only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-in-creasing mastery over the force of nature. Here the creating mastery over the force of nature. Here the coupants of any other part of the carth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the con-factor force of the carth, constitute in science, the cart of the carth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the con-factor form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses every thing that be-toget the soul." "Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, fine, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United State the invisi-ble hand which has led us through the clouds that be bendent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency?" Whe will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisi-ble hand which has led us through the clouds that who of this day may be able to transmit our great indent the invision of fraternal affection, that whe of this day may be able to transmit our great indent agency? "Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisi-gonst tutional vigor, to cur posterity, and they to the aperfect restoration of fraternal affection, that when the stores gover the as the out of the gover to a state dovernent in its whole out the aperfect restoration of the transmit our great inductional vigor, to cur posterity, and they to the aperfect restoration of the stransmit our great inductional vigor, to c

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, December 6 .- I sent you, to-day, a telegraphic summary of Message No. 1 of His Excellency the Governor. The Message is deserving of attentive perusal. It abounds in good sense and practical suggestions, and will convince the most skeptical that the man whom the citizens of the State have chosen to guide them through the transition state in which they now are, is eminently worthy of the position which he is called upon to fill, and that, though the task is difficult, it will be ably performed. The Message was read in the House by the Hon. W. H. TRESCOT, and is as follows :

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T., SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 5, 1865. Gentlemen of the Senale and House of Representa-

It is my duit to "recommend to your considera-tion auch measures as I shall judge necessary or Governow: It your attention many of the sub-lects meriting your consideration at the present time. Some, however, have not been noticed, and others, in my lidgment, are of sufficient impor-may the usual taxes herefore collected, and hence the necessity of oniting all appropriations which the efficient administration of the Government does not imperiously require. The namual appro-rand the supropriations for the College, for Fublic Building, for Contingent Accounts and Claims, materially reduced. But, with all the conomy that can be practiced theory pour state. Govern-ment necessary exponditores, as will be oppressive on the people to raise. The Contra control to opened if your Judges fail to receive their salaries. The functions of the Legislavic and Executive De-det their pay is withheld. When you shall have determined the anounty on intend to appropriate for the facel year, how can the money be raised to without rules that the sit true, then our only resource is taxation. The functions fors. If this is true, then our only resource is taxation. If we is your foor-furmant to be kept in operation until that time? The Tracefunction is which we are placed without rules level in operation until that time? The tracefunction is which we are placed without rules and will present their partuals, if the issue certificates of indebtedness, payable to hear-er and receivable in payment of all State taxas. These ecrificates will be taken by the creditors of the State, and will present they the rules of the fact, and will present they they rules the state, that the Scentrary of the Traceas, pay how issue, and is redemy of the traces to be origen as a will conside the states of the state and will be accord to the state state of the state of the state of the state at the issue on the beyet in operation with the state taxas to be stated. Therefore, present as a state the state of the opay of the traceased the state the opay of

on the part of the State will be incurred, and we may reasonably anticipate that, within the next twenty years, the company can pay the bonds, principal and interest, and save the State harm-

twenty years, the company can pay the bonds, principal and interest, and save the State harm-less on its guaranty. I communicate, herewith, a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, recommending that the College be converted into an University. I heartily concur in the propriety of the proposed change. By adding to the pro-sent professorships, schools for the study of law, medicine and modern languages, a thorough sci-entific, classical and professional education may be obtained by the young men of the State. The increased number of students which it will attract will make the University nearly self-supporting; and with an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars to each of nine professors, this vener-able and much revered institution may be contin-ued. It would be a repreach if such an inconsid-erable sum was refused, and the *dima matier* of McDuffie, Harper, Preston, Legarc, O'Neill and Petigru permitted to pass away and perish. I also recommend that the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy be authorized to change it s organization, and, if possible, continue it a self-suppropriated to any other object. Its occupation would, to a great extent, preserve the property from waste and destruction. With a competent corps of instructors, a practical education could be secured in less time and at less cost than in other collegiate institutions, and the military fea-ture in its organization would secure the habit of discipline so essential to success in all the pursuits of after life. I am informed that there is a quantity of prop-erty of various descriptions, belonging to the

discipline so essential to success in all the pursuits of after life. I am informed that there is a quantity of prop-erty of various descriptions, belonging to the State, in different localities, which is wasting or being appropriated to their own use by individ-uals. In the general wreek as much should be saved as possible; and such articles as may not hereafter be needed by the State should be col-lected and sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. An agent should be appointed, with full authority to take possession of all such public property, and sell the same. Where property has been appropriated by individuals, the agent should be authorized to compromise with them; and if he cannot negotiate a just settlement, that he insti-tute suit, in the name of the State, against the trespasser—in which action no stay of execution on judgment should be allowed the defendant. This agent should be compensated exclusively by commissions on all amounts which may be paid into the Treasury.

This agent should be compensated exclusively by commissions on all amounts which may be paid into the Treasury. You have been diligently employed, since your meeting, in maturing laws for the organization of the militia, and for the regulation of the rights and duties of freedmen; and I doubt not that you will perfect your legislation on these subjects be-fore your adjournment. Our policy toward the freedman should be kind and humane. If his rights of person and property are not fully and effectually secured by our local legislation, we can-not hope to be relieved from the presence of the Military and Provost Courts. The authorities of the united States will not remove their protecting hand from the negro, whom they have manumit-ted, and in whose freedom we have acquiesced, until we provide by our laws to give him full pro-tection in all his civil rights. His labor is n cas-sary for the successful prosecution of the agricul-ture of the State, and it will be best commanded by making him cheerful and contented. I commend to your favorable consideration ap-propriations for the support of the Lunatic Asy-lum. It is a noble charity, and the energy and self-sacritice of the Support the immates, entitles him to the proud distinction of a benefactor of his race. It is high time that the burthen should be taken from his shoulders and placed upon the State.

be taken from his shoulders and placed upon the State. The destitute condition of district paupers, the dilapidation of public buildings, and the neglect and destruction of roads and bridges, require that all the District Boards should be promptly and efficiently reorganized, and the laws govern-ing them rigidly enforced. JAMES L. ORR.

In the House, to-day, a bill to regulate the meetings of the Court of Appeals was read for the first time. If I heard the bill correctly, it provides that there shall be two sittings of the Court, one in April and one in November, but no case shall be heard from any District during the sitting of Court-in said District.

Col. GRAHAM introduced resolutions to go into a vote for Chancellors immediately after the election of Law Judges. The House agreed to this, but as the resolution to elect Judges was not agreed to in the Senate, the whole matter fell to the ground.

Mr. MILLIGAN gave notice of intention to introduce a bill to increase the fees of constables in certain cases.

<text><text><text><text> Great necessities domand great exertions, and great difficulties extraordinary resolution. If there ever was a period, since South Carolina has been a State, that domanded enlightened patriotism, in-domitable energy and fearless liberality in her-children, that period is now. Prostrated by a pro-tracted and devasitating war; plantations despolled; eities in ruins; our former system of habor totally disorganized; bereft even of our stock and faran implements; nothing seems left us but an abiding faith in an ever kind Providence, and our own un-faltering determination to strive and do manfully under every disadvantage unto the end, till once more the smiles of fortune and prosperity shall illumine our land. But we must go to work un-derstandingly. The root of every human polity is the industrial class. From it the State derives nourishment and strength. Well organized and fruitful labor is a never-failing source of wealth, and an orderly, frugal and industrious population is the solid corner-stone of capital and power. The prosperity of all communities rests on the labor which extoris treasures from the soil or shapes them carefully afterwards. And its degree depends on the intelligence and willingness of the laboring class in doing its work. Have we that fruitful labor and hear industrous population? Will the strive, every day and every hour, like the white man, to make himself a home of nomfort, and will he increase the solid resources of the State? We may not close our oyes to the mourful fact, that our unfortu-nate revolution has resulted in the total annihih-tion of our industrial system, and that the spring, from which formerly streamed our great prespu-ty, has totally ceased to flow. The negro, that was once our laborer, and as such a producer, has assumed other relations; he is for the moment mostly a consumer; he was once a source of irrit-has net of the snare exelled in the total annihih-tion of our industrial system, and that the spring, from which formericy streamed our great perspu-ty, has

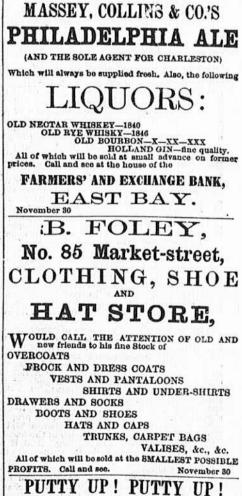
The matrix of the second reading the s

haps obtain 2000 immigrants. It is true people are sorely afraid of taxes; but would they refuse to pay about four cents per head to carry out an important and beneficial measure? I think not. But, said a gontleman in committee, there are not provisions enough in the State to feed our own people, much less the immigrant. I should be sorry to think so. There may be great destin-tion in some parts of the State, but there cortain-ing the solution of the state to feed our own people, much less the immigrant. However, if that really be so, does not this very want prove, more than anything I have said or could say, the great necessity of a renewal of our working popu-lation? Do we expect to behold a crop spring from the earth spontaneously? Do we expect that the population, which has failed to make a crop, or to reap when we can't sew? Or do we expect that the population, which has failed to make a crop, or to realize or to save it this year, will be more successful the next? The immigrant will make provisions for himself, or will purchase them either for cash or for an equivalent in labor. We should not entertain this objection. If our insti-tution of slavery had been in existence now, would any man have refused to purchase hands, if he was in want of them and could have obtained them theap, for foar of starvation? Why should we re-fuse, then a better, more available and cheaper fabor for the same reason, which, in truth, has no real foundation? Besides, is there any pros-pect that we will ever be any better off under our present system? But I am not alarmed. It is the duly of the State to provide for all emergencies, and I am thoroughly satisfied that our State will be fully competent to here position in the Union, and her financial state one of the same need, not only for here poor and unfortu-nate citizens, but for all here projects of improve-ment such public enterprise. Mr. Speaker, this State is not poor. She weelse stath all most any other State in the Union, and she is immensely repudites, and her pr tate for a moment longer, for now is the day, now is the hour 1 The darkest minutes precede the glorious morn. Whoever truly loves the State, let him show it now. Besides, is not every individual's prosperity increased by the success of this measure? There are plenty land-owners in this State of ten, even twenty thousand acres. What do they want with it all? Why not sell a portion of it to the immi-grant, let him cultivate it, help to increase our products and to pay our taxes? Are 20,000 acres of wilderness worth as much as 1000 acres is small farms and high cultivation? It is human sottle-ment that gives value to the soil. Double the population, and we double the value of our lands and the resources of the State. Double our white population, and we have double strength and secu-rity in every emergency. Mr. Speaker: I will not tax the patience of the House any longer. I have done. If I have erred in any of the premises, I have the conscioueness, nevertheless, that I truly meant it for the best of all. I believe I can confidently point to my past efforts as evidence that I sincerely love Bouth Carolina, and so I shall continue to love her and stand by her in weal and in woo, until I find my last resting-place in her sacred bosom. The House, on motion of Mr. ANNERE, ad-



The House, on motion of Mr. ALNOREL, adjourned to meet on Friday.

The grave announcement that the Prince Imperial will hereafter dine with his mother, and not in the nur-sery, occupies a prominent place in the French Court journal.



ASTOR PALE XX

Family and Medical use, in butts, caaka, caaks, for Bottling and Shipping

N. M. GILBRETH, No. 101 Market-street, HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP ARTIST, RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS ORDERS FROM HIS old and new customers. GLAZING promptly stiended to. PUTTY for sale. November 13