THE ABBEVILLE PRESS AND BANNER.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871. VOLUME XIX—NO. 34.

FOR THE PRESS AND BANNER.

LIFE.

What inspiration in the word!
And how we love to dwell
Upon it, for it wreaths around,
A bright and magic spell.

The very word doth thrill the soul,
Like some bright fancy dream.
And seems forever breathing forth,
A pure and sparkling stream.

A breeze is blowing o'er the hill,
And seems to whisper life!
We list, and turn awhile away,
From darkness, and from strife.

Life! hear the birds sing gladly out,
Life! echo's all around.
While nature sweetly adds her voice,
And clearly swells the sound.

But then, this life tho' very bright,
Will very soon be o'er,
Yet there will be a brighter life,
Upon the other shore.

The flowers live forever there,
The streams forever flow,
And on life's river we will glide,
And live forever more.

The "pearly gates" and "golden streets,"
Will brightly beam as now,
While life, will deeply be enstamped,
Upon our every brow.

So while thro' life we gently glide,
In mingled peace and love,
Hope sheds her brightest beams around,
The life of joy above.

LULA.

Williamston, S. C.

GOV. SCOTT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

That this language was used on that occasion by the person referred to, I have the testimony of gentlemen of the highest respectability who heard it. Scarcely less incendiary was the tone of the opposition newspapers throughout the State, as the following extracts from their editorials of that period clearly demonstrate, and fasten upon them much of the responsibility for the baleful consequence that ensued:

"Remember that we are the white people, and that they are the negro; that they have chosen their ground, and arrayed themselves against us with a determination and hate which are unmistakable, and that our policy is to let them alone and take care of ourselves. But we must have organization, not politically, be it remembered, and the views below are worth consideration. Let us have a thorough understanding and a union of the whole white people of this State forgetting, either, the worthy exceptions among the negroes who have identified themselves with us, or any others who may see fit to cast their lines in with us.—*Newberry Herald, Nov.* 3, 1870.

"The time for temporizing, argument and conciliation, is passed: we shall have no more of it. A straight and severe line must be drawn between the races. The colored people have chosen their ground with the advice of the ringleaders, and they must follow it out, without aid or sympathy faom their former white friends. The white people have the power and the brains and the determination to hold their own and protect themselves, and they will do so. The negroes have followed their devices one time too many, and now let them look to others for help, assistance and sympathy."—*Darlington Democrat Nov.* 3, 1870.

"We understand, therefore, and accept the solid black vote cast against the nominees of the Reform party, as a declaration of war by the negro race against the white race, by ignorance against intelligence, by poverty against actual or potential wealth. This issue we have striven to avoid, but the negroes will have nothing else. They will not allow us to work with them; we must, if necessary, work against them. Conciliation, argument, persuasion—all have been worse than useless. The white people stand alone. And they must organize themselves and arm themselves, not as 'a white man's party,' but because the past and present prove that decency, purity and political freedom, as well as the preservation of society, are identical with the interests of the white people of the State."—*Charleston Daily News, Nov.* 7, 1870.

I shall not multiply these evidences from the opposition press, but cannot refrain from uttering a reflection that their candid admission forcibly suggests.

The two parties in the State during the campaign to which these extracts relate, ran their respective candidates upon platforms that were almost identical in terms, and were alleged by the opposition to be identical in principle. The fact, therefore those who claim to possess all the intelligence, and who do possess much of the potential wealth of the State, were so utterly defeated, cannot be referred to mere party differences. Nor can it be explained by charging such defeat to those who are offensively termed "carpet-baggers" and "scallawags," for the number of whites who are active Republicans in this State may almost be counted on the fingers of a man's hands. The cause lies deeper than this. It is, doubtless, due to the "negro's" just perception of character, either intintive or derived from long experience and close observation, which enables him to look beneath the mere planks of a platform, and discriminate between those who are loyal and those who are disloyal to the Government of his country. Hence, he would unquestionably vote as he does, even though every white man in the Republican party in this State should go over to the opposition. doubtless, also perceives that these men bear the same relation to the National Democratic party, of which they claim to be members, that the more guerrilla or bush-whacker, plundering and murdering on the outskirts of a great army, does to the regular soldier in its ranks.

These appeals were quickly responded to. In many counties of the up country bands of armed horsemen, thoroughly masked, rode at mid-night to the houses of peaceable Republicans and shot them down in cold blood. Colored men, Republicans, charged with offences, and imprisoned on probable cause, were taken from the jail and inhumanly butchered, to evade the effect of a writ of *habeas copus* which had been issued in their behalf. Hundreds of Republicans, white as well as colored, law-abiding citizens, were tied to trees and whipped, and their bodies lacerated with cowhides. On the day succeeding the last general election, (October 20, 1870,) an attack was made by these men on a number of the State Constabulary, at Laurens Court House, while the Court was in session, which attack was the signal, evidently, for the execution of a preconcerted plan to murder Republicans; for the instant it was made, a large number of the citizens of the town, all of them of the opposition formed line of battle and began firing, killing several Republicans upon the spot, without provocation, and hunting down those that fled, and placing them in position, and then deliberately shooting them to death. They then went to the post office and demanded the ballot-boxes from the postmaster, in whose custody they supposed them to be deposited—the Republican ticket, as they correctly thought, having been elected. In this affair, thirteen Republicans were killed and many wounded. Not a man of the opposition was injured. In this and other Counties many were compelled to abandon their families and growing crops, and fly for their lives, and others were required and forced to make a public recantation of their Republican principles from the steps of the County Court Houses, and in open daylight. In obedience to the mandates of these masked murderers, many of the local officials resigned, although they were chargeable with no malfeasance in office. In proof that these deeds of violence sprang from no local grievance, but were a part of a general political plan, I refer to the fact that they were committed in several Counties—Union, Spartanburg, York, Chester, Chesterfield, Laurens, Fairfield and Newberry—where all the judicial and other appointees of the administration were of the opposition.

In view of this condition of affairs, the State capital was thronged by refugee Republicans, and in the months of January and February last, I was earnestly urged by many loyal men, including numerous members of the General Assembly, to call out the militia and declare martial law over these Counties where these acts of lawless violence were being perpetrated. This I refused to do, for reasons which I then thought, and still think, were judicious and proper. I had at my disposal but a comparatively small militia force, composed nearly altogether of colored men, as this class alone, with but few exceptions, had offered themselves for enrollment and organization, and they alone could be relied on as loyal citizens. As an evidence of this fact, I would state that a captain of a militia company, composed of white men, in this city, having applied to me for ammunition, I asked him if he would obey my orders as commander-in-chief, in the event of an armed collision arising from an attempt to enforce the laws, to which he frankly replied: "In case of difficulty, I will go with my race. He was told that it was not a question of race, but a question of enforcement of the laws against those who proposed to set them at defiance. The militia were, for the most part, undisciplined and unskilled in the use of arms, for they were reared under a system of law which even forbade their having a fire-arm in their possession. I was convinced that if put into the field, they would have been instantly confronted and attacked by a large body of veteran soldiery, well organized, and equipped with the most improved arms, and forming a part of a vast organization extending through adjacent States, with which they had easy lines of communication. In such a conflict it was evident that the militia would have been beaten—either driven back or slaughtered. In that event, I feared a general retaliation, which would have speedily made the entire State a theatre of an internecine war.

But, supposing the militia successful in such a conflict, the opposition papers and the Associated Press agents in this State would have proclaimed to the country that the administration had, of a political purpose, inaugurated a "war of races," and even loyal men of both parties in the North, who have no sympathy with the perpetrators of these unnatural crimes, would have been led to believe that the contest here was one between the "negro and the white man," instead of being, as it is, an issue between the loyal friends of the Government and its disloyal enemies.

Such an impression in the country would have had a peculiarly disastrous effect upon the future of the colored population throughout the entire South. In addition to these considerations, I thought, and still think, that it was the paramount duty of the Government of the United States to protect its loyal citizens in the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The negro was a slave by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. By the Government of the United States he was emancipated and made a free, American citizen. The Government of the United States is, therefore, morally bound to protect him in the full exercise of his vested rights, and, if need be, to educate him to exercise those rights understandingly, for he was kept in ignorance pursuant to its laws. If the Government of the United States fails, when necessary to discharge this duty, then emancipation was a political crime, and the negro is left to become the obedient tool or wretched victim of the disloyal enemies of the Government, and to suffer outrage because he is its friend. Moreover, I viewed the use of the military for the execution of the laws with extreme repugnance, and required that the civil authorities should first exhaust their powers through the *posse comitatus*. In the following letter, addressed to the Sheriff of Fairfield County, and published for the information and guidance of peace officers in other Counties, I enjoined upon the local Magistrates and peace officers of that County to act with vigor, and, at all hazards, to bring these criminals to justice, at least such of them as were known, and when there was proper evidence on which a warrant could issue:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
"COLUMBIA, May, 2, 1871.

"*To the Sheriff of Fairfield County*—SIR: I have been credibly informed by a number of citizens of Fairfield County, as well as by your own official communication that on the night of the 29th ult, a body of armed men, in disguise, rode into the town of Winnsboro, and left at the houses of several County officers a written paper, in which they were commanded to resign, and threatened with violence if they failed to obey. As you are the chief executive officer of the County, it is your duty to take measures to ascertain and bring to justice these masked violators of the public peace, and, for this purpose, you should promptly invoke all the resources which the law places at your disposal. In the last resort, should the ordinary, service of process prove inadequate to make the necessary arrests, by reason of any armed combination, you will call out the *posse comitatus*, which call. I have no doubt, will be responded to by all good citizens In all cases of this character, where citizens are put in terror by armed bands of lawless men, it is expected that the local authorities should exhaust all legal resources to give adequate protection to life and property, before the State Executive can properly, intervene by extraordinary exhibition of force, hitherto unknown to the administration of the laws in civilized communities. The failure of the proper County officers to exert their utmost vigilance to detect, and their most vigorous efforts to bring to punishment, all disturbers of the peace, will be deemed evidence of their flagrant neglect of duty or gross inefficiency. It is a grave reproach to the people of Winnsboro, that a band of fifty disguised horsemen should have been permitted to enter their town, and occupy it for several hours, with the declared purpose of putting in terror, or inflicting violence upon the sworn public officers of the County.

"In this connection, it is proper that I should call your attention to the recent Act of Congress, which makes all citizens who are privy to any acts of organized violence, and fail to give any information in their possession that may lead to the arrest of the perpetrators, *particeps criminis* in their guilt. Very respectfully,

"ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor."

The officers did not act, being either paralyzed by fear or in sympathy with the criminals. In common with many others, the loyal men among them seemed to regard this as a purely personal government, and to expect that the Executive should discharge all the duties of the department of the State.

At this juncture, I determined to make a final effort to restore public order without military force, and I therefore invited prominent citizens of the disaffected section to a conference with me at the capital. They were all recognized leaders of the opposition, and of acknowledged influence in their respective Counties. I had hoped much from their co-operation in the interest of law and order which they professed to advocate, knowing, as I did, that the masses of the whites in this State would, from the mere force of former discipline, heed their admonitions. The conference was held. All of these gentlemen denied the existence of the Ku Klux organization in South Carolina, while some of them indirectly sought to extenuate acts of violence that they could not well deny, by referring them to what they were falsely pleased to term "negro rule." They alleged numerous acts of incendiarism by negroes, which allegations, derived from the opposition press, and often repeated, have been proved base fabrications; in the main, designed to offset or palliate the burning of school-houses erected for the instruction of colored children. These gentlemen, however, promised me their co-operation to the end in view, and I believed them. I am not advised if any effort was made to fulfill those promises. Certainly they have effected nothing. Having exhausted all the civil power under my control to suppress this insurrection against the constituted authorities, I made application, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, to the National Government to protect the State "against domestic violence." The magnitude of this organized system of crime was made apparent to Congress, the evidence in the possession of the Government showing that the Ku Klux bands in South Carolina were "but parts of a stupendous whole," having a broader scope than the redress of a mere local grievance. Congress, "by appropriate legislation," having granted the necessary powers, his Excellency the President of the United States, on the 17th day of October, 1871, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield. The County of Marion was subsequently excepted from this list, and the County of Union substituted therefor—Marion having been originally embraced, instead of Union, in the first proclamation of the President through a clerical error.

An adequate force of United States troops is now in the State, and, under the direction of an energetic and discreet commanding officer, they are actively engaged in arresting the Ku Klux criminals, wherever legal testimony of guilt is furnished Many persons of the suspected class have fled from the upper counties, while at the same time protesting their innocence of crime. Flight from arrest by officers of the law is not generally regarded as furnishing a very strong legal presumption of innocence. It would be far better, however, for the State, that all of this class should abandon it forever, than that even one industrious laborer should be murdered or driven away from the pursuits of useful industry. The former are usually drones in the human hive, while upon the products of the toiling mass repose the whole wealth and prosperity of the State.

I am officially informed that thus far about 600 arrests have been made in this State, under the Act of Congress. The persons arrested, and now for the most part, held for trial, represent almost every class in society; from the humble laborer and small farmer, to the wealthy planter, practicing physician, lawyer and minister of the Gospel.

I have endeavored to be historically exact in recording what must pass into history as a reproach to American civilization, and is now known of all men as the shame of the State. It presents the most extraordinary spectacle of a complete relapse from civilization into barbarism known in the annals of mankind—surpassing, in its atrocity, the "Thugism" of India, for the Thug spares women and the aged, but the Ku Klux exempts none from his vengeance, in his effort to strangle Republicanism. If any impartial man, jealous of the honor of his kind, hesitates to believe such things possible in a civilized community, let him visit the jail in this city. He will there find scores of the veritable actors in these deeds of blood, many of whom have voluntarily confessed their crimes as Ku Klux, these last being poor, deluded men, to whom I trust the utmost clemency of the National Executive will be extended, for they are but the blinded victims of their cultivated leaders. Some of them but recently showed, or offered to show, their scarred backs to a distinguished United States Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. Sprague,) they having been lashed by order of officers of their own Klan, because, when ordered to shoot men marked for murder, they had, out of natural pity, "*only whipped*" the intended victims. Those who, with an air of indignation, and with a well-affected concern for constitutional liberty and "State sovereignty," demand who has caused the military intervention of the United States in the affairs of the State, may be justly referred to the Ku Klux and their organizers and aiders and abettors, for their answer.

In the foregoing remarks, I have reluctantly used political designations, contrary to what I deem a proper custom in the message of the Chief Magistrate of the State, who, in his official capacity, should know no party. But I found this unavoidable, in treating of these great crimes, that sprang solely from political causes; nor can I regard men loyal to the government who set its laws at defiance, and use every means in their power to destroy its very existence.

THE TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION.

In the month of May last, a highly respectable body of citizens, styling themselves "The Tax-Payers' Convention," assembled at the State capital, for the ostensible purpose of making inquisition into the financial administration of the State. They were furnished every facility to prosecute their proposed investigation, and the books, records and papers of the several bureaus in the Executive Department were unreservedly laid open to their inspection. The result of this investigation, prosecuted with great diligence, was, that they gave a reluctant confirmation, in the main, to the official debt statement, which they had primarily assembled to discredit.

Having been requested by the convention, through its committee, to extend the time for the payment of taxes, in the cases of those to whom it was not expedient to pay, or who could not make payment within the prescribed period, I informed them that the tax books would be open in November for the receipt of taxes, but, in cases where parties are unable to pay, or could not pay without a sacrifice, I would extend the time to March the first, without the delinquent penalty attaching. Pursuant to my promiso, I have directed the proper officers to grant an extension in every such case, that may be certified to them by the person asking it.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The subject of minority representation engaged the earnest attention of the "Tax-payers' Convention," and they presented many cogent reasons for its immediate adoption into the elective system of this State. In accordance with my promise to them, I present this important matter for your gravest consideration.

I recognize the *principle* of minority representation as both wise and just It secures to the several party divisions in the State a direct and proportional representation in its administion. It thus institutes a check and balance against that injudicious or oppressive exercise of power that is too apt to ensue where its undivided possession is held by a large party majority. The advantages of the system have been recently exemplified in practice at elections in England and in the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois. In those States, however, citizens divide into parties upon questions merely affecting the State or national policies, and they seek only by legitimate means to elevate to power the exponents of their views. There no man's party affiliation furnishes any just presumption against his loyalty to his country, and no citizen who is loyal is, for that cause, subjected to the hazards of murder, exile and the lash, or the certainty of public and social proscription. Here, on the contrary, the minority are organized upon a basis which practically calls in question the very principles, and the fundamental law upon which the State and National Government repose. The end sought by the proposed system could long since have been practically accomplished, but for the bitter spirit of intolerance engendered and fostered by party leaders of the opposition among their followers.

I have been at all times ready, as is well known, to co-operate with all moderate men, without regard to party affiliations, in securing the election to public office of those only who were worthy and well qualified. My own course in this regard has not only been illustrated by the Executive appointments, but by the personal aid that I have invariably extended to elevate to public position those native whites who, although classed, at the time, with the opposition, were gentlemen of character and intelligence, and fair and temperate in their political views. In proof of this, I instance, with great gratification, Chief Justice Moses and Circuit Judges ex-Gov. J. L. Orr, Green, Melton, Graham and Farmer, (the last an *ad interim* Executive appointment, to whose elevation to the bench I gave my cordial support.) These gentlemen were all trusted and honored under the ancient *regime*, and will compare favorably, in point of personal character and capacity, with any citizen in the State.

I submit, however, for your deliberate consideration, whether the men who now demanding the establishment by law of the system of minority representation, are entitled to this act of magnanimity at your hands. It is for you to determine whether the line of policy pursued by them since the adjournment of the Tax-payers' convention tends to commend the speedy adoption by you of an elective system which must largely increase the number of those in the General Assembly who are hostile to our system of free government.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The State Superintendent of Education states that he had hoped to be able to submit, in a full and complete form, his third annual report, but found several of the annual reports of the County School Commissioners so inexcusably defective, that he was compelled to return them for correction, and, on this account, the completion of his report has been unavoidably delayed. The following general statements are presented:

The scholastic population of the State, as shown by the census of 1869, is as follows: White males 40,956; colored males 58,776; total males 99,732. White females 41,240; colored females 56,207; total females 97,447. Total white 82,196; total colored 114,983; total scholastic population, 1869, 197,179. The returns of this year will show a scholastic population amounting, in the aggregate, to more than 200,000. The whole number of pupils attending the free common schools of the State, for the scholastic year 1871, is about 67,098. The whole number of free common schools in the State is 1 639. The whole number of school districts in the State is 462.

The free common schools throughout the State are kept open about six months in the year. The whole number of teachers employed in the public schools is as follows: Males 1,150; females 705; total 1,855.

The average salary paid to teachers is $35 per month. The following is an exhibit of the school funds of the State for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1871: Regular legislative appropriation $150,000,000; amount of poll tax collected, estimated at $50,000; deficiency appropriation $40,000; total $240,000. A majority of the school districts in the State have voted a school tax, but the Superintendent has no meansaof ascertaining the aggregate amount.

There is evidently a lack of interest in the cause of free common school education, and it is hoped that some practical and simple plan for raising a school revenue, by means of local taxation, will be speedily devised, and that the people interested in the general results of education will, through their personal influence, aid extending means. A reasonable degree of progress, taking into due consideration the adversities and difficulties encountered, has been achieved in the educational work during the scholastic year. The school attendance for the year 1871 more than doubles that of 1870. The "school law," though not faultless, will not sail to produce very favorable results, if it be properly enforced, and the Superintendent testifies that the people are gradually acquiring an interest in the cause of public schools.

It will be noticed that $35 per month has been paid to teachers, male and female throughout the State. I am surprised at the high average of compensation paid for this service, as it is well known that the qualifications of a large portion of these teachers would not enable them to earn over one-third of the now received in any other vocation they might adopt. It is the duty of the General Assembly to interpose in the expenditure of the appropriation for this purpose, and while advancing the means of education, limit the amount paid teachers to such a compensation as their services would legitimately command. In the higher grades of schools in our towns and cities the teachers who can fill the situations are entitled to compensation in proportion to their qualifications; but in the country schools, it is a well known fact that the teachers generally employed can do but little more than impart the rudiments of a common school education, and yet they receive the pay of first class teachers. This extravagance in disbursing the appropriations for schools is one of the principal causes that embarrasses the Superintendent of Education.

In no portion of the United States are school teachers regarded as beneficiaries of the State, but they adopt the vocation as a means of gaining a livelihood, and in country places the cost of living is a mere trifle, and the compensation is proportionably reduced. The same rule should be adopted here that prevails in other sections of the country, and School Commissioners should give this their attention, for my personal knowledge, very large and extravagant claims for the services of teachers have been favorably acted upon by the Legislature, whereas the parties making the claims could not have earned twenty-five per cent. of the compensation demanded, thus robbing the children who needed the benefit of the appropriation for educational purposes. I trust this matter will engage your earnest attention, as it must be patent to every member of the Legislature that the foregoing is no exaggerated statement of the waste of public school funds.

I would further recommend that you memorialize Congress, through our Representatives, on the adoption of a national system of education, and more especially on the subject of contributing means towards the education of that class of children of the Southern States who have been hitherto totally deprived of the means of education, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the State and nation. At the close of the recent rebellion, those held in slavery were turned loose upon the world with neither education, or even houses to shelter.

them, but were left to the mercy of those who had but recently held them in bondage. It could scarcely be expected that assistance would voluntarily be rendered them by those who felt that a great wrong had been inflicted on themselves by the loss of this class of legal property. They have, therefore, before them years of struggling and hardship, before they can, unaided, succeed in educating their children, and prepare them for the duties of citizenship. A national system of education, supported by the General Government, would secure equal advantages to all classes of children.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the Board of Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, including the annual report of the Superintendent and Physician, communicates much valuable and interesting information in relation to this important institution. And the valuable suggestions of the Superintendent are earnestly recommended to the attention of the Legislature. The Regents speak of the Superintendent (Dr. Ensor) as having during the past year, effected many long needed reforms in the affairs of the Asylum, and by his intelligent and untiring exertions, made very decided improvements in its various departments, and thus contributed largely to the comfort of his charge.

The various statistical tables referring to the operations and condition of the Asylum are full and satisfactory. The number of patients admitted during the year was 125, of which 81 were males and 54 females. The number of patients in the Asylum, October 31, 1871, was 370—whites, 295; colored, 75; 185 males, and 187 females; of whom 30 were discharged cured, 10 improved, 3 unimproved and 32 died. The supposed causes of insanity of the patients admitted during the year was: hereditary, 12; epilepsy, 10; consumption, 5; intemperance, 5; domestic trouble, 5: child-birth, 5; congenial, 6; masterbation, 4; typhoid fever, 3; menengitis, 2; eating opium, 2; injuries to head, 2; uterine disease, 2; softening of the brain, 2; hepatic derangement, 2; heart disease, 2; and there were one each of syphilis, influence of puberty, exposure in the army, malarious poisoning, cancer, pregnancy, suspension of menses, bad health, unknown. The form of insanity in patients admitted during the year was: Acute mania, 16; chronic mania 11; puerperal mania, 5; dementia 20; imbecility, 11; epilepsy, 11; melancholia, 14; idiocy, 7; delusional insanity, 20; monomania, 2; hysterical mania, 3; dypomania. 1.

A larger number of patients have been admitted than in any previous year, and the whole number under treatment during the year was greater than ever before. The receipts of the Asylum have been, from patients, $9,824.78; from the State Treasurer, $34,000; total $43,824.78; indebtedness of the institution, on account of this year's transactions, $21,271.48.

With this brief resume, I must refer you to the reports of the Board of Regents and Superintendent for a more detailed statement of the affairs of the Asylum. Some important suggestions have made, which space does not permit me to notice at length. I must say, however, in providing the necessary appropriations to extend the usefulness of this humane institution, as recommended by its officers, I feel it my duty to caution you against making more liberal appropriations than the income of the State at present justifies.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Penitentiary furnishes the annual report of the Superintendent of the institution, with its accompanying exhibits, showing fully and satisfactorily its practical workings. I regret that the late hour at which it was furnished precludes a more exhaustive analysis of its contents, which throw much light on the workings of this institution, so important not only to the material interests of the State, but to the moral and industrial interests of its inmates. I can do but little more than refer you to this report, and call your attention to its recommendations.

The expenditures of the Penitentiary for the year ending October 15, 1870, for all purposes amounted to $104,134.02, and the value of work done and manufactured articles produced, to $98,626 02, which leaves $5,558 as the actual cost to the State of its Penitentiary, an exhibit which reflects much credit upon the Superintendent and Board of Directors for the efficient management of the institution, as well as to their subordinates, for the skill and zeal with which they directed their labors.

On the 15th day of October, 1870, the Penitentiary contained 317 inmates; received under sentence since, 231; recaptured, 9—total during the year, 558; from which were discharged by expiration of sentence, 69; pardoned, 153; died, 13; escaped 13—248; number now in confinement, 309, whereof 301 are males and 8 females. Two of the latter have each a child, one of which was born a short time after the mother's arrival. The evils adverted to in the Superintendent's last report, of imprisoning women in a penal institution unprovided with facilities and conveniences necessary for an absolute separation of the sexes, are still unabated, and it is earnestly hoped that they may be provided for in some appropriate asylum.

The estimates accompanying the Superintendent's report, which he claims will admit of no abatement, for salaries, materials, clothing &c., aggregates in the neighborhood of $130,000. In addition to which, there is actual deficiency of $17,457, the items and the necessity for the expenditure of which are explained. The erection of permanent work-shops is of imperative necessity for the welfare and true prosperity of the institution. The time is rapidly approaching when the unskilled labor now utilized must be dispensed with, and the force now so employed will have to be otherwise occupied, by gradually instructing them in the mechanic arts appropriate to an institution of this kind; and, if provision is not made in time for teaching the inmates these industries, much will be incurred by the State, and disease and demoralization result to the convicts.

It will be seen from the above table thrt 153 convicts have been pardoned during the past year. Of these, eighty-five were pardoned on the recommendations of presiding Junges and the petitions of numerous good citizens of the Counties in which they were convicted, and sixty-eight, when within a few days of the expiration of their sentences, for god conduct.

The whole number of pardons granted by me does not exceed the number granted by my predecessors, for the same period when compared with the number of convictions. Moreover, under previous administrations, the penalties for petty offences were not as severe as they are now, there being then no penitentiary system of imprisonment at hard labor.

LIBRARY AND CAPITOL BUILDING.

I call your attention to the recommendations of the State Librarian, who has charge of the capitol and grounds, many of which are important, such as the required repairs to the roof of the capitol and fencing of the grounds. I must say, however, in all matters that relate to appropriations that are of no immediate necessity, the expenditure of public money should be avoided.

FERTILIZERS.

The report of the Inspector of Guanos and Fertilizers shows a largely increased production of phosphatic manures, and largely expanded facilities for collecting them. The total productions of the phosphatic beds of South Carolina, for the year, both land and river, has been 45,000 tons, and during the same period 15,000 tons of commmercial fertilizers have been manufactured in Charleston. The demand for phosphatic rock has increased in foreign markets, but at home, in consequence of the diminished domestic consumption, has, at best remained stationary. The Inspector states that the advance toward a higher standard in quality still continues, and his laboratory has been equipped with a complete outfit of apparatus, chemicals and specimens, drawn from the best European and American sources, and sufficient for investigation in all departments of analytical chemistry.

STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The late hour at which the report of the Board of Trustees of the State Orphan Asylum, at Charleston was received, renders it impossible for me to do more than call the attention of the General Assembly to its recommendations and suggestions. This institution is deserving the fostering care of the State, as it shelters and provides for a large number of orphan, who would otherwise be left on the cold charities of the world, to become victims of vice and immorality.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

This road, in which both the State and the city of Charleston has had so large an interest in stock, has been the subject of anxiety on the part of both the Legislature and the people. The depreciation in State finances has rendered the bonds endorsed by the State almost valueless, so far as the State guarantee was concerned. After consulting many prominent business men, who favored the plan, I recommended to the Sinking Fund Commission the propriety of disposing of the State stock to a private corporation, which project was carried into effect on the 22d day of July last, the new company agreeing to pay all floating debts of the road, together with one dollar per share to the State for the stock, and $50,000 to the State on the completion of the road, the whole to be completed within five years. It is a well-established fact, that the public enterprise can be managed more economically by a private corporation than by a commonwealth, as, in the latter case, such enterprise are at all times subject to the baleful influence of politics. I believe this company will complete the road in accordance with their agreement.

ELECTION LAW.

I must urge on the General Assemblythe necessity of making some changes in the election law, in order to close the door against the charge of offering opportunity for the practice of fraud in giving so long a period between receiving the ballots and the time for counting them. The ballot-box should be carefully guarded in every respect, as in its purity rests the foundation of Republican institutions and the liberties of the people.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I respectfully submit, for the appropriate action, the following document, from the Governor of Pennsylvania, in reference to the commemoration, at Philadelphia, in the year 1876, of the centennial anniversary of the independence of the United States:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PENN., March 29, 1871.

To His Excellency Robert K. Scott, Governor of South Carolina.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to invite your attention to the following joint resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved March 8, 1871, to wit:

"That the Governor, and three persons appointed by him, Wm. A. Wallace and James H. Webb, Speaker of the Senate and House, with three members of each branch of the Legislature, to be appointed by the Speakers of the Senate and House respectively, shall be a commitee of the State of Pennsylvania, to co-operate with committees from other States, and local committees, upon the subject of the centennial celebration, at Philadelphia, in the year 1876; said committee to stand until that time, and to report at each intervening Legislature, and make such suggestions and recommendations, from time to time, to the Legislature, as they may think proper and expedient in reference to said centennial celebration."

One of the most prominent objects of this resolution is to perfect the necessary preliminary organization at the earliest practicable date, and to gather all necessary information and material to facilitate the operation of the United States Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Governors of the different State and Territories, in accordance with an Act of Congress "to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines, in the city Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876."

It is desired and intended that this centennial celebration shall be the grandest affair that has ever taken place, and it is highly important that every possible means shall be employed for the attainment of that object. I therefore most respectfully request and recommend that you direct the attention of your Legislature to the importance of appointing a special committee, at its earliest convenience, to co-operate with the committee of Pennsylvania, in conformity with the provisions of the joint resolution of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY.

I also invite your attention to the Act of Congress, (statutes at large, volume 16, page 470,) on the above subject. South Carolina being one of the original States, it is my opinion that she should represented by a special committee.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the General Assembly, I dare to express my earnest hope that in all your deliberation, you will remember that the path of safety is the path of duty.

I trust and believe that you will so legislate in the interests of the whole people of the State as to prove to the country at large that Republicanism and good government in South Carolina are not, as is falsely alleged, incousistent with such other.

ROBERT K. SCOTT,
Governor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of South Carolina,

Abbeville County.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

Mary E. Sullivan, against John C. Chiles.

Proceedings in Partition.

BY virtue of the order of the Judge of Probate in the above case I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, next, within the legal hours. The real Estate of W. P. Sullivan, dec'd. consisting of

300 and Twenty Acres,

of land more or less, situated in said county, on waters of Rocky creek and Long Cane, bounded by lands of Tyra Jay, Jane Davis, F. J. White and others.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash. The balance on a credit of Twelve months, with interest from date of sale, the purchaser to give Bond with approved security. Titles not to be delivered until the purchase money is fully paid.

HENRY S. CASON,
Sheriff Abbeville County.

Sheriff's Office.
Nov. 30, 1871. } 33—4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of South Carolina,

Abbeville County.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

Zylphia E. McCurry, against Sally McCurry and others.

Proceedings in Partition.

BY virtue of the order of Judge of Probate in the above case, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on SALEDAY in JANUARY, next, within the legal hours, all the real Estate of Seaborn McCurry, deceased, situated in said County, consisting of

Fifty Acres

of land, more or less, and bounded by lands of Thos. J. Hill. Dr. John Bell, John Dickson and others.

TERMS—Cash.

HENRY S. CASON
S. A. C.

Sheriff's Office.
Nov. 30, 1871, } 33—3t.

If you go to Kaphan Store the will sell you goo than in any other Store.