

The Governor's Message. All the messages and other literary performances of the Governor impress the reader with the conviction that he is uneasy about his relations and standing with the colored people of the State. He never lets slip an opportunity to depreciate the old regime. He improves every occasion to beslobber the new with fulsome eulogy, always laying it on thick. He knows that the former, whom he has betrayed, have no confidence in him; he vainly hopes that by flattery he can permanently conciliate the credulous blacks to his support. A dirty thread of comment of this sort runs throughout the document before us, and stamps the author as one who aspires to the office and emoluments of the demagogue. As a literary production, no doubt he thinks this paper choice and elegant, abounding in extracts from poets, and fables from ancient writers. We concede that his fictions are better and truer than his facts. We find nothing in his recommendations which attracts the notice of our pen. He falls back upon previous messages for his views on the bonded debt. The General Assembly has incubated over them for nearly two months without result. So, also, as to his ideas of taxation, which were very lofty and grand in October. We suppose they have not changed, for he gives a hint that it must be high, in his self-satisfied reference to increase of values in the State, and in the assessment of property. The Governor liberally commends his colleagues in the executive departments for zeal, knowledge, assiduity and other virtues, yet he has to regret that he has not been able to analyze the report of the Comptroller-General, because not in his hands. Nor has the report of the Board of Trustees of the State University yet reached him, nor any from the late officers of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. We have the strange information reached to the Legislature, that the volume known as "The Revised Statutes of South Carolina," is only a myth, was never legally enacted, and has not the force of law. We have not had the courage to follow him in his "notes on the revised statutes," in which are contained corrections of grammar, style and sense. This *bonne bouche* we reserve for a rainy day in the country. The Governor never forgets that money is needed, as an old writer said, (whom he ought to have quoted), "night and day." Although it is all clean gone and spent, he goes through the old delightful formula of recommending numerous appropriations. The Secretary of State, he says, wants \$5,000 for the purpose of rebinding many volumes of records; also, \$2,000 for the purpose of classifying the plats and manuscripts in his office. The Superintendent of Education would be pleased to have such legislation as will secure appropriations to cover past indebtedness. The Governor trusts that "the necessary appropriation" will be made to secure the success of the military system; that one be annually made to purchase books for the State Library, and that "a small amount of money" be applied to repair the State House and the fence which once surrounded it, and likewise that an appropriation be made to furnish the school apparatus for the State Orphan Asylum. He also advises the appointment of a stenographic reporter for each of the Circuit Courts; for which, of course, money will be needed. The Treasurer's report is referred to, to show the deficiencies of the past fiscal year. They amount to \$540,323, the difference between the amount appropriated, \$2,418,872, and that received, \$1,719,728. We would impress upon his Excellency that he may here learn a valuable lesson, which is to stay his devouring hand. This deficiency is what the people could not pay. They are less able now to stand such exorbitant sums than they were last year. Think of that, Governor. Now for a conundrum: If a celebrated Emperor of Rome found it "brick, and left it marble," what did you find South Carolina, and what will it be when you leave it? Quit your puny kicks at the past, your paltry flings against a noble people whom your shafts cannot reach, and tell us something of the future. Does it look bright and prosperous to you? "Oh! for a forty-parson power To chant thy praise, hypocrite!"

This work is one of great utility to the State, and is needed by the judicial as well as the legislative branch of the government. I recommend the purchase by the State of this digest, and its publication. I am informed that the book will contain about six hundred pages, and can be obtained for the sum of five thousand dollars from the compiler, or an arrangement can be perfected, whereby the State could print and bind the work, allowing the compiler a proper price for every volume published. The sale of the work to the bar of this and other States would probably reimburse the whole outlay in either event. CIRCUIT COURT REPORTERS. In accordance with the generally expressed desire of most of the judges and the bar of the State, I respectfully recommend that the General Assembly provide by law for the appointment of a stenographic or short-hand reporter for each of the Circuit Courts. I deem this a measure of wise economy, which will certainly lessen the charge upon each county now incident to the prolonged attendance of witnesses and jurors, inasmuch as the presiding judge is compelled, under the present system, to write down, at length, all the testimony, thus consuming a very large portion of the time of the court. It will also attach exactness and certitude to the reports and memoranda of testimony, by presenting the precise language of each witness and facilitate the determination of all cases dependent upon issues of fact. The law already provides for stenographic reporters for the First and Fifth Circuits, and I can perceive no sound reason why the system should not be extended to the other Circuit Courts, whose dockets and calendars are also crowded with criminal and civil causes at every term. BANKING CORPORATIONS. I deem it my duty to urge upon the General Assembly the grave importance of providing adequate safeguards to secure depositors against frauds on the part of bank corporations now existing, or hereafter organized under the laws of this State. Great and wide-spread disaster has recently been inflicted upon many of our citizens, by the recent sudden collapse of one of our leading banking institutions, chartered, as was supposed, peculiarly in the interests of the working masses, and professedly designed as the provident and safe custodian of the earnings of the poor. STATE OFFICERS. I desire, in this public manner, to express to all the officers who are connected with the executive department of the State government, my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness by which their relations towards me have been marked, and to bespeak for them the encouragement and commendation of the legislators of the State for the able and conscientious manner in which their varied and responsible duties have been performed. CONCLUSION. In conclusion, Senators and Representatives, I would express the hope that your legislation will effectually promote the welfare of the people, and strengthen all the beneficent institutions of the State. Constituting, as you do, the supreme department of the government, upon you must rest the chief hope of the citizen. All other departments of State are by law held responsible to you, while you are responsible to the people alone. I believe that you are adequate to the high duties devolved upon you by their free suffrages. May you be constantly aided and enlightened by the All-wise Ruler of the universe, in order that you may faithfully and efficiently execute the great trust committed to your hands. Most respectfully, your fellow citizen. FRANKLIN J. MOSES, JR.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On last Saturday night, James Lomax, while in a state of intoxication, shot his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Watts Moore, and his sister, the wife of Mr. Moore. All of the parties lived near Cokesbury. The wounded parties are not seriously injured. Mr. Wistar Sobar, a young planter living near Jalapa, died on Sunday last, after a brief illness, supposed to be jaundice. He leaves a young widow and an infant. DEATH.—Mr. H. Cooper McCutcheon, of Sumter, died at his residence last week. For Rent, A PART of the HOUSE, at the corner of Taylor and Pickens streets, with Carriage House and Stables for two horses. Also, for sale, a Piano, Double School Desk and Benches. W. MULLER, Dec 18. Union Council, No. 5, 2, 3, 5, M. Regular Convocation will be held in Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the T. I. G. M. JOHN AGNEW, Jr., Secretary. COCK FIGHTS!!! COCK FIGHTS!!! At Fine's Cock-Pit, MAIN STREET, NEAR GERVAIS STREET, COMMENCING FRIDAY, 19th INSTANT, and continuing during the Holidays. Admission, fifty cents. W. MULLER, Proprietor. Dec 18. Female Seminary. THE exercises of my Female School will be continued at old stand, from 1st of JANUARY, in the afternoon, for a few pupils who may desire a good education, without the drudgery of being confined all day to the school-room. I promise the same advantages as they have hitherto received from my instruction. Dec 18. W. MULLER. Odd Fellows' School. THE exercises will be resumed on THURSDAY, January 1. Pupils will be received by the quarter of three months, with monthly payments, at the following moderate rates: Ordinary English Branches, per month, \$3; advanced English Branches, with Algebr., Geometry and Natural Philosophy, \$4; above continued with Trigonometry and Calculus, Ancient Classics, French and German Languages, \$5. Bills for tuition will be presented at the beginning, and payments required during the first week of each month. Those who enter at any time before the 15th will be charged for the entire month. Students prepared for any College or University. Dec 18. W. MULLER, Principal. Wine Bottles. 20 GROSS WINE BOTTLES, for sale, low, by HOPE & GYLES.

the fact that a regular line of steamers will soon be established to run between Charleston and Havana, thus multiplying greatly the chances for the introduction of the yellow fever into the city of Charleston, and demanding, it seems, that the increased hazard should be met by additional safeguards. I deem it of vital importance that these recommendations of the health officer should be acted upon without unnecessary delay. The city of Charleston is the commercial centre of the State, and its chief maritime outlet, and unless proper sanitary measures are instituted and enforced at that point, it must become the gateway through which pestilence will enter, and scourge our population with its fatal and far-reaching sway. I invite especial attention of your honorable bodies, (as I have done before,) to the recommendation of Dr. Leiby, that a system of compulsory vaccination be introduced into our public schools, as an essential preventive against the spread of that loathsome and terrible malady, the small pox. This recommendation is fortified by cogent reasons, and by the examples of communities in which the system of compulsory vaccination has been long established, with the most beneficial results. I, therefore, trust that the necessary legislation will be had, to require that all children in attendance on the public schools shall be vaccinated, and that the requisite means therefor shall be furnished, at the charge of the respective counties. Dr. Leiby respectfully requests an increase of his salary, which is entirely disproportionate to the magnitude of the duties imposed upon him by law. His position is one of vast responsibility, and of vital public concern, demanding ceaseless vigilance and rare skill in the administration of the important system of sanitary police committed to his charge. He has performed the duties assigned him with great efficiency and fidelity to his trust. His present salary is but \$15,000 per annum, and I recommend that it be increased to \$25,000 per annum. It is proper that I should add that he is now, and for some time past has been, performing the triple duties of supervisor of quarantine stations, disbursing officer and health officer. INSPECTION OF PHOSPHATES. The very lucid and elaborate report of the State inspector of phosphates, herewith transmitted, furnishes an interesting and suggestive history of the magnitude, importance and growth of this field of industry and enterprise under his supervision. There are three licensed companies now digging in the navigable streams and waters of the State—the "Marine and River Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Company," the "Coosaw Phosphate Mining Company," and the "South Carolina Phosphate and Phosphatic River Mining Company." The following is the amount of rock shipped during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1873. Marine and River Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Company.....22,416 Coosaw Phosphate Mining Company.....15,142 South Carolina Phosphate and Phosphatic River Mining Company.....2,000 Total.....39,558 The works of all the companies have been greatly enlarged during the past year. New and improved implements have been introduced to facilitate the processes of excavating and dredging, and powerful machines have superseded the large cumbersome flats hitherto in use, one of the former of which is capable of doing the work of an hundred boats and men. The factories, too, have largely increased their productive capacity, so as to be able to supply the immense and continually increasing demands made upon them, not only by citizens of this State, but also of Louisiana, Virginia and most of the other cotton States. A large amount of the raw material is actually shipped to England, and, owing to the increased demand for greater facilities of shipment, a lively competition has sprung up, which, while proving advantageous to the consumer, will, or ought to, largely increase the revenues of the State. The inspector states in his report that the Marine and River Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Company still continue to refuse to recognize him as the agent of the State, and that he has officially communicated to the proper prosecuting officer of the State this their palpable violation of the statute. The inspector, therefore, refrains from commenting on the matter. In his valuable report, he gives a clear and comprehensive analysis of the ingredients of these fertilizers, together with a statement of their comparative value. The information is of great value to every farmer in the State, and will abundantly repay their careful attention and consideration. The inspector positively asserts that the opinion (which is very prevalent in certain sections of the State) that the application of these fertilizers has superinduced, and been attended by, the visitation of the much dreaded enteric fever, is utterly and foolishly false. In answer to the assertion that it "does not pay" to use fertilizers, I quote the following sentences from the report of the inspector: "From many quarters we hear of the profitable cultivation of cotton in other regions from the use of fertilizers, which hasten the maturity of the plant. It is generally admitted by accurate statisticians that three hundred thousand bales a year have in this way been added to the crop. A similar amount may be considered the increase in yield by the general application of fertilizers. The total represents an addition of at least \$40,000,000 to the commerce of the country by the introduction of this essential ally of improved agriculture." A DIGEST OF THE STATE REPORTS. There is need for a digest of the decisions of the court of last resort in this State. At present there are five volumes of digests, published from time to time, commencing with Rice's Digests, in two volumes, now very scarce, and not to be purchased except at second hand. This, followed by the Equity Digest, and Conner's and Magrath's success. The last work contains the adjudicated cases up to 1868, since which time there is no digest of decisions. The changes wrought in the law have rendered many of the cases reported useless as matters of judicial reference. For instance, there can hereafter be no advantage in preserving in a digest the ruling of courts upon matters involving the relations of master and slave, slaves and free persons of color, pleading and practice, commissioners of public buildings, imprisonment for debt, etc., etc. I am informed that a work has been in course of preparation for near two years, which proposes to embrace in one volume all the decisions of the highest courts of this State, from the earliest time to the close of the present year, 1873, except such as refer to dead issues, which cannot be revived.

appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Penitentiary, and that the proceeds of the levy shall be strictly applied. The superintendent further states that there are in existence two warrants of the late comptroller-general of \$5,000 each which have been in litigation before the Circuit Court of Richland county. His Honor the Judge of the said circuit decided that the said warrants were the actual property of the Penitentiary, but their holders refused to surrender them. To forestall further proceedings, and to save unnecessary expense, the superintendent recommends that your honorable bodies authorize and instruct the honorable the comptroller-general to duplicate, and the honorable the State treasurer to pay the said warrants. For continuing the construction of the Penitentiary, and for its support and maintenance for the fiscal year commencing the first of November, 1873, an appropriation is asked of the sum of \$90,000 over and above the deficiency of \$77,338.40. In my judgment that amount will be actually necessary for the purpose named. I recommend that an act be passed by your honorable bodies prohibiting the employment of convict labor outside of the Penitentiary for other than State work. No argument is necessary, I think, to convince the mind of the legislator that convict labor should not be brought into competition with the labor of the honest mechanic and laborer, for it is not only unjust to the latter, but it is offensive to society, and has a demoralizing influence upon the criminal himself. The subject of reform in prison discipline is one of peculiar interest to the philanthropist and humanitarian. The sentiment of the civilized world justifies the punishment by fine, imprisonment and even forfeiture of life, of all who violate the laws of the country in which they live. Punishment should have for its object the reformation of the culprit as well as the presentation of an example of warning to the public. It should be reformatory as well as deterrent—reformatory, by secular and religious instruction, industrial training, sentences shortened on account of good conduct, and conditional pardons; deterrent, by solitude, coarse fare and constant, continuous, hard labor. The criminal should be made to expiate his crime, and at the same time be prepared to re-enter society. The sentiment of hope should be mingled with that of despair, which would seem to attach to his punishment. Blackstone has truthfully said, "man's reformation cannot be effected by a mechanical process." The punishment of the criminal should be severe, but not cruel. It should have a soothing rather than an irritating tendency. The enlightened sentiment of the age has already decided against the whipping post and the stocks as the relics of barbarism. Beccaria well says that "the countries and the times most notorious for the severity of punishments were always those in which the most bloody and inhuman actions and the most atrocious crimes were committed, for the hand of the law maker and the assassin were directed by the same spirit of ferocity, which on the throne dictated laws to slaves and savages, and in private instigated the subject to sacrifice one tyrant to make room for another. In proportion as punishments become more cruel, the minds of men (as the fluid rises) to the height with that which surrounds it) grow hardened and insensible, and the force of the passions still continuing, in the space of one hundred years the wheel terrifies no more than formerly did the prison." The superintendent of our State Penitentiary is, and has been, taking especial pains to perfect a system of prison discipline, having for its object the reformation as well as the punishment of the prisoners, and although as yet the system is in its infancy, still I am gratified at being able to state that many evidences of improvement are already manifest among them. I am of the opinion that a salutary reform might be introduced in the exercise of executive clemency. There might be a condition attached to every grant of pardon, that if the prisoner, after his pardon, should be convicted of another crime, he should be returned to the place of imprisonment and complete the original sentence. If the prisoner be really and truly reformed, the remembrance of the gaping gates and yawning walls of the Penitentiary would deter him from the commission of further crimes, while, on the contrary, if he should continue impudent and unrepentant, his vacant cell may reclaim its former occupant and furnish that protection which society demands. It is "tempering justice with humanity," while its exercise is guarded against doubtful cases, mistakes and deceptions. The superintendent has informed me that, in the early part of his administration of affairs, when he was very much troubled to obtain supplies wherewith to feed the prisoners, Hardy Solomon, Esq., a well known merchant and banker of this city, came to his relief, and at great personal sacrifice to himself, made arrangements by which supplies were furnished. I commend to the people of the State this example of public spirit. The executive ability and devotion to duty which have marked the administration of General Dennis entitle him to the confidence of the people and of the General Assembly, and impress the visitor with a sense of the general's conviction of the truth of the saying: "Duties well performed Make up the sum and substance of a noble life." HEALTH OFFICER. The report of the health officer of the harbor of Charleston presents several important suggestions for the action of the General Assembly, which I cordially commend to the favorable consideration of your honorable bodies. It is gratifying to learn from this very lucid and able report, that our admirable system of quarantine laws have, through their prompt and efficient enforcement, prevented the introduction of pestilence from abroad into the State during the past season, so remarkable in other sections for the spread of yellow fever, and the still more deadly cholera. For the even more thorough enforcement of a rigid quarantine system in the future, the health officer of the port of Charleston recommends that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made for the removal of the present Lazaretto, which will soon be rendered untenable by the rapid encroachments of the sea, and for the construction of new buildings at some appropriate point. He also recommends the immediate establishment of a quarantine station, in view of

For the first time in the history of South Carolina, one of the literary chairs in her highest institution of learning is worthily and acceptably filled by a colored professor—a gentleman of varied attainments, cultivated and refined, and an honored graduate of grand old Harvard. I congratulate the State upon this onward stride in the march of civilization, and hail it as the harbinger of the happy day which is coming, when "all that is base in the old shall be changed for all that is good in the new"—when all class distinctions shall be forever laid in the dust of the past, and when, even upon this soil, shall be appreciated the enduring truth of the venerable couplet, that "Worth makes the man, And want of it the fellow." LUNATIC ASYLUM. I respectfully submit for your attentive consideration the annual reports of the board of regents and of the superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum. The statement therein contained of the many awkward and humiliating embarrassments to which the superintendent has been subjected by the inability of the treasurer of the State to furnish him with the entire amount of money appropriated for the maintenance of the institution will not only awaken the sympathy of your honorable bodies for the unfortunate patients under his care and protection, but will also impress upon you the importance and necessity of such legislative action as will furnish immediate relief, and prevent the possibility of the recurrence of so painful a state of affairs. The levy of a specific tax for the maintenance of the charitable institutions of the State, and the strict sequestration of the proceeds thereof to the objects of the levy, as directed by the constitution, would be an efficient remedy for the diseased finances of the institution, and would reflect credit upon our humanity and civilization. I earnestly recommend that this course be adopted. The report of the superintendent shows that at the commencement of the last fiscal year, the number of patients in the institution was 290; number admitted during the year 98, making the whole population of the institution during the year 388. Of this number 27 were discharged fully recovered, 4 were discharged improved, 14 were discharged unimproved and 34 have died. There remained in the institution on the 31st of October, 1873, 309, of whom 146 are males and 153 are females. The appropriation for the support of the institution for the fiscal year commencing November, 1872, was \$69,910.24, from which sum must be properly deducted an over draft of the previous year, leaving a balance which was due the institution for the fiscal year just passed of \$51,788.65, of which the superintendent has received from the treasury \$26,817.84. The total receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows: Total expenses of the institution for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, amounted to.....\$ 87,751 24 Liabilities reported due and at close of last fiscal year..... 62,015 65 Liabilities due at close of last fiscal year, inadvertently omitted in last report..... 33,924 39 Due State treasurer on account of over draft..... 8,182 16 Total liabilities.....\$191,873 44 Received from State treasurer.....\$ 92,193 30 Received from pay patients..... 9,519 48 Total receipts.....\$101,712 78 Liabilities of the asylum at close of last fiscal year.....\$ 90,160 66 Assets, comptroller's warrants..... 30,000 00 Deficit against asylum.....\$60,160 66 The recommendation of the superintendent that a special appropriation be made at once to pay this deficiency, and that an appropriation of \$75,000 be set apart for the support of the institution during the current fiscal year, meets with my earnest approval. More than three years ago an appropriation was made for the purpose of having built an addition to the male department of the asylum, for the comfortable accommodation of the colored inmates, but owing to the inability of the State treasury to pay the appropriation, even this small addition remains incomplete. The superintendent, however, determined to remove them at all hazards from their contracted and disagreeable quarters, and accordingly, vacated several wards in the male and female departments, and there transferred them, where I have found, by personal inspection, they enjoy accommodations equal to any in the buildings. The continuous efforts of the superintendent to improve the condition and surroundings of all his patients, even in the face of his financial troubles, are especially commendable, and afford at once a proof of his kindness of heart and energy of character, demonstrating, if, at this late day of his stewardship, such a thing were necessary, that he is peculiarly "the right man in the right place." Over a thousand feet of underground sewerage have been constructed for the purpose of carrying away from the institution the waste water and slops, thereby improving both the appearance of the premises and the health of the patients. New kitchens and dining rooms have been fitted up, hot air furnaces introduced, and a lecture room and billiard hall have been constructed. In short, all that human ingenuity could contrive, and his limited means would permit of, has been done to promote the comfort of those unfortunate beings who have been afflicted with the "sickness of the soul." STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM. The reports of the board of trustees, and of the principal and the physician of the State Orphan Asylum, exhibit a most gratifying improvement in the condition of that most important and benign public charity. The institution has advanced in every respect under the intelligent and considerate administration of the present board of trustees. The inmates of the Asylum are all colored orphans, though no class is excluded from its benefits on account of race. It contains, at this time, one hundred pupils, who are fed, clothed and educated at the expense of the State. Of the whole number, only ten are the children of persons who were free before the war. The course of studies is very thorough, and together with the plan of instruction pursued, well designed to fit the beneficiaries for the practical duties of life. I invite your earnest attention to the report of Miss J. B. Weston, the diligent and efficient principal of the Asylum, and trust that an appropriation will be made to furnish the school apparatus which she states is greatly needed to carry out the admirable sys-