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bollans and Three Dollans if not paid before the ribe and Three Dollans if not paid before the expiration of the year. All sphacriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be continued until all arreveges are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must invalidably be accompanied with the cash.

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For announcing a Candidate, Three Pollars, In

For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL,

E. L. WHATLEY. INDRESDENT IN EVERTTHING -NEUTRAL IN NOTH-WILL STAND THE TEST OF REASON, SCIENCE AND THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

" Proce 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.

OUCH is the name and style of a Montaly Peri-odical, the publication of which we purpose, the Lord willing, to commence ton the first Montaly in Jamusty next... The main design of this Journal is for the discussion of all subjects pertaining to Chris-tian faith and practice. Additional to this, we shall present such articles of a literary character, original enhancement as well have a templane to a first the present such articles of a literary character, original snd selected, as will have a tendency to refins the taste and clovate 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 demagogues and factions, will be utterly exchewed and repudiated.

As respects matters purely religious, we shall, of

As respects matters purely religious, we shall, of dvocate the principles of the Baptist Community, 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 abili-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 favor 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. Durison, a suffi-

elent guaranty for its faithful and tasteful perform-ance—and without further words, encouraged by the expressions of good will and promises of sub-stantial 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 the "LIGHT" shine.

Our terms of subscription are Two Dollars

per year, in advance, on receipt of the first numtion, who may be unable to comply with the terms, will be supplied with one copy each, on application.

The supplied with one copy each, on application.

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

E. L. WHATLEY, Editor and Proprietor. Editor and Editor and 15th, 1855.

# Curryton Academies.

THE MALE DEPARTMENT of these Acade-1 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. Bates of Tuition.

First Clase, Primary Department, per Sess on \$9,00 

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 neighborhoot the from \$8 to \$10 dollars per month.

ROBT. MERRIWETHER,

# TURNITURE AND CHAIR

Chair'n Board of Trustees

## WE would call the attention of the public to out NEW and WELLSELECTED Stock of CABINET PURBUTURE.

At the old stand, HNDER THE AUBUSTA HOTEL, BROAD STREET, Where we are prepared to supply all orders in our

\_unsurpassed Quality! We would invite purchasers to call before buying

Large Deduction from Old Prices. AUGUSTA, Sept. 7, 1855.

P. S .- Having made arrangements for our Fall Supplies with the "Excelsion Manufactory"

New York, it enables us to sell at unprecedent low rates.

II. & S.

Large Stock of Groceries. And will occupy for the ensuing year the Store formally teneted by M. A. Ranson, next door to J. Simple & Son, where he will keep consumity on hand, every article that appertains to the Family Grocery Business.

'Hamburg, Oct 9, tf 39

12 get 2004. 11

of without its anticipated disasters. Commerce continues to prosper and widen her domain; agriculture rejoices over full harvests; and labor of every description feels, the stimulus of remunegating prices. The year has been one of unexampled health, and our people, in quiet and security, have successfully devoted themselves to the various vocations. Representing a Com-monwealth thus blessed, you will unite 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, f shall recommend to your sideration various measures which I think important to the public weal. Your intelligence will emble you to select, and your patriotist will prompt 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 keeping, 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 necustomed, 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 thanges may have served for the moment to captivate the pupulace; but I have not been able to discover that those for whose especial tenefit 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 recollections 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 mantully in their desence, than if their minds are bewildered and their time wasted in fruitless efforts to better 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 rules triumphant in the land of Hancock and

served us, and we owe it 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 trusts-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 do not emigrate to more favored regions, where if they have high taxes to pay, they will have rich harvests on which the contribution would

Otis: and mobs are so common that the mis-

guided masses are fast acquiring a taste for

Radicalism has elsewhere assumed, and the bitter fruits of his triumphs, Conservatism may

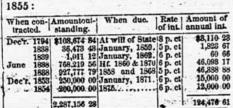
confidently appeal to the patriotism of the re-formers of a milder latitude to postpone their labors to a more auspicious period. There is wisdom and safety in the injunction of Holy

Writ: "Prove all things; hold fast that which

s good." I commend to you the preservation

of our Constitution in all its integrity. It has

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,



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 Railroad Company. This will give us, in principal, \$3,087,156.23, and an annual interest of \$172,-476.61. If to this is added the sum of \$1.000,-000, the amount of bonds of said company to be endorsed by the State, bearing seven per cent. interest, the entire debt of the State may be set down at \$4,087,156.23, with an annual interest

nual interest of \$302,476,61. year were only \$273,000,32, it is apparent that ing prosperity, and if it had been allowed to unless these are largely increased for the future a large portion of this interest must fall on the State Treasury, and be met by an increase of the consequences might have been permanently disastrous. The Board was so sensible of these proportion to white population. If the State undertakes to raise a fund to educate the poor, it should be spent where it is most needed.—

Think it must be admitted that we have made evils, that it resolved to rebuild at once, and to the consequence in the case of our population whom it is our duty and our policy to educate. The distribution should be in proportion to white population. If the State undertakes to raise a fund to educate the poor, it should be spent where it is most needed.—

Think it must be admitted that we have made evils, that it resolved to rebuild at once, and to be spent where it is most needed.—

The distribution should be in proportion to white population. If the State undertakes to raise a fund to educate. The distribution should be in proportion to white population. If the State undertakes to raise a fund to educate. The distribution should be in proportion to white population. If the State undertakes to raise a fund to educate.

In enumerating the items of the public debt, I have omitted \$1,051,410,09, the amount of

considerable amount.

upon the Bank. This consists of the 5 and 6 per cents of 1838.

2. That portion of the debt, the interest will keep constantly on which is chargeable on the Sinking Fund. It ucpauing the friendly interposition of the Sinking Fund. It ucpauing the fund to face the public disappropriation with which is the Guestine Fund. It ucpauing the fund to face the public disappropriation with which is the Guestine Fund to face the public disappropriation for fund to face the fund to face the public disappropriation fund to face the public disappropriation for fund to face the public disappropriatio

which may hereafter for stitute a claim on this for claims on account of losses in the Florida war; but on reference to your journals I find that no action was had on the subject. Shortly after, your adjournment, Mr. Hyde urged on me the payment of his claim: Upon examining the papers in my department; I found that the late Governor Seabrook had appointed Mr. Hyde agent of the State, with a stipulation on the face of the power of attorney that Mr. H; was to receive as his compensation five per cent, or all some collected. Out of the \$1,583 to the credit of the State at the United States Treasury, I have paid him his compensation at the rate of five per cent, and a small charge for copying, in all \$978.45. Mr. Hyde shinks he is entitled to five per cent, more for his services. How much equity there is in his claim you will be enabled to determine by his claim you will be enabled to determine by an examination of the papers and correspondence which are herewith transmitted. The balance, after deducting brokerage, amounting to \$600,59 together with \$17,786,05 previously received, I have 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 building, and modified their plans so as 10 remedy the defects in their former structure. The walls for the foundation have issued for this building have all been disposed of, and of their proceeds only enough remains on hand to meet the wants of the present year.

Although the finances of the State demand the strictest 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 the State, I would suggest liberal appropriations for its progress and completion. There is no propriety in protracting the work for six or high.
eight years, when it may be finished in three or Four. The longer the time of building this hands that consideration which its importance structure, the greater will be the expense to the demands. Its results have fallen so far short of blood. In view of the hideous phases which 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 confined to a particular class, and calculations be estimated by the standard of dollars and of arithmetic, it would never have been estab-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 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.

etirement 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 Centre Building of Rutledge College was totally destroyed by fire. The West Wing was saved, 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 buildings could be replaced without waiting for a special appropriation from the Legislature. The evils to be apprehended from delay were numer-ous and grave. It would have kept the College for two full sessions in a condition altogether unfit for the accommodation of students; applicants would have been deterred from entering, or if they had been disposed to come, could not of \$242,476.61. When this sum is increased, as it most probably will be, by another million for the completion of the State Capitol, the tendance would have been crowded together for building the State Capitol, the a year longer, exposed to the temptations to bution of the fund should certainly be changed. By our public policy, education is denied to one-things naturally engenders. The College at the time of the fire was in a condition of growers were only \$273,050,92, it is apparent that ing prosperity, and if it had been allowed to whole debt will be \$5,087,156,23, with an an-idleness and dissipation, which such a state of year were only \$273,050.92, it is apparent that ing prosperity, and if it had been allowed to sufficient progress in the way of getting into pledge, as far it was competent to do so, the Under the present method, no more money is debt to justify at least a temporary pause. You faith of the Legislature. The case seemed too allowed in one section for the education of five plain to admit of doubt. The Legislature could or six hundred children, than in another for ten of your constituents by declining to embark in not suffer the College to lie in ruins. Besides, or a do. . In a matter of such vital importance any new projects requiring new loans to any 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
two or three years, this Act was regularly executed until 1841, when the Legislature declined If the second state of the ditional inducement for repairing the losses ocof casioned by an accidental fire. Confidently an-

payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Target payable out of the current funds of the Capital. The amount deliberate opinion of such a body as the Board of Trustees before me! did not scruple to regard this as an emergency in which the poblic issued to provide for the payment of the State and the payment of the State payable to the Elucation of the Blue Ridge Railroad Companity. The subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad Companity. The subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad Companity and importance of public instruction. All civilized governments recognize the duty, and labor to meet its requirements. The subscription of the current funds without present fund, without present fund, without present payable to the customed drafts upon it. The assistance which I was able to render, enabled the \$12,000. There must be during the ensuing be \$12,000. There must be during the ensuing the current funds with the principle and lie may passively enjoy liberty, but they cannot feel the work he work in they cannot feel the work he work in they cannot feel the work he work is free from the confidence of the satiration, and will bring no sacrifice to its instincts, reage that he poblic instruction. The three payable in the payable of the satiration, and will bring no sacrifice to its instincts the provide alternative of the satiration, and will bring no sacrifice to its instincts. It is an emergency and the constitution of the principle and the principle and the principle and the least time and the principle and the prin

Wise policy dictates that their capacity for good should be enlarged to the extent of our means. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Gen. James Jones, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, for the unselish devotion with which he watches over and guards their interest. He has just reason to be proud of the success which has crowned his efforts, and he State may congratulate herself that the experiment was intrusted to the guidance of one so highly qualified for the task.

the task.

With but a few exceptions, I have reviewed the regiments of the first and fifth military divisions of the State, and the regiments of Churthe sent ment of patriotism-and without these elements, the standard of character can never be The Free School system will receive at your

Its defects has e been long felt, and yet nothing has been done except to double the sum of money to be wasted under a bad system. It 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 doned, and that what was intended to introduce has been perverted to the exclusive education 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, should bring the means of education within the cents. If its founders had made it a question reach of every family in the State. A perfect of arithmetic, it would never have been estabto devise a beautiful and consistent plan, as a which has achieved such wonderful triumphs 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 Thornwell's determination to withdraw from its government remains unchanged. I regard his that in conformity with the principle that knowl- place has been provided to which he might be edge descends, and that the supply creates the removed, and as light is gradually let in upon demand, the first step should be to establish a his dark soul, what blessings will they not invoke high school in each district in the State, in which pupils could be prepared for business or the uni-propriate could be prepared for the uni-propriate could be prepared for the uni-terior to the uni-teri versity, and from which a certain number of in-digent young men of industry and promise 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 the State. I rely with great confidence on the to institute, as teachers and pupils could be obtained by the state of those who have made the law the judgment of those who have made the law the study of their lives, and I trust I shall not be study of their lives, and I trust I shall not be State, upon the condition of devoting themselves land, until the means of instruction are made accessible to all. The high schools, as a preliminary measure, would be a real and efficient provision for popular instruction. Light cannot be confined. "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 .-The high schools would at once create a demand for the inferior, and furnish the means of providing them with teachers. If the State, however, should decline to emrestrict its appropriation to the indigent, the principle which at present regulates the distrior on the sea-board, in the midst of light or surbuting liberally to the cause of education, where suffrage is universal, and government rests di- tude to face the public disapprobation with which

On reference to the Report of the Comptroller General; it appears that the payments for the year 1855 were \$651,692.93, and the receipts at the Treasury were \$440,142,89.

My predecessor called your attention to the claim of Mr. Anthony Hyde for commissions as agent of the State for claims on account of larges in the Florida war, but on reference to the Report of the Board with the contractor Mr. Cowning a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Select a man suitable for the work. Pay him rewards offered for the apprehension of fugilities for claims on account of larges in the Florida war, but on reference to the Board with the contractor Mr. Cowning and the receipts at contingent fund, \$1,030.54. There are certain liberally. Cheap officers usually render cheap in the Florida war, but on reference to the Board with the contractor Mr. Cowning as has often been done, the necessity of appoint on the contingent fund, \$1,030.54. There are certain liberally. Cheap officers usually render cheap where schools are needed—where schools are ne

The Lunatic Asylum is well managed, and successfully performs its mission of mercy and humanity. I feel relieved from the necessity of making any special recommendation in relation session to examine its condition and report on its necessities. After a comparison of its results with other institutions, and a careful inspec-tion of its interior condition, I cannot withhold the expression of my belief that it is an institation "more sinned against than sinning."

considering the difficulties he had to encounter, has been remarkable, but his means are limited and wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demands of the institution. I recommend you the propriety of authorizing the commis-sioners of the deaf, dumb and blind, to purchase the establishment, and to place upon it such 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 its object, that it may be pronounced a failure. Mr. Walker, or some other suitable teacher, or to make some other arrangement which they may deem the best, for the support and educa-

tion of the inmates. 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. 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 may never, feel the necessity of this change of human sufferers, because their condition has always been regarded as utterly beyond the reach | permanent interest of the State should be sacriof human benevolence. Modern philanthropy, 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 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 his dark soul, what blessings will they not invoke on the State that thus mercifully dispenses its

Judges and distinguished lawyers, has induced me, though not a member of the legal profession, to bring to your consideration the propriety of regarded as travelling beyond the sphere of my duty in arging upon you a matter that so deeply concerns every member of the commonwealth. I will not go into a statement of the many considerations which to my mind render such a work desirable, and I might add necessary, in the subjects, can be effected. If the subject shall bark in a general system, and should continue to appear to your honorable bodies worthy of atmissioners of diligence and ability shall be charged with the duty of reporting to the legislature for its consideration the general elemen-tary provision for a revised code of a statute A mere compilation of statute law as it exists would necessarily be insufficient and unworthy of great effort; but if commissioners entrusted with the necessary powers, should be required to report the nature and reasons of all the changes they might suggest, they would be able to devise a general scheme to which all the parts 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 ex-

I concur in the recommendation of my prede cessor as to the propriety of repealing our usury laws. These laws originated in ignorance and prejudice, and, like all government restrictions fortunate, or the unwary, rarely have the forti-

be \$12,000. There must be during the ensuing year a further issue of bonds to provide the mans for carrying on both these works.

The resources of the State to meet the public debt consist of stock in her various railroads, and the surplus assets of the Bank. The nominal value of these stocks is \$1,542,3000: their present value in market is \$771,100.

The entire cost of the new building is \$22.

The entire cost of the new building is \$22.

The surplus means of the State in the Bank, or responsible head. There must be during the ensuing assistance which I was able to render, enabled it is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for the vorible terms, and the work has been completed within a shorter period than was thought desirable and enduring from. It is is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the product of his labor, as cotton for its is as much the corner for our republican edifice," and its strong one as of the other. Both are exchangeable which the its of our republican edifice, and their prices should be left to one est the few or has been completed within a shorter period than was thought because its is as much the corner it is as much the product of its is as much the product of its is as much the product of its is as much the planter. There is as good reason for its is to the planter. There is a shorter below the its of its is as much the value of the corner it is as much the planter. There is a shew he have its is as much the value of the value of the value of the corner it is as much the planter. The best of the blank is as much the result of much the planter. The best of the blank is as much mitted to realize eight, ten, and even larger percentage. Why should individual capital be restricted under, a penalty, to seven per cent,? If it be a question of morals, it is difficult to comprehend the code which in the one case stigmatizes the individual who seeks ten per

cent for the use of his capital, as an usurer, and in the other attempts to dignify the same practice by calling it dealing in exchanges. Competition in money, as in everything else, must operate beneficially to the public at large. These laws have been abolished in the country from which we borrowed them, and I think the example

quired to enclose his stock. Tillage is our seeks to care, great interest, and should no longer be subjected. I recommend that the law be so modified as recommend that the best of foreign to a tax so one four and unnecessary. It is to permit colored seamen, the subject of foreign to permit colored seamen, the subject of foreign to permit colored seamen, the subject of foreign to permit to be a subject of foreign to permit to be a subject of foreign to permit to that effect from the Mayor of the port; so much capital literally sank, with no return and that while on land they be subjected to the whatever. The products of the soil will may ordinary restrictions applied to the native colorturo as well without as with fences, and the law should protect them from the depredation of the stock of the country. We are not a stock raising people, and if we were, our present as as 10 remedy the defects in their former structure. The walls for the foundation have risen above the surface of the ground, and as more than one hundred and forty laberers 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 auperior to the old. The large regular hammered atone, arranged in horizontal layers of equal thickness, gives it a solid and substantial appearance, which gives it a solid and substantial appearance, which formed the formation of the state, and the regiments of Chartest and treatment of lunatics, is the instruction of underto and for this underturnate the object. A change of the dead, domb and blind. The State recognizes much be object. A change of the dead, domb and blind. The State recognizes much to spread our policy is desirable, considered simply in the object. A change of the country with the military spirit edition and the modified of the appeals which have been made the object. A change of the dead, domb and blind. The State recognizes much to spread our policy is desirable, considered simply in the object. A change of the condition of the control of the spread our policy is desirable, considered simply in the object. The chigation with the military spirit edition and the modified of the object. A change of the object that the ob State. The motive that prompted the effort was praiseworthy in the highest degree. His success, considering the difficulties he had to encounter, result from the proposed change. A step would to have neither us. The efforts will be advantages that would be a proposed change. A step would to have neither us. be put to the annual custom of burning our forests for pasturage—a practice dangerous in itself and injurious both to soil and timber. Liability to accidents on our railroads would be petty, and, I tear, demoralizing litigation growing out of the killing of stock by these, reads. The land now taken up by fences—and it is rich, and embraces thousands of acres over the State, would be at once brought into cultivation. The time now wasted in the construction and repair of fences would be devoted to the improvement of our farms. The timber that is eft in our forests would become money to our people. Such a law would infringe upon no man's right nor deprive him of a single privilege to which he is properly entitled. It would im-As part of the same scheme, I also recommend that the same commissioners be authorized to its efforts and add largely to the aggregate wealth of the State. I know that there are portions of the State that do not, and perhaps

> stock raising and its supposed privileges?
>
> An application will be made to you for aid, by 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 policy, but is it wise or just that the great

fied in mere deference to the mistaken and er-roneous notions of our people on the subject of

our colored population by our courts of magistrates and free holders, as these courts are at present constituted, calls loudly for reform Pheir decisions are rarely in conformity with justice or humanity. I have felt constrained, in majority of the cases brought to my notice, either to modify the sentence, or set it aside altogether. I recommend, in all casses involving life, that the trial of slaves and free persons of color be held at the court house of the district in which the offence is committed-that the clerk, ordinary, and sheriff of the district constitute a court to try such cases, and that while thus employed they be allowed the usual per diem. These officers enjoy the confidence of the community, and would be free from neighopinion both of the Bench and Bar of the State. borhood prejudice, which too often stands in the During the short Sessions of the Legislature, way of impartial justice. The decisions of such and in the ordinary course of our legislative a tribunal would give satisfaction to the public, proceedings, it is vain to expect that any tho- and afford ample protection to the master. It rough amendment of the law upon even a few would be a court always at hand, and would possess the requisite intelligence and humanity. qualities indispensable in those armed with the tention, I beg leave to recommend, that com- 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 tary provision for a revised code of a statute law, and some or all of the parts of such a code. A mere compilation of statute law as it exists be required in the verdict. However you may regard these suggestions, I bring the matter to your notice, under the strong conviction that

The legislation of the State in relation to colored seamen has long been a matter of complaint and remonstrance on the part of foreign nations. So strong, indeed, has been the op-position 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 unnecessarily 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 support of government, they enjoy large protection, and they will consult true policy by contribution, and they will consult true policy by contribution, and they will consult true policy by contribution, and they will consult true policy by contribution. right by virtue of written parehments, and she recognises no restraint in its exercise but such ns is imposed by her own sense of justice and

reform is necessary.

the law is to prevent the introduction of an in cendiary element among us, then it would not be difficult to show that in its practical operation it furnishes an easy means for its creation and As the law new stands, colored seamen was

may visit our ports, either in the pursuit of their we borrowed them, and I think the example worthy of limitation.

I recommend an alteration of our enclosure laws, as a measure demanded by our interest and necessities as an agricultural people. When timber was abundant, and but little of our soil brought into cultivation, these laws may have been proper, but the total change which has taken place in our condition, brings along with it a necessity for a corresponding change of our policy. The system should now be reversed, and instead of compelling the cultivator of the soil to fence his crop, the owner should be required to enclose his stock. Tillage is our seeks to care.

> lieve the law of all its harstness, without com naticism has made to overthrow the institution, have thus far served but to strengthen it in the confidence and affections of our people. While we continue to discharge our true obligations to our slaves, their loyality and fidelity will remain unshaken. The colored hireling who may visit us will see much in their condition to envy .--He may realize the important truth that liberty shorn of all its rights, is but a mi erable boon compared with their substantial comforts and

> happy existence.
>
> 1 herewith transmit resolutions from the State of Rhode Island and Connecticut. I received certain resolutions from the State of Massachusetts, which I returned to the Governor of that State. Had Massachusetts confined berself to resolutions expressive of her feelings and purposes in reation to slavery, impertment as I may have regarded them, I would have received them with indifference, and transmitted them without comment; but I consider the acts of her late Legislature as an insult and an outrage upon every member of the Confederacy, who 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 condu the seal of official condemnation. The interbe no disgrace to prevent the recovery of stolen property, will hardly reclaim the faithless, and is acompatible with the respect which honeste

owes to itself.

The agitation in relation to slavery continues to increase, and is rapidly tending to its bloods 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 sugment the power of abo-lition. Civil war is a direful calamity, but its scourges are to be endured in preference to desceurges are to be endured in preference to de-gradation and rein... 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 fuil 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."

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-Minie rifles, at Cok's establishment, Hartford, Connecticut. It is a singular fact, that the chief belligerent parties in the present European war, have come to the city of Hart-ford, Connecticut, to obtain their best arms. Messrs. 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 Extensive additions have been made to their works by the erection of new buildings, and, if the war continues, further extensions will be made.-

NAPOLEON IIL AND HIS SUCCESSOR .- A Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes as

"The Emperor is excessively reserved-does not see any one, and grants no audience. Per-sonages of high degree have sought an inter-view in valu. It is said, but I do not know with what truth, that he wears a cuirass, and that it was this very cuirass which turned the ball of was this very current which it the this 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 tick, France is again to become a Republic, the chief of which is to be Prince Napoleon, who, for this reason, affects Democratic tendencies.