W. F. DURISOE & SON. The School Control of the State of the State

Those designs to advertise by the year can do so of liberal terms—it being distinctly undersund that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimans business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid

For announcing a Caudilate, Three Bollars, in For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL,

E. L. WHATLEY MG, AND SET FOR THE DEFENCE OF WHATEVER

WINCOTAND THE TEST OF REASON, SCIENCE AND THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

Terms, \$2,00 per aunum, in advance.

W. F. DURISOE & SON, PUBLISHERS, EDGEFFELD C. H. S. C. 1.27

SUCH is the name and style of a Montaly Peri-Dodient, the publication of which we purpose the Lord willing, to commence ton the first Monday in Jamusty next. The main design of this Journal is for the discussion of all subjects pertitions to Christian faith and practice. Additional to this, we shall present such articles of a literary character, original taste and elevate the sentiment of the reading public. Politics also, considered as a science, and as affecting the principles of Law and Government, and more especially the mighty movements of the nations, as they work out the designs of God, will claim due and proper attention. But Politics degraded to the squabbles of demagagues and factions, will be utterly eachewed and repuliated.

As respects matters purely religious, we shall, of munity, as derived from the Scriptures, and republish from standard and other respectable works, articles pertaining to our own Literature; but our

Open to all of Every Name, For the defence and advocacy of their principles, claiming only the right to judge of the suitableness of all articles for insertion, and to make such criti-cism-on them as may be decuted expedient.

In this undertaking we have the satisfaction of announcing that several gentlemen of eminent ability and attainments have kindly engaged to render

ty and attainments have kindly engaged to render us occasional assistance.

The Journal will contain FORTY PAGES of reading matter, and such advertisements as our friends may havor us with, not inconsistent with the character of the work,—making at the end of the year a neat volume of 480 pages, suitable for binding in book form.

With regard to the mechanical execution of the

work, we deem the announcement, that this will be under the direction of the Messrs. DURISOE, a sufficlent guaranty for its faithful and tasteful performance—and without further words, encouraged by the expressions of good will and promises of substantial aid from many friends, we throw the matter before the people with an assurance of every effort to render satisfaction for the support that may be extended to us, and respectfully ask them to let

Our terms of subscription are Two DOLLARS per year, in advance, on receipt of the first num-ber. Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomina-tion, who may be unable to comply with the terms, will be supplied with one copy each, on application.

17 A list for the signatures of all who wish to specurage the work, may be found at the Post Office, and also at the "Advertiser" Office.

All letters or communications addressed to Endersigned will receive prompt attention.

E. L. WHATLEY,

Editor and Proprietor. Edgefield, S. C., Oct. 15th, 1855.

Curryton Academies.

THE MALE DEPARTMENT of these Acade-I mies is under the supervision of Mr. J. L. LESLY, Assisted by Mr. BASS. The Female Department will be supervised by Mr. A.P. BUTLER, assisted by competent Mu-

sical and other Instructoress. Rates of Tuition.

First Class, Primary Department, per Sess on \$9,00
2pd "ordinary English branches, 12,00
3nd "higher English branches 15,00
4th "Greek and Roman Literature with higher Mathematics......18,00

Music . \$20,00 Papils are charged from the time of entering until the end of the Session. Tuition in advance. The year is divided into two Session of five

months each. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from \$8 to \$10 dollars per month.

ROBT. MERRIWETHER, Chair'n Board of Trustees.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WARE ROOMS

WE would call the attention of the public to

At the old stand. UNDER THE AUGUSTA HOTEL, BROAD STREET, Where we are prepared to supply all orders in our

Unsurpassed Quality We would invite purchasers to call before buying chemiers, for we WARRANT a Large Deduction from Old Prices.

HENRY & SKINNER.

P.S. Having made arrangements for our Fall Supplies with the "Excelsion Manufactory" of New York, it enables us to sell at unprecedented Augusts, Sept 7"

Removal No. 2.

S. BOWEES, Agent, bega leave to that he has again moved his Large Stock of Groceries,

And will occupy for the ensuing year the Store formally teneted by M. A. Ranson, next door to J. Bins at a Son, where he will keep constantly on Whind, every article that appertains to the Family Grovery Business.

with and House of Representatives :

Tou have restained the discharge of your constitutes and First Casts if not paid within an in he and There Dollars if not paid within an it he and There Dollars if not paid within an it he beginning of the year, bore so heavily imited at the isne of authorities, will be considered as the isne of authorities, will be continued until all arreveges are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must have a accompanied with the cast.

Apternal and There Dollars is not paid within each investment and the continued until all arreveges are paid, or at the option of the publisher. Subscriptions from other States must have a accompanied with the cast.

Apternal and the complete and within the continued until all arreveges are paid, or at the option of the publisher. Subscriptions from other States must have a subscription for the intention of every description feels the stimulus of remuneration, and The continued until forbit and charged according for the discharge of your continues the most encouraging at the beginning of the year, bore so heavily upon all classes of acciety, has happily passed off without its anticipated disasters. Commerce continues to prosper and wides her domain, agriculture rejoices over full harvosts, and labor the published. Monthly or Quarterly \$1 per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired subscriptions, marked on the will be called the discharge of your continues the indice until the weather the discharge of your continues mide the discharge of your continues the prosper of the year, bore so heavily upon and the beginning of the year, bore so heavily upon and the year, bore so coefficients of society, has happily passed of off without its anticipated disasters. Commerce continues rejoices over full harvosts, and labor the beginning of the year, bore so coefficients of society, has happily passed of society, has happ monwealth thus blessed, you will mute with me in offering to the Giver of all Good the homage of grateful hearts, and devoutly supplicating a

a continuance of His favors.

In the discharge of the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, I shall recommend to your sideration various measures which I think mportant to the public weal. Your intelligence will prompte you to select, and your patriotism will prompte you to adopt, such of them as will advance the interests and promote the general prosperity of our common constituents. The public good especially committed to your keeppublic good, especially committed to your seeping, cannot, in my judgment, be more certainly
attained than by a steady adherence to the long
settled policy of the State. New enactments,
and modifications of existing laws, are sometimes required to suit the varying circumstances
of our condition; but legislation which seeks to
break down the forms and usages to which a people have long been accustomed, should not be resorted to except under the exacting pressure of necessity. The people of South Carolina have great reason to rest content with their Constitution as it stands. It is far better that its immaterial defects should be borne, than that we should begin the hazardous work of constitutional reform. All of the old States of the Confederacy, except our own, have at different times made fundamental changes in their Constitutions. These changes may have served for the moment to captivate the pupulace; but I

have not been able to discover that those for whose especial benefit they were introduced have been distinguished by a higher elevation of sentiment, or been rewarded with greater prosperity than our own people, who still cling with confidence to their old forms, and gather hope for the future from the encouraging eccollections of the past. Continue, then, by your example and policy, to teach your constituents not to lean on government, but to rely on their own energies to work out their destiny. A people thus trained will be more jealous of their rights, and when assailed will stand up more mantally in their their time wasted in fruitless efforts to better gives it a solid and substantial appearance, which their condition by periodical changes in their organic law. The proclivities of the age are, to my mind ominous of anything but good to the cause of true progress. In certain sections of the country doctrines, have been avowed and scenes enacted which in the better days of the Republic would have consigned their authors to lasting infamy and execration. The advocates of a "higher law" sit in high places; fanaticism Otis; and mobs are so common that the misguided masses are fast acquiring a taste for blood. In view of the hideous phases which Radicalism has elsewhere assumed, and the bitter fruits of his triumphs, Conservatism may confidently appeal to the patriotism of the re-formers of a milder latitude to postpone their labors to a more auspicious period. There is wisdom and safety in the injunction of Holy Writ: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." I commend to you the preservation of our Constitution in all its integrity. It has

served us, and we owe tit to ourselves to transmit it intact to our posterity.
- First in order, and highest in importance, invite your especial attention to the financial condition of the State. The right to tax your constituents—the most responsible and delicate of all your frusts—cannot be wisely exercised without constantly keeping in view the amount of our obligations, and properly estimating the resources with which they are to be met. How far it may be prudent to increase our indebtedness, and in so doing create, at no distant day. all necessity for increased taxation, it will be for you to determine. Our people are patriotic, and I am satisfied would make as heavy sacrifices as any people to preserve inviolate the public faith; but it must be borne in mind that they cultivate exhausted lands, and they will form an exception to the rest of their countrymen, if, with the prospect of onerous taxation before them, they to not emigrate to more favored regions, where if they have high taxes to pay, they will have rich harvests on which the contribution would

be levied. The following statement exhibits the public debt of the State, as it appears on the books of the Loan Office, on the 30th day of September,

194.478 61 2,287,156 28

To the above sum of \$2,287,156,23 must be added \$800,000, the amount of State subscription yet to be called for to the Blue Ridge Rail-

In enumerating the items of the public debt, I have omitted \$1,051,410,09, the amount of aurplus fund deposited by act of Congress, because I have no apprehension that the State cuted until 1841, when the Legislature declined will ever be called upon to pay it. The public making the usual appropriation, on the ground,

per cents of 1838.

2. That portion of the debt, the interest of the ball of an appointed a committee to make a consists of the 3 per cents of 1794, and the 5 consists of 1794, and the 5 consists of 1794 consists pertains to the Family consists of the 3 per cents of 1794, and the 5 the Board appointed a committee to make a rectly on the public will. Superficial knowledge such efforts are most generally visited. Restriction on the use of money often deprives industrial and any disposition manifested to interfere with the present Legislature. But the Committee truths that regulate the relations of life are plain, trious men of the means of extricating them—tits exercise, South Carolina resolutely maintain—

more than one hundred and forty laborers are employed on the work, its further progress will be rapid and gratifying. It appears to me, though pretending to no skill in such matters, that the new masonry is very much superior to the old. The large regular hammered stone, arranged in horizontal layers of equal thickness, the former structure. The bonds of the State issued for this building have all been disposed of, and of their proceeds only enough remains on hand to meet the wants of the State demand the strictest economy and the most careful husbanstrictest economy and the most careful husbandry of our resources, as the Capitol had been begun by your authority, and is much needed by duty of obedience, the virtue of courage, and demands of the institution. I recommend to the State, I would suggest liberal appropriations for its progress and completion. There is no elements, the standard of character can never be propriety in protracting the work for six or eight years, when it may be finished in three or four. The longer the time of building this structure, the greater will be the expense to the demands. Its results have fallen so far short of State, so that true economy will recommend its

speedy completion. The South Carolina College is in a more flourishing condition than it has ever been since its establishment. Its administration is able and faithful, and I am assured that the spirit of study has never been more general, nor the bearing of its acquisition-if the development and expansion of intellect-if pure morality, manly sentiment, refined taste, and elevated thought-if these are riches to a people, then has the Institution been a mine of wealth to the State-thus fully justifying the liberal policy which has always sustained it.

tirement a public loss. He has discharged the arduous trust with unequalled ability and success, and in thus officially noticing his resignation, I feel that I pay but a merited tribute to uncommon worth and rare endowment,

On the 26th of January, that portion of the College buildings known as the East Wing and College buildings known as the East Wing and Centre Building of Rutledge College was totally destroyed by fire. The West Wing was sayed, but in such a damaged condition as to render its continued occupancy extremely uncomfortable, if not positively dangerous. The inconveniences to which the College was subjected by this disaster were so great, and the demand for the reconstruction of the buildings so urgent, that a special meeting, of the Board of Trustees was called in the hope that some scheme might be suggested, by which the build-ings could be replaced without waiting for a road Company. This will give us, in principal, special appropriation from the Legislature. The \$3.087,156.23, and an annual interest of \$172-evils to be apprehended from delay were numer-ous and grave. It would have kept the College special appropriation from the Legislature. The 000, the amount of bonds of said company to be for two full sessions in a condition altogether endorsed by the State, bearing seven per cent. interest, the entire debt of the State may be set cants would have been deterred from entering. down at \$4,087,156.23, with an annual interest or if they had been disposed to come, could not of \$242,476,61. When this sum is increased, have been received. The students now in at tendance would have been crowded together for the completion of the State Capitol, the whole debt will be \$5,087,156,23, with an analysis with an analysis of the completion of the State Capitol, the whole debt will be \$5,087,156,23, with an analysis of the state of the As the gross profits of the Bank for the last the time of the fire was in a condition of growyear were only \$273,050.92, it is apparent that unless these are largely increased for the future a large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of this interest must fall on the last large portion of the Bank for the last the time of the fire was in a condition of growing prosperity, and if it had been allowed to of our population. The other half who constitute our political vitality, are unequally distributed over the State; and it is this portion of our population whom it is our duty and our population of statute law as it exists of our population. The other half who constitute our political vitality, are unequally law, and some or all of the parts of such a code. A mere compilation of statute law as it exists of our population whom it is our duty and our population of statute law as it exists and it is this portion of our population. The other half who is a population of statute law as it exists and it is this portion of our population. The other half who is a population things naturally engenders. The College at half of our population. The other half who State Treasury, and be met by an increase of the consequences might have been permanently our annual taxes. In view of this exhibit, I disastrous. The Board was so sensible of these think it must be admitted that we have made evils, that it resolved to rebuild at once, and to sufficient progress in the way of getting into debt to justify at least a temporary pause. You will certainly not offend the tax paying portion of your constituents by declining to embark in any new projects requiring new loans to any not suffer the College to lie in ruins. Besides, or a dozen. In a matter of such vital importance there was some apparent claim upon the State. to the State, district and parish lines should be By an Act of 1819, the Comptroller General disregarded. Whether we live in the mountains was required annually to insure the College Buildings against fire. With the exception of its own insurer. As then the Legislature had assumed, in some sort, the responsibility of an insurer of which is chargeable insurer, it was hoped that this would be an adiously and the Bank. This consists of the 5 and 6 ditional inducement for repairing the losses oc-casioned by an accidental fire. Confidently an-

its object, that it may be pronounced a failure. Its defects have been long felt, and yet nothing has been done except to double the sum of money to be wasted under a bad system. It tion of the inmates. requires thorough and entire reformation. It is unfortunate that the end which was evidently contemplated by the act of 1811 has been abanthe students more manly. It is objected by doned, and that what was intended to introduce some to the institution that its advantages are gradually a general system of common schools confined to a particular class, and calculations have been made to show at what cost to the of paupers. In my judgment we would return State these advantages have been enjoyed. I to the policy of 1811, and seek to inaugurate a respectfully submit that its benefits are not to system which, in its ultimate development, be estimated by the standard of dollars and should bring the means of education within the cents. If its founders had made it a question of arithmetic, it would never have been estab- scheme cannot be matured at once. It is easy lished. And if it is to be judged by that standard, then perhaps it may be said to have failed.

But if the spread of knowledge and a thirst for thing of speculation, but it could not so readily be put into operation-partly from the want of means, partly from lack of interest in the benefits of instruction, and especially from the impossibility of procuring competent teachers.— Our incipient measures should look to the double end of creating a popular demand for education, and of furnishing instructors able to supply it. Normal schools, as being too exclusively profes-It is greatly to be regretted that President sional, are unsuited to the former purpose, and Thornwell's determination to withdraw from its until that is accomplished, nothing is gained by government remains unchanged. I regard his the preparation of teachers. It seems to me that in conformity with the principle that knowledge descends, and that the supply creates the demand, the first step should be to establish a high school in each district in the State, in which pupils could be prepared for business or the uni- charity. versity, and from which a certain number of indigent young men of industry and promise should be sent to college at the expense of the should be sent to college at the expense of the state, upon the condition of devoting themselves to the office of teaching for a specified period after their graduation. The next step should be to institute, as teachers and pupils could be obtained, inferior schools in every portion of the land, until the means of instruction are made accessible to all. The high schools, as a preliminary measure, would be a real and efficient proinary measure, would be a real and efficient proconfined. "A city set on an hill cannot be hid." Intelligence is essentially diffusive, and whatever increases learning in one portion of the community, elevates the standard of thought in all .for the inferior, and furnish the means of provi-

ding them with teachers. If the State, however, should decline to emin proportion to white population. If the State it should be spent where it is most needed .or six hundred children, than in another for ten or on the sen-board, in the midst of light or surrounded byignorance, we are all equally interested made to penetrate, we should feel as citizens of the same State, enjoying one renown, and linked support of government, they enjoy large protection, and they will consult true policy by contributing liberally to the cause of education, where fortunate, or the unwary, rarely have the forti-

we compare of stock in her various railedads, one of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank. The foundation of the surplus assessed of the Rank assessed of th

ledge of tacties which has been generally ac-quired. The Adjutant and Inspector General I found always at his post and it affords me much pleasure to testify to his zeal and efficiency in annually appropriated for the maintenance and the discharge of his duly. It is not necessary that I should urgo upon you the importance of keeping up our present militia system. Our peculiar condition, and the dangers to which we are exposed both from within and without, and the discharge of his duly. It is not necessary the discharge of his duly. It is not necessary the discharge of his duly. It is not necessary that I hazard little in saying that I hazard little in saying that I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the entire stock of the State would be not not necessary that in five years, under the entire stock of the State would be not not necessary that I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the entire stock of the State would be not necessary to land on our shores; and we weaken rather that in five years, under the entire stock of the State would be not necessary that I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that in five years, under the bestowed upon them. I hazard little in saying that I hazard little in saying t school house, has its lessons. It inculcates the and wholly inadequate to meet the increasing the sent ment of patriotism—and without these you the propriety of authorizing the commis-elements, the standard of character can never be sioners of the deaf, dumb and blind, to purchase igh.

The Free School system will receive at your additional conveniences and buildings as will hands that consideration which its importance make it efficient for the number of inmates who are likely to occupy the same, and to lease it to Mr. Wulker, or some other suitable teacher, or to make some other arrangement which they may deem the best, for the support and educa-

of human benevolence. Modern philanthropy, which has achieved such wonderful triumphs in idiot has "some latent germ of intellect, and is capable, under patient culture, of being rendered comparatively useful, comfortable and happy. Of the deplorable condition of these unfortunate creatures, it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that they are little better cared " for than the beasts which perish." What joy will it not impart to parents, whose homes are afflicted with the presence of the idiot child, to learn that a place has been provided to which he might be removed, and as light is gradually let in upon his dark soul, what blessings will they not invoke on the State that thus mercifully dispenses its

An interchange of opinion with several of the Judges and distinguished lawyers, has induced me, though not a member of the legal profession, concerns every member of the commonwealth. vision for popular instruction. Light cannot be I will not go into a statement of the many con- thus employed they be allowed the usual per siderations which to my mind render such a work desirable, and I might add necessary, in the opinion both of the Bench and Bar of the State.

During the short Sessions of the Legislature, way of impartial justice. The decisions of such During the short Sessions of the Legislature, The high schools would at once create a demand and in the ordinary course of our legislative a tribunal would give satisfaction to the public.

proceedings, it is vain to expect that any thorough amendment of the law upon even a few subjects, can be effected. If the subject shall bark in a general system, and should continue to appear to your honorable bodies worthy of atrestrict its appropriation to the indigent, the principle which at present regulates the distribution of the fund should certainly be changed. lature for its consideration the general elementary provision for a revised code of a statute undertakes to raise a fund to educate the poor, to report the nature and reasons of all the changes they might suggest, they would be able Under the present method, no more money is allowed in one section for the education of five could be conformed; and their remembrance of the legislative sanction, which must preceed the validity or their suggestions, would restrain sufficiently any disposition on their part to extravagant innovation.

I concur in the recommendation of my predecessor as to the propriety of repealing our usury laws. These laws originated in ignorance and prejudice; and, like all government restrictions on trade, are inconsistent with the enlightened policy of the age. They check honest industry, enacted. Unprincipled men occasionally set up

Wise policy dictates that their capacity for good in its claim you will be enabled to determine by an examination of the papers and correspondence which are herewith transmitted. The balance, after deducting by keeping mounting to \$600.69 together with \$217,786,05 previously received. The unsalish devotors with which he watches over an deposited with the Treasurer of the Upper Division.

A report from the Commissioners of the New State Capitol' will be found among the documents accompanying this message. In accordance with your instructions, they have changed the site of the boilding, and an one hendred and forty abovers are more than one hendred and forty abovers are more to a tax so one tous and unnecessary. It is to permit colored seamen, the subject of foregat vastly cheaper to fence our stock than our crops, nations, to remain on board their vessels, to the building and repairing fences, (which fairly estimated would amount to an enormous sum,) is so much capital liferally sunk, with no return whatever. The products of the soil will mature as well without as with fences, and the law strough protect them from the depredation of the pursued to accomplish the object. A change of our policy is desirable; considered simply in reference to its effect upon stock. Their value would be greatly enhanced, for animals, like human beings, thrive in: proportion to the care bestowed upon them. I hazard listle in saying that in the colored cooks and attended to the colored cooks and attended that in the colored cooks and attended to the colored cooks and attended that in the colored cooks and attended to the colored cooks are the colored cooks and attended to the colored cooks and attended to the colored cooks are the colored cooks and attended to the colored cooks are the colored cooks and attended to the colored cooks are the colored cook time their value as a means of enriching our impoverished lands would be increased to an ate the occasional or accidental presence of a extent almost inconceivable. On the other hand, it is difficult to estimate the advantages that would result from the proposed change. A step would to harm or disturb as. The efforts which the put to the annual custom of burning our naticism has made to overthrow the institution. ng out of the killing of stock by these reads.

> State, would be at once brought into cultivation. The time now wasted in the construction and repair of fences would be devoted to the imrovement of our farms. The timber that is tied in mere deference to the mistaken and erroneous notions of our people on the subject of

the case of the mute, has at last conquered the misery of the poor, neglected, loathed idiot. It has been demonstrated by actual result that the State Agricultural Society. The Legislature has wisely contributed to the medical association and the mechanics' institute. The basis of the organization of this society affords reasonable grounds to hope that it will be permanent; and am sure you cannot besitate to give substantial encouragement to an interest which is the great source of our wealth, and which, without murmuring payes two-thirds of our annual taxes. I recommend the sum of five thousand dollars be annually contributed to this society, so long as it continues to exist.

The administration of our laws in relation to our colored population by our courts of magistrates and free holders, as these courts are at present constituted, calls loudly for reform. Their decisions are rarely in conformity with justice or humanity. I have felt constrained, in stitute a court to try such cases, and that while and afford ample protection to the master. It would be a court always at hand, and would possess the requisite intelligence and humanity, qualities indispensable in those armed with the power to pass upon the life and death of a human being, whatever be his condition or complexion. Should you deem it proper to associate free holders, then it might be the duty of these officers to name six, from whom the defendent should have the right to select three. Unanimity should be required in the verdict. However you may regard these suggestions, I bring the matter to your notice, under the strong conviction that reform is necessary.

The legislation of the State in relation to colored seamen has leng been a matter of complaint and remonstrance on the part of foreign nations. So strong, indeed, has been the opposition to our laws on the subject, that at one time formal proceedings were instituted by the British Government to test their validity. That attempt to coerce the State into a relaxation of a policy deemed to be unauthorized and unnecessurily stringent; was soon found to be an illadvised movement, and the proceeding were abandoned as formally as they were instituted. The right of the State to enforce, within her limits, such police laws as she may deem essential to the public safety, is a right which South Carolina will never submit to the arbitrament of any tribunal on earth. She does not hold this right by virtue of written parenments, and she recognises no restraint in its exercise but such suffrage is universal, and government rests di- tude to face the public disapprobation with which as is imposed by her own sense of justice and The state of the s

GOVERNOR'S MESSACE.

To the Gentleman of the Senate

The first of the current funds of the Senate

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raising people, and if we were, our present quiet. Singuld our confidence, which control method is the worst possible plan that could be thus much to those who seek to cultivate friend forests for pasturage—a practice dangerous in itself and injurious both to soil and timber. confidence and affections of our people. While Liability to accidents on our railroads would be we continue to discharge our true obligations to lessened, and our courts would be rid of the our slaves, their loyality and fidelity will remain petty, and, I tear, demoralizing litigation grow unshaken. The colored hireling who may visit ing out of the killing of stock by these roads us will see much in their condition to envy. The land now taken up by fences—and it is He may realize the important truth that liberty rich, and embraces thousands of acres over the shorn of all its rights, is but a mi erable boom happy existence.

1 herewith transmit resolutions from the State

of Rhode Island and Connecticut. I received In this way the State may gradually and economically build up an establishment of her own, equal to the wants of these objects of her sympathy.

As part of the same scheme, I also recommend that the same commissioners be authorized to provide for the reception and education of idiots. Until recent years, no effort has been made to relieve this most miserable and pitiable class of human sufferers, because their condition has human sufferers, because their condition has our policy, but is it wise or just that the great always been regarded as utterly beyond the reach permanent interest of the State should be sacrible as a right to demand the enforcement of the has a right to demand the enforcement of the fugitive slave set. A State whose Legislature deliberately, unblushingly, impiously, violates her constitutional obligations, and whose people resist the execution of law, even to the shedding of blood, is not entitled to comity from us; and I feel that I would have betrayed the dignity of my trust had I hesitated to affix on such conduct the seal of official condemnation. The interchange of civilities with a people who feel it to be no disgrace to prevent the recovery of stolen property, will hardly reclaim the faithless, and is incompatible with the respect which honeste owes to itself.

The agitation in relation to slavery continues

to increase, and is rapidly tending to its bloody termination. Measures which it was hoped by some would give quiet to the country and dig-nity to its deliberations, have served but to re-double the efforts and augment the power of abo-lition. Civil war is a direful calculty, but its seeurges are to be endured in preference to degradation and rain. The people of South Cara-lina are alive to the issue, and are mindful of their obligations. They are calm because they are prepared and self-reliant. They have not forgotten their history, and they will not fail to vindicate its teachings. The right "to provide new guards for their future security," has been sealed by the blood of their ancestors, and it will never be surrendered. Come what may, they will do their duty and leave the consequences to God." J. H. ADAMS.

THE FAMOUS GEORGE LAW MUSKETS .- We learn, from good authority, that the Russians Government has purchased the above fire-arms
-100,000 old United States musket, we believe and the same are now in process of alteration into semi-Minje rifles, at Colt's establishment, Hartford, Connecticut. It is a singular fact, that the chief bolligerent parties in the present European war, have come to the city of Hart-ford, Connecticut, to obtain their best arms. Mesers. Robbins & Lawrence are turning out Mesers. Robbins & Lawrence are turning out over 1,000 rifles per month for the Sharp's Rifle Company, of that place, on an English contract, besides a large quantity of other arms Exten-sive additions have been made to their works by the erection of new buildings, and, if the war continues, further extensions will be made. Scientific American.

NAPOLEON III. AND HIS SUCCESSOR .- A Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes to

"The Emperor is excessively reserved dees not see any one, and grants no audience. Personages of high degree have sought an interview in valu. It is said, but I do not know with what truth, that he wears a cuirans, and that it was this very cuirans which turned the ball of Pianori. It is further stated that he has made his will—according to which, if the child, whether a boy or girl, to which the Empress will shortly give birth, should die, and if at the death of Napoleon III. he should have no direct her. France is again to become a Republic, the chief of which is to be Prince Napoleon, who, for this reason, affects Democratic tendencies.

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