The Adbertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

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ESTABLISHED 1802.

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SGUTH, and will renew our exertions to add to its acceptability to the public, as well as to place it easily within the reach of all who desire a FIRST CLASS CHEAP PAPER. In furtherance of this purpose we now issue the Daily and Tri-Weekly Courier to our Sub-seribers, at the rate of eight and four dollars per annum respectively.

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Beautifully Illustrated, and Ele-

gantly Printed.

most elegant and talented young people's paper printed in this

first number of 1868, a thrilling story, by a lady of Virginia, entitled "ELLEN HUNTER: A Tale of the War," which will ran for several menths.

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THIS PAPER has entered upon its 16th Volume. It is the Organ of the Universalist
denomination in the South and Southwest. Try
it a year. Money can be sent by mail, at the
risk of the editor.

Feb 24

1m

9

INSURANCE AGENCY.

PARTIES wishing to Insure their DWEL-LINGS, GOODS, &c., con do so on the lowest terms, and in the BEST COMPANIES, by calling on the Undersigned.

D. R. DURISOE,
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Jan 1

PLANTERS' HOTEL. AUGUSTA, GA.

Newly Furnished and Refitted, Unsurpassed by any Hotel South, Was Reopened to the Public Oct. 8, 1866. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

Estate Notice.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of W. E. Maddle, Ton. dec'd., are notified to present the same to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to and Estate are requested to pay up forthwith.

3. T. MIDDLETON, Association of the contraction of the contraction

am the Sole Agent for the Sant for the District of Edgefield.

Merchants supplied at Wholesale prices.

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17

In the lovely home where I was born, The peach trees lean against the wall, And the woodbine wanders over all : There is the shaded door-way still, But the stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn-and still as of yore-I can smell the hay from the open door, And see the busy swallows throng. And hear the peawee's mournful song; But the stranger comes-ah! painful proof-His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees, Where my childhood knew long hours of ease, And watched the shadowy moments run, Till my life had imbibed more shade than sun ; That swing from the bough now sweeps the air, But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below, With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow; Twas there I found the calmus root, And watched the minnows poise and shoot, And saw the robin lave his wing-But the stranger's bucket is at the spring

Oh! ye who daily cross the sill, Step lightly, for I love it still, And when you crowd the old barn eaves, Then think what countless harvest sheaves Have passed within the scanted door To gladden eyes that are no more. Deal kindly with those orehard trees;

And when your children crowd your knees Their sweetest fruit shall they impart, As if old memories stirred their hearts; To youthful sports still leave their swing, And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds, The meadows with their lowing herds, Ye strangers on my native sill, Step lightly, for I love it still.

GOVERNOR SCOTT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep

For the first time in the history of South Carolina, her General Assembly has convened under a Constitution that recognizes the rights the few governed the many, has gone down before the sovereignty of the people, and her institutions have here found and her lars. This value has a few down institutions have here found and her lars. ustitutions have been founded on the broad powers from the consent of the governed." majority of the votere of South Carolina, guarantees to the citizen every privilege conconsistent with the rights of the citizen. of the State. Sound policy and correct principle thus unite ical system, and it will be your duty, as it will doubtless be your chief so to legislate that the public laws, and administration of the State, shall not discredit

and every class and locality in the State will receive their due share of public favor from of the County Commissioners, and will make under our Republican system, based upon the

your honorable body. FINANCE AND STATE DEBT.

The financial condition of the State will doubtless engage your early and most serious attention, and the necessary ways and means be provided, both for the support of its gov-ernment and to meet the lawful demands of ite creditors, foreign and domestic.
Character is gredit, and credit is the very obligation of the State, therefore, to meet all thousand five hundred (24,500) square miles.

of its liabilities is founded alike upon correct with a population of seven hundred and moral principle and sound policy. This obligation should be the more sensibly felt from Prenganced by the Southern press to be the the fact that a State cannot, like an individual, become the subject of coercive process to compel it to meet its just indebtedness; but the creditor must rely solely upon its honoc. We are now publishing Marooner's Island, a
Sequel to the Young Marooner's not Jack Dobell,
or a Boy's Adventures in Texas, by one of Fannin's men-pronounced "equal to the best of
Mayne Reid's stories." We shall begin, in the
General Assembly, at its first session, and as sessed by the most of our people, the great

war debt, at about five milliors five hundred thousand dollars (\$5,500,000). This debt is very small compared with that of other Stales and the resources of the State, and if proper measures are taken to promptly liquidate the interest due upon it, the credit of South Carolina will stand as high as that of any State

in the Union.

1 would recommend the funding of the unpaid interest now due upon the State debt, and also that accruing no to a period when the State will, without doubt, be able to meet her liabilities; and would suggest the 1st of July, 1869, as the date to which it should be funded. I would also recommend that all bonds of the State should be made payable in New York as the financial centre of the country; and that all stocks shall be convertible into bonds, at the pleasure of the holders.

I recommend an early and thorough investigation into the affairs of the State Bank, with a view to ascertain the liabilities it may

that the just claims against it may be prompt-

FOR STATE FUNDS. In order to guard the State against loss by delalcations or fitherwise, I carnestly recom- good and safe repair. mend that all officers who are charged with the custody of public funds shall be required to give ample bonds and security for the safe keeping or faithful disbursement of the same ment of the State, and defines the jarisdiction ment of the State, and defines the jarisdiction raiso recommend that a responsible bank shall be designated as a depository for the stance of the same. This important subject, so yital to the protection of the person and be vested in the Governor and two private property of the citizen, demands, and will,

pose the free Constitution of our State allege ship to innocent persons, that it enables the non-property holder to State, by the law's delay. destroys itself by proving too much; for as

as the majority are always non-property holders, or as individuals pay least of the taxes, it follows, under the argument alleged, that the very basis of our republican system should be expunged. While the capitalist made the subject of unreasonable exactions, great public and private enterprises, and the employment of labor in every pursuit in life; yet the working masses-theagriculturist and the mechanic—may, with no less justice, as-sert that by their labor and skill capital is multiplied through all the varied forms of production and trade, and that they are the bone and sinew of the State in peace and war, and should therefore receive their due

share in its administration. Recognizing the justice of both of these claims, it is your delicate and important duty so to adjust our system of taxation that the enterprise of the capitalist shall not be depressed by imposing upon him undue burdens, while at the same time every class of real and personal property shall be required to aid in the support of the State, and in sus-taining the institutions that its condition demands. In this you will be guided by Section 36, Article 1, of our State Constitution which declares that "all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Each individual of society has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He should, therefore, contribute his share to

the expense of his protection." It is proper for me here to call your attention to the fact that under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, national banks, within the limits of the State. are subject to State taxation; while the property of railroad companies, mucicipalities and all other corporations will be embraced in your general tax bill.

I invite your attention to Article 9 of the Constitution, which provides that "The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation." and defines the powers of the corporate authorities of counties, cities, towns, &c., and authorizes them to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes. The assessed value was one hundred and twenty-nine millions basis, that " all governments derive their just trade and the industrial interest of the people during the past seven years, yet it serves Our Constitution, recently ratified by the vast to indicate that with every allowance for the known rejuction in the market value of our real estate, that even upon a minimum assessment of values, it will form an important bavests the State with every prerogative not in- sis of taxation and of the financial resources

COUNTY THEASURERS AND AUDITORS. the General Assembly will provide by law for war. the creation of the offices of County Treasu-

amine and countersign the necessary drafts upon the County Treasurers. DIVISION OF THE COUNTIES. I respectfully recommend that you will provide at your present session for the division of the larger counties of the State. According to the United States census of 1860. South Carolina has an area of twenty-four

distance of the county seat and records, from those living upon the border of one of those large counties, entails the most serious inconvenience upon them.

In view of the necessity of a new geothe General Assembly shall have the power at any time to organize new counties by six hundred and twenty five square miles. taxable resources of the State. Each county shall constitute on. lection district." I suggest that six hundred and twen-

In view of the very bad condition of our public roads and bridges, I recommend that the General Assembly will provide by law for this sulfect, and solicit the grant refered to the sub-division of each county into road dis-

tricts, and for the appointment of competent persons as supervisors of such districts, under the direction of the county commissioners. These supervisors of roads should receive a reasonable per diem when actually employed. and the county commissioners should be em-powered to require that each able bodied citihave entailed upon the stage, pursuant to the terms of its charter. Its debts and asgets should be inquired into, and it should be put in liquidation as soon as possible, in order that the just chains against it may be proport. or shall pay in lies thereof a certain sum.

It should also be provided, that the County
Commissioners may be held responsible in

damages for any infury to persons or property that may accrue to any citizen because of their failure to keep the roads and bridges in

fees of justices of the peace, clerks of courts, crops, and improved implements of husbandry. sheriffs, constable, and other officers who may with the proper use of the best fertilizers, inbe entitled to receive fees, should be strictly stead of concentrating so large a portion of

REVISION OF CODE AND CHANGE OF PLEADINGS. policy of the people of the South. 3, Article 5, of the Constitution, providing that "the General Assembly, at its first sesshall make provision to revise, digest, and ar-range under proper heads the body of our should be a practical chemist; and says: Assembly "for that purpose shall appoint some suitable person or persons, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify and abridge the clear index, will be of great value to all classes of our people, professional or otherwise. Such a code South Carolina has never possessed. The Committee appointed for this purpose should be composed of men of the highest legal ability, and should be empower ed to omit from the code such statutes as are no longer in accord with our Constitution, or that conflict with the changes in our political and civil systems. Especially should the plea of "Benefit of Clergy," which has so long disgraced the judicial system of the State, be no longer recognized by our courts. I trust that the General Assembly will make an appropriation sufficiently liberal, togive a fair mission for their necessarily arduous labors

STATUTE OF FRAUDS. prisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud," recommend nat the General Assembly shall, at an early day, enact a Statute of Frauds, and also a new Statute of Limitations, defining the rights, remedies, and linbilities of creditors and debtors.

ELECTIONS. I invite your attention to Section 3. Article 8, of the Constitution, which provides that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors.

It is important to the safety of the State that the rights of its electors and the purity of the ballot box should be rigidly guarded. I therefore recommend that you will pass stringent laws prescribing the duties of regis trars and judges of elections, with appropri ate penalties; and providing also for the pun ally lessened by the violent convulsions to iskment of bribery and corruption at public

bonorable body will, at an early period, memorialize Congress to relieve every citizen of South Carolina from all political disabilities. I make this recommendation the more readily from the fact that there are believed to be In this connection I would recommend that | mitted infamous offences against the laws of

The statute of disfranchisement was doubtsembled.

The object of all legislation should be the greatest number; equal and exact justice to all is, therefore, required at your hands; and 1 have no doubt that each at your hands are presented in the earlier stage of the reconstruction, and justify marked the nation's and justif up and audit the accounts between the coun- doctrine of universal suffrage. Let us hope ty and the tax payers and the State, and ex- that such an act of magnanimity will not be mistaken by the class disfranchised, while to sympathy, and will be, as it were, to keep a further says: knife sticking in an open wound.

EDUCATION.

Civil liberty and the education of the masses are inseparable. virtue and intelligence of the people, and it cannot preserve the one without cultivating three thousand seven hundred and eight the other. All republics of which history (703 708), or near fifteen (14) persons to the makes mention, have owed their decline and (703 708), or near fifteen (14) persons to the square mile. As the State is divided into thirty-one (31) counties, these figures show that the average area of our counties is about eight fundred (800) square fulles, while several of them actually embrace an area of more than eighteen hundred (1800) square worth, and well qualified, may aspire to the miles. In the present condition of our public roads, with many of the streams unbridged, and with the few facilities for travelling posfusion of intelligence among the masses is : only a measure of public justice, but vitality

concerns the public safety. The Government of the United States has been so injudiced of the importance of popular In view of the necessity of a new geo-graphical subdivision of the State, article 2, of acres of public lands, worth at least ninety section 3, of the Constitution, provides "that millions (\$90,000,000) of dollars, for the cstablishment of schools and colleges in the changing the boundaries of any of the old therefore, carnestly recommend that the proones: but no new county shall be hereafter vision of our constitution upon this subject formed of less extent than six hundred and be carried out in its fullest extent, and that twenty-five square miles; nor shall any exist- as thorough a system of free schools shall be ing counties he reduced to a less extent than established as is consistent with the present

I deem it proper to ald, that satisfactory assurances are given that Congress will, with ty-five (625) square miles, or twenty (20) in a brief period, make a liberal grant of pub-lic lands to this State, for the creation of a townships, be made the maximum area of any new county that may be hereafter formed. permanent common school fund, thus in a great measure relieving our people from the burden of taxation for that special object. 1 respectfully suggest that you will memorial-

ize the Congress of the United States upon at the earliest possible day.

Article 10, section 3, of the Constitution, provides that "there shall be kept open, at least six months in each year, one or more achoole in each school district."

I respectfully recommend that the General school district when necessary, and that one portion to the number of children in each he liberal basis worthy of a thristian people. tween the ages of siz and sizteen yeard. I deem this separation of the two races in the public schools a matter of the greatest impor- The assistance rendered by the Bureau of

cheerfully recognizes the fact that "God bath While it has cared for large numbers of desmade of one blood all nations of men," yet titute poor, who from physical infirmity or the statesman, in legislation for a political otherwise were unable to labor, it has at the society that embraces two distinct, and, in same tim made judicious advances of provisome measure, antigopistic rases, in the great sions to on planters, secured by liens upon body of its electors, must, as far as the law of their crops, without which advances thou equal rights will permit, take cognizance of sands of laborers, now usefully employed, existing prejudices among both. In school would be necessarily line, and thousands of be vested in the Governor and two private citizens, to be selected by the General Assembly, or otherwise, to demand from the State, I recommend that the jurisdiction of the State, I recommend that the jurisdiction of all State officers shall be placed at such a figure as will separe to them only a reasonable countable; this inspection to be made at least once in each quarter.

The State will thereby of the accused, subject of course to an appeal. The State will thereby children are in the majority unless they shall between applicance of labor in the cognizance of labor in appears, now usefully employed, property of the citizen, demands, and will, doubtless, receive you early and most serious districts, where the white children may present a constant of the commend that the jurisdiction of the State, I recommend that the salaries and all public moneys for which he may be accountable; this inspection to be made at least once in each quarter.

The state officers shall be placed at such as figure as will separe to them only a reasonable contracts and all public moneys for which he may be accountable; this inspection to be made at least once in each quarter. east once in each quarter.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

There is no problem that can engage the the legislator of the legislator of the legislator may always and a half, by super-super to the accused, subject of the whites in those districts where colored vising the execution of equitable compensation for the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due children are in the majority, unless they shall between employers and the employed, enforced that can engage the may properly be made for the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due to the whites in those districts where colored vising the execution of equitable contracts several duties. In fixing these salaries, due to the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due to the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due to the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due to the discharge of the majority, unless they shall between employers and the employed, enforced the salaries of the salaries of the legislator may properly be made for the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due to the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due to the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these several duties are several duties. In fi and all public moneys for which he may be accountable; this inspection to be made at least once in each quarter.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

There is no problem that can engage the attention of the legislator more difficult than the framing of an equitable system of too. Transport of the court, while the general term of the court, while the general term of the court, while the saved the court, while the general term of the court, while the general term of the court, while the saved the court, while the saved the court, while the general term of the court, whil Fair Warning.

The property are all respective of the Sate of Sate August of the Sate of Sate August of the Sate and Sate August of the Sate of Sate August of the Sate and Sate August of the Sate of Sate August of the Sate and Sate August of the Sate of Sate August o

of universal suffrage. Hence, those who op- | raut it; while it would prevent much hard- | The Governor next takes up the subject of that our people may continue to receive the ship to innocent persons, and expense to the Agriculture, and urges our farmers to take benefit of the school fund of the bureau as In this connection, I would urge that the progressive steps in the way of diversified labor upon cotton, as heretofore has been the

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JULY 22, 1868.

laws, civil and criminal, and form a penal remains and criminal, and form a penal remains and remains the entire country the agricultural resources of the State, and should be required to make an annual report to the Legislature, embody rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts now in use in this State. A well digested code of Public Laws, with a full and gested code of Public Laws and g most proper, together with the value and mode of using fertilizers. They should also set Northern States, and to those of Europe They should also present tables showing the cost of living, the rates of wager, the number and class of mechanics needed in the several counties, and the price of land, and the terms apon which it can be rented. Their report should be furnished to the trades unions of this country and Europe.

"This information, if properly distributed, will, I feel assured, start a tide of emigration that will flow into and greatly enrich the having provided that " no person shall be im-, and climate as genial to the grape as their making districts of Spain and Pertugal. The may got almost for the asking. Our rivers, abounding with noble falls, are running to invite the manufacturer of the North, who may look from his own door upon fields white with the cotton that supplies his mill."

The Governor seems much interested in the building of Railroads in this State, and says. "I would recommend the fostering of these great and beneficent public enterprices by the State, so far as may be consistent with be enacted to regulate their tariff of charges

pletion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and is in States Arsenals, from the new pattern of layor of the State furnishing all possible aid muzzle loaders. I suggest that the General tant link to unite our people, and cur comdeny it will tend to make them objects of mercial emporium, with the great West. He

> "In view of the great commercial impor tance of the Blue Ridge Rathroad to all sections of the Ssate, and of the large amount of its stock that the State already holds, I recommend that your honorable bodies will take into your earnest consideration the expediency of furnishing the company such timely aid as will secure its speedy completion. The Blue Ridge Railroad when completed give to the institutions that protect him. will give us a direct connection, upon the shortest line, with the great West, with all its inexhausable supplies of pork, beef, corn and wheat, and will thus cheapen many of the necessaries of life to our people, and at the

of this road the wealth of that imperial region will be poured into her lap.

She may then cast off her widow's weeds and bocome again the " Queen City of the

I will hereafter submit, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a plan of State aid for this road, differing somewhat from that set forth by its president, based upon the proposals of the most competent railroad men

PENITENTIARY AND JAILS. outlay. Under proper regulations and judicious management, this institution may not billy be reindered self-supporting, but may become a source of revenue to the State.

I would also recommend that no will I would also recommend that you will provide by law for a thorough and regular inspection of prisons throughout the State. I am satisfied that a great sanitary reform is aceded, as their present condition makes them the means of physical punishment to offenders, who are confined within their walls

- ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES. The estamilies of war have added largely Assembly will provide by law for the estab-lishment of at least two (2) schools in each upon the public for the support and assistance that that unfortunate condition demands. of said schools shall be set apart and designated as a school for colored children, and the your fostering care to the asylums and alms other for white children, the school fund to houses of the State, and that they may be distributed equally to each class, in profounded and administered on a broad and the school fund to house of the State, and that they may be distributed equally to each class, in profounded and administered on a broad and the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be destricted with that of New Mexico or the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be demanded to the school fund to house of the state, and that they may be demanded to the school fund to house of t THE PREEDMAN'S BURKAY.

tance to all classes of our people.

Refugees and Freedmen to the people of this
While the moralist and the philanthropist State, has been most timely and valuable.

of the Constitutional Convention, and a mem-Fraser, a private citizen, was slain by them at the same time, and Mrs. Dill was seriously is unknown, but it is generally believed to daty of investigating and making known to have been actively investigating the matter, and have arrested and now hold in custody, several persons charged with aiding in, or having a guilty knowledge of this graat crime. I trust that a rigid investigation will be made and that the guilty parties may soon be derstood by all, that no man in this State shall be subject to violence because of his political faith or utterances. The citizen is force the laws of the State for the protection of every person within its limits, peaceably if good of our whole people.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS I invite your attention to Section 24, Artibut by the General Assembly or by authority derived therefrom; to be exercised in such State, having for its object resistance to the laws and constituted authorities, vet prudence would suggest that the General Assembly should authorize the Governor to suspend the Swede and the Danc will find ample scope and verge for their talents for mining in our gold and lead regions, while even the Hollander may exercise his cunning in draining the appear upon proper sworn testimony that waste, when they should resound with the trial of said party in the county wherein the hum of thousands of busy spindles. These crime was alleged to have been committed, will labor among us abundant and cheap, and of venue to the nearest adjacent county when the accused. It should also be provided that the county from which such change of venue is had on behalf of the State shall be required to pay the whole costs of the same.

I invite your attention to Article 13 of the of the militia of this State. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a isly, fostered, yet suitable laws should free State, I trust that the General Assembly will take action upon this important subject at an early day. I am assured that the quota for freights and passengers, or otherwise they may oppress all classes by their excessive of arms to which the State may be entitled. rates, and check the trade and enterprise of according to the number of her organized of commerce. They stimulate production by War Department, upon the transmission of bringing the market within reach of the pro-Assembly shall designate by law the deposi-

tories for those arms. As soon as the militia shall be organized and equipped, the military forces of the United States, now in the State, pursuant to the Recenstruction acts of Congress, may, with propriety, be dispensed with. Although that force has been of great value in extending needed protection to the people, yet the continued presence of the military is a reproach to a Republican State. Our government must rest upon obedience to law, and upon that willing support that the citizen should

The several military commanders have issued general and special orders during the existence of the Provisional Government of the State, which I recommend that you will declare of binding force until repealed or rendered inoperative by acts of the General Assembly. The orders referred to relate to the collection of debts, the stay of preceedings in | gro is made the monkey to draw his chestnuts | Ogrolina to the amount of \$2 250,000. Haughthe courts in certain cases, and the relations of landlords and tenats, &c. It will prevent great disturbance and inconvenience to many great disturbance and inconvenience to many of our citizens if the operation of those or ders is continued until they can be substituted by the necessary laws. Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided ermnent of any domain acquired by conquest, continue in force per se as law, until formally

more than once that military orders, issued pursuant to an act of Congress, for the gov-I invite your attention to the condition of repealed by the regularly organized civil govthe Penitentiary Building, and recommend the completion of the same as soon as the finances of the State will warrant the requisite 66. The former of these two cases was brought up by writ of error from the Supreme heartened in the busy, noisy world now and then there is presented to us a life of such then there is presented to us a life of such then there is presented to us a life of such that we recognize in it a charcuit of the United States for the Southern
District of New York, and action was brought
to recover back dues paid at the port of San
Francisco, California, upon the demand of
Francisco, California, upon the demand of
examples should be held up to the world for
[Cries of "good, good."] I only proposed to an officer of the army, who was acting as col. its admiration and imitation? they should be lector of that port under a military order. snatched from oblivion and treasured in the for even a brief period. The true design of imprisonment should be rather to reform than imprisonment should be rather to reform than imprisonment should be rather to reform than in States held that the Executive authority of forming habits and maturing character. ed States held that the Executive authority of the United States properly established a Provisional Government, which ordained laws and instituted a judicial system; all of which continued in force after the termination of the war, and until modified by the direct legislation of Congress, or by the Territorial Gov-

of expediency would appear to be involved in all and the same wise policy requires the maintenance of many existing military orders to bridge over the transition period that must intervene between the cessation of the military government and the enactment by the General Assembly of the statutes necessary for the regular administration of the State in its various departments.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICES.

Our gratitude is due to the Giver of all good for the bright promises of an abundant Thave learned with profound sorrow of the ty of a legislative body, may be carefully preserved, and that our new State, through your wisdom and prudence, may inscribe upon sullied by the petty warfate of interests, and every member of your body will bear in mind heart. Let us hope that the era of good feelng may soon return to the entire people of the State, and that they will soon regard themselves not simply as the inhabitants of an isolated section, but as citizens of a great na-tion, whose ships may float in safety upon ool of power and liberty in every land. I trust, gentlemen, that the Omaiscient Ruler of the Universe may sustain and direct amenable only to the law, and I intend to en- you in the arduous duties that lie before you, that all your acts may insure to the common

Governor of South Carolina

The Electoral Vote of the South. We have already given, in these columns, our views of the joint resolution known as the Electoral College Bill which was passed cast our vote for the President of the United both houses of Congress on last Saturday. In the original bill the States of Virginia, had stood between us and ruin. We wished orth and South Carclina, Florida, Alabama, to show him that we appreciated that kind: Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas were named, and it was provided that only due him. [Uries of "good, good."] It was such of them as should be entitled to repretent then seemingly the work of the Democracy sentation in the Electoral College as shall to take the great young statesman of Ohio. have State governments, organized since the 4th of March, 1867, in operation at the time of the election, and also have become entitled that distinguished soldier—that honored Pennto representation in Congress pursuant to the Reconstruction acts. The measure, as finally

Resolved That none of the States whose his name was presented we took him up, and habitants were lately in rebellion shall be | we voted until the last for him. Applause. mitted to representation in the Electoral And when the name of Horatio Se Jullege for the choice of President and Vice New York-[applause]-was presented, and any Electoral votes be received or counted grand column, our little State came next to from any of such States unless, at the time rescribed by law for the choice of Electors, the people of such State, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since us to take the course we did. If we have the 4th day of March, 1867, adopted a Conbeen mistaken I am sure of one thing at least, stitution of State government under which a that you will believe that we have been in-State government shall have been organized spired by but one single motive, and that was and shall be in operation; nor unless such to promote the success of the Democratic election of Electors shall have been held un party. [Applause.] It has been the carnest der the authority of such Constitution and government, and such State shall have also join with the Democratic party; and I want become entitled to representation in Congress you all to know that if we had been willing ursuant to the acts of Congress in that be- to go with the Radical party, we could have alf: Provided that nothing herein contained | made any terms that we choose. But we deshall be construed to apply to any State that termined to take defeat for the Democracy was represented in Congress on the 4th of rather than by sacriftoing our principles to gain success with the Radicals. [Appleuse.]

This means that if the ten Southern States We heliaved that if we were true—that if we

The Radicals are becoming perfectly desperate at the certain defeat which awaits them in the Presidential campaign. But their desperation will not intimidate or deter the Democracy of the North from doing their duty and having their rights even if it takes a ray allowing to secure their Constitutional rights. olution to secure their Constitutional rights. know-you cannot conceive the condition of -Chronicle & Sentinel.

PROFITABLE PATRIOTISM .- A correspondent of the Columbia Phœnix describes the injustice done the Mackey family, and the extent of their patriotic sufferings. He says: "The facts, for it is a thing upon which I dare not injustice done Dr. Mackey has been terrible. speak. In the Legislature of South Carolina, He ought to cry. After the war he went composed of one hundred and fifty-six mem-North, and took up contributions amounting to several thousand dollars. He became rich. He was made Collector of the Port of Charleston, with an office income of \$10,000 a year. Edward, one of his sons, was assistant asses- quite now, one hundred negroes. ["Hisses, sor, with a salary of \$2500 a year; mean- and cries of "Shame." From these negroes, while, he was a member of the convention, and all of that Legislature, the whole taxes at \$11 a day, and member of a commission on elections, with salary enough to satisfy any three reasonable men in Christendom. Of that about five hundred dollars have been

world, lead us at times to indulge misanthropic sentiments, and charge all men with selfish or impure motives. The play of pride, prejudice and passion, and the eagerness man | others, but they are all afflicted by that fearvance their own interests, often at the expense of others, and in violation of the gol-pense of others, and in violation of the gol-den rule, cause us to look with auspicion shall have a fair election; that the white peoden rule, cause us to look with suspicion outrage justice, till we are almost disposed | that their vote shall be counted; and, if there of forming habits and maturing character.

We learn from the Washington Star" that the resignation of Brigadier-General Robert K. Scott, (Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, now Governor o this State, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 6, 1868.

Frank Le lie, the well known New York publisher, is suing for a divorce from his wite, with whom he has not lived for eight years, on the ground of adultery. For the first two years Mr. Leslie allowed her twenty dollars a week for her support, but to the remainder of the time she has maintained her self and three children by her needle.

A negro before the police court at Louisville, on a charge of stealing, rather took down the concern by remarking, as he was marched to jail, that " if dey didn't let a In view of the impoverished condition of nigger steal a little in dis dam country, I'se the treasury, and the necessity for the most gwine back to Tennessee, where Mr. Brownlow'll see a nigger git his rights, sure,"

A man in Missour, had a sick cow. Last week he undertook to mix for her a bowhich he exploded a twelve pound can of powder, blew the roof off the house, killed erance, and to give success to these nominatwo children, and injured himself hopelessly. tions of the men whom you have made your It is not stated whether the cow recovered standard bearers to day. [Applanes] Now,

General Wade Hampton

The following is the telling and forcible speech delivered by General Wade Hampton Fellow citizens of New York: I am violating a rule that I imposed on myself when

came on here, in addressing you-in speaking

at all, and that I do violate it is due wholly to the people of New York, who have met those of the South with such kindness and such cordiality. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I come solely that I might thank you for the cordiality that you have extended to us, and to all the Southern States' delegations, and that I might explain to you why it was that we were here, and what good we hoped might be effected by our presence. It was determined by us when we came on that we prominent part-not because we did not feel that we were the equals of any other delegates, but solely because we were afraid that the last few years from the political world— we were afraid that if we should indicate our preference, we might accidentally select a man who would bring defeat upon the great Democratic party. We determined that we would let the Democracy of the United States, in Convention assembled—let them indicate who was to be their standard-bearer, and then that we would come up in solid phalanx and States, Andrew Johnson-[applause]-who sylvanian, whom I have met on many a bloody field [applause], who I take pleasure in saying was one of the most gallant of your soldiers-Gen. Hancock-[applause]-when

the Southern States. A Voice-By God I can. General Hampton-I am glad you can, The Voice-I have been there, General Hampton-I will only state a few

Our experience and our conflicts with the or childin the State of South Carolina. [Cries of shame.] I only mention that as one of the Southern States. It is true that it is per-Laps in a worse condition than most of tha fested by the great majority of men to ad- ful calamity that is hanging over us, and we ple of the South shall vote. I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House, in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought come here to make my acknowledgments to you. I come to tell you that these nomina-

tions which you have made will meet with the hearty concurrence of the Southern men. I wanted to tell you how grateful, how gratified we have been at the reception that you have given to us; I wanted to tell you that though we fought in good faith we laid down our arms in good faith. [Great applause] I wanted you to believe that we were men of honor, and that while we meant war when we said war, when we said peace we meant peace, not that peace which the Radicals would give all our tand, that peace which the great Democratic party has sworn to-day, at Tam-

many Hall we shall have. A voice-" We will have it."

Another voice-" You ar our white broth-General Hampton. I appeal, gentlemen, to that sentiment. I appeal in the name of race. I appeal to you by our common traditions in the past. I appeal to your memory of the time when South Carolina sent her soldiers to fight here and at Boston. I appeal to you by the memories of the revolution. I appeal to you by all the past—by every hope of the future—to stand together and give us delivstandard hearers to-day. [Applanse.] Now, gentlemen, in the name of the Southern States —in the name of South Care ina—in my own name—I thank you for the courtesies you have extended to us since we have been here. I thank you for the reception, and assere you that I shall take back to my people nothing but the most grateful memories of your kind-