. Accepting frankly his avowal of purpose to seek these ends, and regarding his message as more than an earnest of his sincerity, we feel confirmed in our opinion of the wisdom and discretion of the Conservative press and people in the increasing warfare which they have made upon corruption, and in the reiterated demand that it shall stop. In that demand they now have allies more powerful than themselves in requiring it to be enforced. They will henceforth persevere in the warfare with greater confidence of success. Those who were opposed to the election of the Governor will, therefore, support him in the endeavor which he purposes to make to introduce economy and honesty in the administration of the affairs of the State Government, just as cordially as if they had favored his election. And they will seek to do it in the way which will give him the least embarrassment. They will disregard minor and unimportant matters, so the essential result which is so dear to them be accomplished.

In directing his attention to the important matter of the collection and disbursement of the public funds, the Governor traces the evils which attend it, not to the tax system itself. That is good enough, and will work out a just result, if placed in the hands of honest and competent officers to manage. He insists that property shall be valued for taxation at its true money value, as directed by the Constitution, and promises to appoint only faithful officers in this branch of the public service.

He commends to the careful consideration of the General Assembly the question whether Auditors and Treasurers shall be elected by the people of the Counties, or appointed, as heretofore, by the Governor. The amount of taxes should be stringently limited to the actual requirements of good government. The people are not able to contribute a dollar of taxes beyond what the most rigid economy will warrant.

He denounces the whole system of contingent funds as wrong in principle, and mischievous and demoralizing in effect, and recommends that the practice of appropriating them be discontinued. He earnestly urges a reduction of the expenses of the General Assembly, and a limitation of their sessions to about thirty days. In this connection, he points out the evil of an inordinate number of special Acts of incorporation, the extravagance of employing a host of attaches and subordinate officers and the reckless waste from contingent or incidental legislative expenses. He recommends that all payments to be made on this account, be made by the State Treasurer, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller-General, for which vouchers shall be filed with him.

The system of the public printing which has prevailed for the past three years, he describes as utterly incapable of defence or excuse. He advises that it be exterminated, root and branch, and a safe and economical one be established in its place. He urges that the expenditures of the State shall be kept within its receipts; that no more certificates of indebtedness shall be issued, and that the practice of issuing orders, certificates and warrants for the payment of money from

the State Treasury, when there are no funds on hand to pay them, shall, as soon as practicable, be forbidden by law.

He directs attention to an opinion which is widely entertained, that there are more officers and higher salaries than are necessary for the public requirement. Regarding the public sentiment as united in favor of the settlement of the public debt as made by the last Legislature, and thinks that it would be unwise to disturb it. Believing that the bills of the Bank of the State will finally have to be redeemed, he forces upon the General Assembly the development of some plan by which the redemption may be distributed over a term of years, and be met without disaster to its prosperity.

The Trial Justice system he regards as costly, inefficient and oppressive. If continued, however, he will give the people Trial Justices who know the law, and exert themselves to protect the rights and interests of the people. But he rather favors the enforcement of the constitutional requirement that Justices of the Peace be elected by the people. He recommends that the General Assembly shall order a registration of electors. His judgment inclines to the belief that good policy demands a repeal of the law which requires deposits by insurance companies of stocks or bonds of the State or United States for the protection of policy-holders. He will not in granting pardons and reprieves lose sight of the end for which criminal laws are framed—the repression of crime and the protection of society.

The views of the new Governor upon the importance and value of education are well conceived and strongly expressed. We shall notice them more at length at another time. We have thought it well to give his most important recommendations as briefly as possible. They will go to the root of many evils which have afflicted the State, if they be wisely and faithfully carried out. They will, at least, bring a measure of relief, and start us upon a new departure.

It is a significant demand which Governor Chamberlain makes at the close of his inaugural message, that no one will urge him to do an act inconsistent with the principles and pledges upon which the people have entrusted him with power. It is at once a solemn acknowledgment of obligation, and the expression of apprehension that he may be solicited to disregard it. Whoever would make the attempt is warned in advance that it will be fruitless. It is just here that Mr. Chamberlain will need all the moral forces that he can command. He has but to display them, to stand firm in his purpose, to attract good influences to his side. For every loss which he may incur because of his refusal to violate pledges or betray principles, for every disappointment he may cause corrupt place-hunters, he will gain immeasurably more in the esteem of men who have nothing to ask but justice for themselves and good government for the State.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.—Romulus Moore, a colored man of considerable influence with the men of his race in Georgia, has called a convention of colored men of the State, to assemble in Atlanta, for consultation as to the best means of colonizing the negroes in some Western State. He is, says the Atlanta Herald, quite voluble over the glories of a negro town in Texas, as described to him by a member of the Chattanooga Convention. This town, he says, has 1,600 inhabitants—all colored. The streets are regularly laid off and paved. The houses, at first mostly log cabins, have assumed a more substantial and pretentious completion. Carriages and buggies roll through the streets, carrying dames and maidens, not white, but happy and rich. Bells peal from the churches, a good government rules the town, taxes are levied, and all is lovely. Into this glorious metropolis no white man is allowed to enter. It is a negro town, and quite an exclusive one at that. Romulus believes in the existence of this city with all the fervor that children believe in the existence of "the house that Jack built." And he thinks that if the negro race were left to itself, under favorable conditions, it would build scores of such cities in a very short time. Romulus' idea of earthly felicity is to have the negroes settled snugly in a body, living under their own laws, intact in their community, as the Quakers, the Mormons and the Mennonites do. As to what State shall be selected for the "swarming," he cannot tell. Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and all the Territories will be discussed in the convention. Romulus thinks the convention will be attended by every leading negro in the State, and will do a great deal of work.

The lifeless body of Dr. Charles Henry, of Clarendon, was found on Sunday last, with half his head shot off. He was the son of the late Prof. Henry.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1874. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. The House sent to the Senate a concurrent resolution to print 1,000 copies of the inaugural address of Governor Chamberlain.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company that a branch office has been opened in the Senate cloak room.

Mr. Jervoy presented the petition of John Kater, praying that he be allowed to redeem certain forfeited lands in Charleston County.

Mr. Swails presented claim of R. C. Logan, of Kingstree, for advertising.

Mr. Jeter presented the protest of John D. Wylie against the right of F. A. Clifton to a seat as Senator from Lancaster.

Messrs. Bowen, Hayne, Dunn, Walker, Hollinshead and Nash gave notice of the introduction of bills.

Mr. Hope introduced bill to reduce salary of members of the Legislature, and limit time of sessions.

Mr. Cain—Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to validate all payments made by the County Treasurer of Edgefield, pursuant to provisions of joint resolution relative to same."

Mr. Jervoy—Joint resolution in matter of John Kater's petition to redeem forfeited lands in Charleston.

After consideration of general orders, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 A. M. A number of reports of committees were submitted.

Bills to require the County Treasurers of Georgetown and Barnwell to attend the polling-places to collect taxes, were rejected.

Mr. Spencer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that 1,000 copies of the Governor's inaugural address be printed for the use of members.

Notices were given of the introduction of a large number of bills.

Mr. Melcher introduced bill to alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to alter and amend the law in relation thereto," approved March 19, 1874.

Mr. Burekmeier—Bill to relieve the owners of lots in the burnt district in the city of Charleston.

Mr. Thomas presented memorial of A. P. Ford, C. F. North, E. Petty, R. W. Turner and others, contestants for seats in the House of Representatives, from Charleston County, of S. D. Russell, G. A. Trenholm, John M. Freeman, Jr., Joseph W. Barnwell and others.

Mr. Humbert—Bill to amend an Act to regulate the number and pay of officers, attaches, clerks and laborers of the General Assembly, and to provide the manner of electing and paying the same.

Mr. Harriott presented report of S. T. Atkinson, Solicitor Third Circuit, relative to condition of offices in said Circuit; also bill to amend Sections 1 and 2 of an Act to regulate the issuing of checks to laborers upon plantations or elsewhere.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a resolution, which was referred, that Rule 51 be amended to read as follows: All bills reported upon favorably by a committee shall be printed, together with the report of the committee. Bills reported upon unfavorably may be printed upon order of the House. Standing committees are authorized to have printed for their use such papers as are referred to them.

Mr. Meetze introduced a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, and sent to the Senate: That the State Treasurer is hereby requested to report forthwith the amount of moneys received by him under Section 7 of an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1873, and to alter and amend the law in relation to the collection of taxes," approved 22d December, 1873; also, whether any of the holders of the bonds, coupons or certificates of stock, &c., which are mentioned and their settlement provided for in an Act entitled "An Act to reduce the volume of the public debt and to provide for the payment of the same," approved December 22, 1873, have surrendered said bonds, coupons or certificates, and the amounts severally so surrendered; and, also, what amount of the taxes so collected under said Section 7 of the Act above referred to has been applied as directed by said Act.

Mr. Sloan gave notice of bill to alter and amend the charter of the Union Savings Bank, of Columbia.

Mr. Ramsey introduced joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate financial affairs of Sumter County.

Mr. Wallace—Bill to incorporate the Union Building and Loan Association, of Union.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th January, was debated, but not agreed to.

A message was received from Gov. Chamberlain, calling the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that the State is the owner of certain property on Arsenal Hill, in this city, consisting of a dwelling-house and four acres of land, which has heretofore been used as the Governor's residence. "I do not purpose to occupy those premises as a residence, and I do not feel that I have any personal right to use them for any other purpose. I, therefore, respectfully request your honorable bodies to take charge of this property, and to devote it, or the proceeds thereof, to such public use as your judgment may dictate. I will add, that the premises are now occupied by a most excellent tenant, who will be glad to continue her lease, if satisfactory to the State."

Mr. Andrews introduced bill to

amend an Act entitled "An Act to grant, renew and amend the charters of certain towns and villages therein mentioned," so far as relates to the town of Sumter.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to repeal Section 13, Chapter XXVIII, Title 7, revised statutes, relating to public officers.

The Senate returned, with concurrence, resolution to print 1,000 copies of Governor's inaugural address.

The House considered general orders until adjournment.

DESERVING OBJECT.—The surviving members of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, are engaged in a charitable work—that of providing for the relief of the destitute families of those who lost their lives in Confederate service. We append the circular relative to the matter:

The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, South Carolina, recognizing the high and deserving claim, which is made upon their gratitude and remembrance by the widows and orphans of their deceased members, alike with that sacred obligation which the spirit of an enlarged charity enjoins upon a generous community, have determined, under the auspices of the ladies of Charleston, aided by their friends in the States of Virginia and Georgia, (whose example, we trust, will be followed by those in other Commonwealths,) to hold a fair, to be opened in the city of Charleston on the first day of February next. Long years of well-earned public service, performed in times of great peril, as well as in peace, by an old and time-honored corps, now gray with laurels won in the patriotic discharge of duty, consecrates the object, and sanctifies the appeal now addressed to the munificence of a liberal public. The memory of the times, and of the signal events, amid which our organization sprang into life; the exalted worth and dignified character of its early founder and first commander; the elevated tone and distinguished virtues which have characterized a long roll of members; the great Washington, the Father of our Country, whose name we bear; the historical flag, fragrant of revolutionary associations, committed to our keeping by the widow of the brave William Washington, and which now floats at the head of our column; all these inspirations should awaken a lively zeal, and open wide the fountains of a noble charity for our stricken and bereft survivors.

At the close of the late war the Washington Light Infantry Charitable Association, the representative of the old corps, was formed to afford the desired relief to the destitute families of our deceased members, but its resources have proved inadequate for the requirements upon its benevolence. The number of those worthy of aid have increased, and the claims for snorer become more imperative. Since the union of the association with the organization of the war, and of the old company, the field of our labors has been widened, and the sphere of our duties and responsibilities enlarged. Under these circumstances, it is proposed to extend its beneficence, and pace, by a permanent fund, the charitable feature of the organization upon a firm and solid basis. With the sacred obligation of the dead resting upon us, the Washington Light Infantry have put in motion the proposed fair; and holding up as an incentive its record of nearly three-quarters of a century, earnestly and confidently appeals to all of its members and friends, and to the public at large, by their aid to insure the success of so noble a charity. Contributions, whether in money or articles for the tables, will be gratefully received and acknowledged; and those whose kind sympathies prompt to aid the cause with a money donation, may rest assured it will be sacredly devoted to this end.

To all who feel an interest in our dear old city, with its glorious traditions; to those who feel a pride in their inheritance of the memories of the past; to the thousands whose recollections and associations are intertwined with the Washington Light Infantry; to our countrymen throughout this broad land of freedom, we appeal in a cause and for a purpose dear to the hearts of all Americans. Contributions, whether in articles to be sold at the fair, for the benefit of the fund, or contributions in money, may be forwarded to Mr. J. L. Honour, the Chairman of the Committee. The committee consists of Messrs. J. L. Honour, R. D. Mure, J. J. Small, T. G. Simons, M. D. James Gray Porter, G. A. Follin, A. S. Trumbo, Octavius Wilkie, G. H. Beckman, A. M. Honour, E. J. Masterman, J. H. Schulte, J. L. Sheppard.

The undersigned, surviving commanders of the Washington Light Infantry, unite in giving their cordial commendation to the above circular, and express their warm appreciation of its object and purposes.

WM. D. FORSTER, LEWIS M. HATCH, CHAS. H. SIMONSON, JAMES CORNER, T. M. LOGAN, E. A. THOMAS, JAS. M. CARSON, E. W. LLOYD, J. S. HANNANIAN, H. B. OLSBY, J. L. HONOUR, W. A. COURTENAY, THOS. Y. SIMONS.

CHARLESTON, November 21, 1874.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—Mr. H. H. DeLeon sold at auction, in Charleston on the 1st, for cash, the following bonds and stocks: \$2,000 of Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage bonds, at 78½; \$2,270 of City of Charleston six per cent. stock, at 49½; and \$840 of State of South Carolina stock, issued 1857, at 22½.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX—don't borrow.

Reading matter on every page. Lovely weather, yesterday.

Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter.

Things looked lively at the State House, yesterday. The ante-room to the Governor's office was thronged with visitors.

Gov. Chamberlain's inaugural was extensively read, yesterday, and universally commended. It is a strong document.

Old type metal, at 25 cents a pound, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office, for small quantities; 20 cents by the 100 pounds—delivered at the depot.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to a "hop" at the Lanatic Asylum, this evening. It is a source of infinite gratification to the lunatics.

Any one having a Washington hand-press for sale at a reasonable figure, will communicate particulars to PHOENIX office.

At Pine's State Capitol Saloon can be obtained the best of everything in the way of fluids and solids to gratify the inner man.

Mr. Tilman R. Gaines is still in the immigration business, and is supplying planters and others in Spartanburg and vicinity.

Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHOENIX office. Try us.

Dr. Deboit, the chiropodist, is still at the Hendrix House, and is daily affording relief to those afflicted with diseases, excruciating, etc., of the feet.

We are glad to note that Mr. Gyles has opened one of the most complete and attractive retail grocery stores we have ever seen in the South. His goods are fine, and very reasonable.

Mrs. Sarah Cathoon, an unfortunate woman, who has been a resident of Columbia for more than twenty years, departed this life, suddenly, on Tuesday night, from an attack of apoplexy.

Advertisements are the quiet soliloquists who never intrude, but who never fail to make themselves known, and are seen and remembered, despite the will of the reader, who could not forget them if he would.

Mr. McKenzie continues his preparations for the advent of Santa Claus. Among his collection are articles which will please those who have got beyond the age when the mystic saint is anxiously looked for.

The ladies connected with the Marion Street Methodist Church will furnish a hot supper—oysters, turkey, ham and other good things—in Irwin's Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening. The proceeds to be devoted to church purposes.

And now the head of the family, returning from his "work" through the sharp midnight air, gently rolls his sleeping spouse over to the cold side of the bed, and sinks softly into the vacated spot with a sigh of thankfulness.

A right and wrong way of doing things, thus: a ball of twine, if opened from the inside, will run off easily enough and give no trouble in the untwining; but if begun from the outside, will speedily get tangled and into confusion.

We are authorized to announce that Messrs. Press. Brown and P. Cantwell have been appointed on the committee of twenty for the citizens' meeting, in place of Messrs. C. H. Baldwin, once Mayor, and E. W. Seibles, absent from the State.

At the election of officers of Richland Lodge, No. 39, A. F. M., held last night, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing Masonic year: R. A. Keenan, W. M.; B. I. Boone, S. W.; J. F. Sutphen, J. W.; G. M. Walker, Treas.; E. R. Arthur, Secretary.

A daily paper—a regular 365 day arrangement, with one over every four years—is being arranged for in Charleston. The parties interested think they have the necessary skill and ability, backed by the needful in the way of greenbacks, to insure success. It is to be independent in politics, we believe.

Communication has been opened with Charleston through another avenue—Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta and North-eastern Railroads. Double daily trains are being run (Sundays excepted). The day train leaves Columbia at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Charleston at 7 P. M. Night train, with sleeping car attached, leaves at 8.15 P. M., and arrives at Charleston at 6 A. M. We learn that the fare is the same as by the old route, and that berths can be secured at any time at the office of the agency in this city.

THE BERGER FAMILY.—This popular troupe perform two nights in Parker's Hall—to-night and Friday. As there have been some additions to the company, we copy the following notice of their performance from the Wilmington, N. C., Journal:

"It is an entertainment to which our people can carry their wives and daughters, mothers and sisters, without apprehending a scene or expression partaking of the slightest immodesty. It is an exquisite parlor entertainment, as chaste in all its appointments as if arranged for the most fastidious drawing-room circle. Neither in respect to really meritorious talent was it wanting. In addition to the bell-ringing genius displayed, there was a large field of other musical talent presented, while the whole was the most varied entertainment the Bergers have yet gotten up. The character impersonations of Mr. LeGrand, while by no means equal to the imitable Sol. Smith Russell, were yet good, and the character songs of Mr. McKee were also very amusing. The genius of the troupe is Miss Anna Berger, whose musical talent, chief among which is her cornet manipulations, is indeed wonderful. Her character scenes were also good. The troupe close their engagement with to-night. Those who have been once cannot resist going again, and their friends who were not so fortunate will join them."

UNITED STATES COURT, COLUMBIA, December 2.—The Court met at 10 A. M., Judge Bryan presiding.

The indictment against Malony, charged with malfeasance, was returned *not pros.*

Alfred Tolleson, indicted for embezzlement of money, was allowed to apply for leave to continue the case.

The cases against Levi King, J. Crowell Mitchell, Jacob B. Ethridge, Mary Murray, Alfred Olshy, Richard M. Corley, John D. McCarty, D. G. Thompson, James Kelly and Wm. De Fore, indicted for dealing illegally in tobacco and cigars, were continued.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY, December 1.—The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Wright and Willard.

The committee of members of the bar, consisting of Messrs. O. D. Melton, W. G. DeSaussure and G. Lamb. Buiat, appointed to examine applicants for admission to practice, examined Mr. Walter R. Jones in open court, and having reported favorably, the petition was granted, and Mr. Jones sworn and enrolled as an attorney, solicitor and counsellor of the Supreme Court.

Ex parte James P. Lessens, petition for admission to practice in the Supreme Court. Mr. Miles for petitioner. Upon production of the evidence required by law, the petition was granted, and Mr. Lessens sworn and enrolled as an attorney, solicitor and counsellor of the Supreme Court.

R. DeSaussure Baoot, appellant, vs. Daniel Heyward et al., respondents. Mr. Baoot resumed and concluded his argument for appellant. Mr. Hanckel was heard for respondents. Mr. Simonton was heard for appellant in reply.

Isaac Hammond, respondent, vs. The North-eastern Railroad Company, appellant. Mr. Simonton was heard for appellant. Mr. G. Lamb Buiat for respondent.

Mrs. Ann Creighton et al., respondents, vs. Loftus C. Clifford et al., appellants. Mr. Burke was heard for appellants.

At 3 P. M., the Court adjourned until Thursday, 31, 10 A. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. C. P. Remsen—Save Your Money. Meeting Chicora Tribe, No. 2.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 2.—Hendrix House—J. W. Deboit, Phil; W. J. Armfield, N. C.; R. B. Giles, Marion; H. H. Powell, E. Wood, Fairfield; J. S. Cathcart, Winnabow; J. O. Mitchell, Edgefield; G. M. Harmon, Lexington; S. A. Carlisle, city; S. Corley, P. Quattlebaum, P. J. Quattlebaum, M. Nelligrove, K. Snellgrove, Lexington; T. A. Griffith, Greenwood; O. O. Peoples, Ga; M. Reese, Md.; J. S. Russell, Silver Street; D. H. Raff, Ridgeway.

DESTITUTION AT SCRANTON, PA.—Upon the authority of Bishop O'Hara and Mayor Loftus, of Scranton, Pa., it is said that great destitution prevails among the families of miners resident near that city. The city of Scranton contains a population of about 40,000, the principal portion of which depend upon the coal and iron works of the city for their support. All the immense coal and iron mills were idle during the summer season, thus throwing out of employ, for a period of about six months, fully three-quarters of the men engaged therein. At present the managers of these works are running them on only half and three-quarter time. Workingmen and their families are now suffering for want of food and raiment. During the month of October an unusually large number of people were provided for, and yet twice this great number have been cared for during the present month of November. When it is taken into consideration that wages are only half what they were last year, even those who are at work find it almost impossible to feed their wives and children, while the families of those who are idle must, of course, become utterly destitute.

Rev. Robert Neumann, who has been for a length of time connected with the reception and transfer of immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, has been removed. He was an earnest, efficient and energetic worker.