The Brooklyn LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Paid up Cash Capital and Assetts, Two Million Dollars.

CHRISTIAN W. BUCK, President. W. M. COLE, Secretary. W. H. WALLACE, V. e-President. D. PARKS FACKLER, Actuary.

Office No. 141, Broadway, New York.

JOHN E. BACON and W. P. BUTLER, Coneral Agents for the State of South Carolina and Augusta, Georgia.

As general Agents we take pleasure in presenting this well known and responsible Company to the public and in recommending it as FIRST CLASS in every way. We might add much more in this regard, but being interested as its Agents, prefer to speak through DISINTERESTED PARTIES. Therefore, read and digest the following notices (among many others) from both Northern and Southern papers as to the victors of this Company.

following notices (among many others) from both Northern and Southern papers as to the virtues of this Company.

Sin—Columbus, Georgia, January 27, 1869: "There is no better Company in the land. A comparison with other corporations of a similar character will convince all of the superior safety in taking risks with the Brooklyn Life."

Insurance Times—New York, January, 1869: "The Brooklyn has placed itself in the van guard of insurance reform, and is the first Company that has done full justice to the insured," &c., &c.

The Sentinel—Raleigh, N. C.: "This great feature of cash surrender value is an important improvement that signalizes the era in insurance."

Boston Post—Massachusetts, 1869: "This plan (guaranteed surrender values) removes the sole objection existing to making an application for insurance. Each policy becomes a piece of negotiable paper, as easily transferred as a Registered Bond."

Dispatch—St. Louis, Mo., January 7, 1869: "A policy in the Brooklyn Victorians and the property of the Brooklyn Victorians and the property of the Brooklyn Victorians and the Brook

Bond."

Dispatch—St. Louis, Mo., January 7, 1869: "A policy in the Brooklyn Life is thus worth so much in ready money, &c. This is the only Life Company that has carried this excellent feature into business," &c., &c.

We call especial attention to this distinctive and advantageous feature of guaranteed surrender value of the Brooklyn Life, particularly characteristic; and also to the fact that there are no classes in the Brooklyn Life. All fare alike, whether from the North, South, East or West.

Above all, we direct the public attention to the fact, that Polices can be obtained in this Company, owing to its careful management and superior advantages, at LOWER RATES than in any other Company of EQUAL RANK AND SOLVENCY in America.

BACON & BUTLER, General Agents.

Office, over Dr. FISHER'S DRUG STORE, Columbia, S. C., and at EDGEFIELD C. H.

Agents wanted in every county and town in this State, and also in the city of Augusta, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed.

Nov. 9

46

New Fall Dry Goods. H. L. A. BALK, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRY

172 Broad Street,

Augusta, Ga.

AM now opening a CAREFULLY SELECTED Stock of One yard wide English and American PRINTS, for Dresses, Shirts, Curtains, &c Black ALPACA of the best makes—Black French SILK, English, French and American DRESS GOODS, Opena FLANNELS, JEANS and CASSIMERES for Gents and Boys wear, White and Colored Cotton FLANNEL, all wool Plain and Twined FLANNEL, in Red, White, Gray and Blue, White and Colored BLANKETS and QUILTS, SHAWLS and CLOAKS in great variety, Table DAMASK, TOWELS, NAPKINS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GLOVES, STOCKINGS and SOCKS, Linen Cambric H'D'K'FS, Umbrellas, &c.

Extra Plaid and Striped HOMESPUNS, WOOLENS, Brown SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABURGS and DRILLINGS, I Sell at Factory Prices!*
Also, the best makes of CORSETS, HOOPSKIRTS, UNDERGARMENTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, Knitted Woolen SHAWLS and HOODS.

**Extra Sell as Low as any one—AS I SELL ONLY FOR CASH.*
It can Sell as Low as any one—AS I SELL ONLY FOR CASH.*
In my establishment every article is marked with the lowest price thereon, and ano one in my establishment is allowed to ask more. This insures justice to all customers, because all can buy my Goods at the Very Lowest Marked Price!

**Extra Discount of Five Per Cent!!* on all orders, ENPENSES and FARE. An Extra Discount of Five Per Cent!!* on all orders, ENPENSES and FARE. An Extra Discount of Five Per Cent!!* on all orders,

Those at a distance who wish to avail themselves of all these advantages, but not having the time to come in person, can send an order, and save, besides the time, EXPENSES and FARE. An Extra Discount of Five Per Cent!! on all orders, off from the price every one pays, in order to reduce their freight expenses on same. I guarantee satisfaction, and should any article not come up to expectation, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded. It is not necessary to send the money with the order, as it can be collected on the delivery of the Goods.

EDCut out this advertisement, and be sure to give me a call. Or, in sending an order address.

H. L. A. BALK. 172 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

SHOES!

SHOES!

I have recently added largely to my already heavy stock of SHOES,

consisting as foll :: 1 Case Men's Heavy BROGANS at \$1,50 " extra sizes, at \$2,25. Cases Men's and Boys BOOTS, lower than ever.

1 Case Ladies' Walking SHOES only \$1.25 Cases Ladies' Congress and Lace GAITERS, \$2,00 and \$2,50. Children, Misses and Boys SHOES, in great variety, all of which are

guaranteed to be the best that can be made.

3. Cases, BROWN SHIRTINGS, 8, 10 and 124 cts. Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, all qualities and prices SADDLES, BRIDLES, GIRTHS, Saddle BAGS, &c.

Parties visiting the Village to purchase Goods are cordially invited to examine my Stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I think I will make it to their interest to do so. My Stock is large and complete in all

Edgefield, S. C., Nov 15

O. F. CHEATHAM.

New Fall Goods! Mullarky Brothers, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

262 Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

BEG to inform their Friends and Customers of Edgefield and vicinity that they have now Received their EXTENSIVE STOCK of

DRY GOODS For the Fall Trade of 1871!

These Goods are all of the FINEST and BEST DESCRIPTION OF QUALTY, the Parchases being very Heavy, and all for CASH, have been bought with Extra Facilities and Advantages, and are well worth the inspection of Visitors to Augusta.

To the Cash Wholesale Trade they offer the most liberal inducements, feeling assured that all purchases made at their Establishment cannot fail but give complete satisfaction.

MULLARKY BROTHERS, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

W. D. TURNE! And Dr. W. NICHOLSON, Of Edgefield, S. C.,

A. Brandt,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

UMBRELLAS, &c. 324 Broad Street. (1) posite Planters Holel, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Prices guaranteed as Low as any House in the City. Oct 18

GOV. SCOTT'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, Nov. 28, 1871. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of

Representatives: You have assembled for the fourth time since the establishment of a system of free government in South Carolina. Pursuant to the constituto "give to the General Assembly State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.'

The present financial condition of and unshrinking compliance with the fired at Fort Sumter. constitutional requirement, in order that the General Assembly and every department of the State government from the tax levy, it was necessary may unite in a common effort to correct such evils as are remediable, and ties. To effect this object on the best prevent their recurrence. In this, the last annual message that I shall transmit to the General Assembly, propose to state my views frankly upon the chief matters of public in-terest, and to give all the facts within alike due to the people, and imposed | State.' by my official obligation. I will thus, I trust, be enabled to correct gross exaggerations that are being diligently circulated in reference to our finances, and the entire administration

of the State. In performing this duty I shall not shrink from charging upon others any just share of their responsibility for evil consequences of their acts. and will not hesitate fully to admit

THE STATE DEBT.

Gov. Scott here appends a lengthy exhibit of what he calls the "actual debt of the State." This exhibit is the work of Treasurer Parker, and the Governor says he knows it to be full and correct. The mountain of figures piled up by Treasurer Parker, we omit. Very few would care to read them. But we give the grand sum total Old debt. \$ 6453,908.98

Amount of new Bonds 5, 541 000 00

\$ 11, 994,908.98

This is the entire public debt of the State according to Scott and Parker. And against this we have the official evidence that the issue of Bonds is considerably more than

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Many and extravagant statements have been made regarding the assessment and collection of taxes, and those not familiar with the actual facts, when compared with collection of revenue for the same purposes in other States, are doubtless frequently led to believe that taxation is extravagant and unusual. I undertake to say that not a State in the Union has collected less tax in the same length of time in proportion to its population and resources. The following is a correct exhibit of the appropriation of moneys, the levy of tax, collection of revenue per annum, and the delinquent list for the years 1868, 1869 fraud on the part of the agent, and 1870:

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF TAXES LEV-TED, AMOUNT COLLECTED; AND APPROPRIATIONS MADE, DURING YEARS 1868, 1869 AND 1870.

Total taxmanda 1868, rate of tax-ation, State, 71 ation, State, 71 \$1,338,742.19 Tetal amount col-1,163,053.28

Delinquent Total appropria-tions for the year 1868, exclusive of interest on public

debt, for which no appropriation was Total taxation for 1869, rate, State, 5 \$1,014,991.83

lected, Delinquent, 1869, including in-

terest on public \$1,191,805.09 debt, Total taxation for 1870, State, 9 mills 1,670,063.66 Total amount col-1,146,007.96

Delinquent \$524,026,60 Total appropria-tions for the year

Total delinquent \$947,881.26 Twenty per cent.

If the taxes, as shown in the foregoing statement, had been paid, as they should have been, it would have saved the State at least two millions and a half of bonded debt.

BONDED DEBT.

Gov. Scott's next chapter is a very long one on the Bonded Debt of the State. And in this chapter the Govunt uthful. He first says that the increase in the bonded debt has not been created by him and the members of his administration, but represents

mission form the only portion of the pay both principal and interest."

ate conspiracy on the part of the to'whom money is due from the hope that the present session of the white people, the Democratic press State await the collection of the taxand the Taxpayers Convention. All es. This course, coupled with a systhese he abuses in round terms and lift the State above all present finanin a spirit of great bitterness.

THE FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE STATE.

When the present State Government was inaugurated, (July 6. 1868,) there were only forty-five (45) dollars tion, it is the duty of the Governor in the State treasury. A large bonded and floating debt, incurred by information of the condition of the former administrations, had to be provided for. The ancient credit of the State, that had once stood so justly high in the money markets of the world, was gone. It had been blown the State especially demands a rigid away with the smoke of the first gun

> In order to meet the current expen ses, until money could be realized for the State to borrow on its securiterms for the State, the General Assembly authorized the Governor, attorney-general and the treasurer, 'to appoint, under a commission signed by them, some responsible bank or banker in the City of New

To this end I visited New York and conferred with leading banks. They all declined the agency, alleging that the duties were arduous and the time of payment uncertain; that we were only borrowers in the mar-

While thus endeavoring o secure the services of a responsible and efficient financial agent, the name of Mr. H. H. Kimpton was presented. He was highly endorsed by prominent officials in the State, and by leading bankers in New York, among

Republic. Although averse to appointing any individual banker financial agent, for reasons which time has since fortified, there then appeared to be no other alternative, and I, therefore, as one of the financial board, gave my assent to the appointment of Mr. Kimpton, but on the condition that financial agent. Mr. Henry Clews, a prominent banker of New York, was proposed and accepted as bonds-man,

and I was afterwards informed by

the financial agent to give a bond, alone during and incident to the last in the salaries of school commission-Tax Levy, Taxes Collected, and nor are bonds ever required of their session of the General Assembly, ers, so as to reduce the expenditures taxation, contributing but a small financial agents by other States, but while large claims for public printing on this account to a sum not exceed-I insisted upon it, out of an abun- are still outstanding. the State. I mention this fact simply 814,05 was drawn upon the orders of to show that this trust was not care-lessly conferred. In referring to it I speaker of the House for purposes do not me to intimate that the de- not very well defined, but designated preciation in our securities bears any relation to the bond of the financiai agent, for, even though his bond had exceeded in amount the total value of our securities in his hands, that depreciation and the consequent loss to the State could not have been thereby prevented, as it would have indemnified the State only in the event of damage received through neglect or neither of which is alleged against

> Subsequent events have made it manifest that it was a grave mistake to appoint an individual instead of a

An individual b nker, whatever may be his capacity as a financier, cannot, in the management of large \$175,688.91 money transactions, command the same high degree of confidence on the part of capitalists that a corporation can.

the basis of the proposed negotiation upon the order of the speaker of the consists of a class of securities new House, an alleged liability against the to the market, at a time, too, when State was contracted to the amount there was an active speculative move of \$91,500, for furniture for the ment in the stocks and bonds of all State-house. This was entirely with the Southern States, and the value out warrant of law, and if the princi-\$248,165.75 of the currency to holders was con- ple is admitted that moneys can be stantly made to fluctuate by opera- thus drawn from the treasury, or tions of speculators in the gold mar- debts contracted without "appropria-

Hence, I again visited New York I found this impracticable, as the could not then arrange to liquidate liabilities. that indebtedne s.

The financial agent has probably done the best he could, under the circumstances, embarrassed and checked as he was by constant "bear" move-189,576,25 ments, originating in the State, as a part of an organized scheme to discredit its existing administration.

Nearly every leading man of the opposition-those who had capital and those who had none, but pretended to have it-joined in this scheme. I am ready to take my share of the responsibility for our present financial embarrassment, but those citizens who combined against the credit of the State, at home and

cannot evade theirs. I am, in public estimation, held responsible for the action of the financial board, when, in law and in fact, the Governor has no more power liabilities contracted under previous in the board than any private citizen administrations. And then follows who might be a member of it. I would add, in reference to the financial agent, that he has been greatly "The seven hundred thousand dol- embarrassed by the practice, on the lars of bonds issued for the land com- part of the treasurer, of drawing upon the agency for funds to meet debt actually created by the present the current expenses of the State, in administration, and for this the State the interim between the periods fixed has an ample equivalent in the lands for the payment of taxes, thus crepurchased, which will ultimately re- ating a floating debt constantly in advance of the revenue. I do not Deducting this \$700,000 from the mean to censure the tresurer for this \$5,541,000, stated by Gov. Scott, a course, as he doubtless thought it few paragraphs earlier, as the amount treasury; but the practice is a bad affected to the State treasury. of new bonds sold, \$4,481,000 are left one, and I would recommend that it You would thereby also greatly dias a debt created by former adminis- should be prohibited by proper legis-

cial embarrassments, and prevent their recurrence in the future.

For a detailed statement of the refer you to his report to the comptroller-general, for the quarter ending September 30, 1871.

EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOV-

ERNMENT. While holding the political opponents of the State Government responsible for the great depreciation in the market value of our securities -a depreciation directly due to their conspiracy against the credit of the State-I am bound by my sense of public duty to expose to the reprobation of the people the improvident expenditures incurred by the General Assembly, and the extravagant and illicit disbursement of the State moneys, to which the legislative department has given either its express or implied sanction. In so doing, I do not wish to be considered as wanting in a due and proper respect to a comy knowledge, without reserve, as York, to act as financial agent of the ordinate branch of the State Government, but I desire to appeal, in plain and earnest language, to the sober judgment, the dece t self-respect and the public spirit of each member of the General Assembly, to give his

active aid in effecting an instant reform in this direction; for the whole people, with united voice, demand it, and the condition of our finances, and every instinct of self-preservation, require it at your hands. It would scarcely have been possi-

ble for the men who combined to destroy the credit of the State to have whom were the presidents of the had not the General Assembly lent Broadway Bank and the Bank of the them its practical co-operation by exhausting, through its extravagance, ance to meet the financial exigency. I instance the following among many

orders of the presiding offic rs of the two Houses during the last session he would give a bond to the State in for current printing amounts to \$68, the sum of five hundred thousand 904 90. In addition to this large sum, dollars (\$500,000.) conditioned for \$30,000 were appropriated for current the faithful discharge of his trust as printing for the same session, making a total of \$98,904,90 expended on this item alone. There was further drawn from the treasury and disbursed by the clerks of the Senate and the treasurer that Mr. Kimpton had House, for printing the laws, &c., the of service that they render, cost the sum of \$103,651,44. These figures It is proper that I should here results show the enormous aggregate of mark that the law did not require \$202,556,34 expended on printing fore, recommend a material reduction the financial agent to give a bond slove during and investment of the financial agent to give a bond slove during and investment of the financial agent to give a bond slove during a during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a bond slove during a financial agent to give a slove during a financial agent to give a slove during a financial agent to give a slove during a slo in addition to dance of caution in the interest of these expenditures, the sum of \$29,as " contingent expenses and repairs," making an aggregate for the above department. In some cases the State to insure its collection with cerspecified objects of \$232,370,39-a sum startling in its magnitude for one session of the General Assembly, and ed by the officers themselves. In my which may well bid the legislative opinion the salaries of all officers, ex-

The appropriations, including those vetoed by the Executive, aggregate a total of \$480,000. To this is to be added the amount of \$103,651,44, as shown above, drawn upon the certificates of the clerks of the two houses of the General As embly, on account of printing the laws, and the grand chartered company as our financial total of expenditures, on account of legislative expenses," amounts to

has been pursuing.

As an evidence of the pernicious consequences of permitting this "money order" system on the part of the presiding officers of the Senate and House, I refer to the fact, well known to the members of the General As-Especially is this the case when sembly, that during the past year. tions made by law," then all proper safeguards of the treasury are broa year ago for the purpose of effect- ken down, and a few ministerial offiing a change in the financial agency. cers in the State may mortgage its revenue in advance, or deprive it at State was indebted to the agent, and | will of the means of meeting its legal

ERAL ASSEMBLY.

The first important measure of retrenchment demanded by our financial condition, is a great reduction in the amount received by members of the General Assembly for their services.

The constitution provides (article

II, section 23) that " each member of the first General Assembly under this constitution shall receive six dollars per diem, while in session, and the further sum of twenty cents for every mile of the ordinary route of fences, thus increasing the expenses travel in going to and returning from of the several counties. abroad, and systematically deprecia- the place where such session is held. ernor is singularly and conspicuously ted the market value of its securities, after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase the com- corder of the City of Charleston be pensation of its own members." I abolished forthwith. This is a State would recommend that, in lieu of a office created by act of the General titles as to all matters touching any per diem, each member shall receive Assembly many years ago, but it has irregularity that may have been had an annual salary, to be fixed at such for a long period fallen into utter dis- in connection with such sales, and a rate as will greatly diminish the use. Although the recorder receives cost to the State of the sessions of the a salary of twenty-five hundred (2,- validity of the said titles. This pro-General Assembly, as compared with 500) dollars per annum, and has a vision, as to time of sale and redempthe amount now paid under the sys- clerk at six hundred (600) dollars tion, not to apply to the property of tem of per diem compensation. It per annum, payable by the city, I minors and persons who are non comwill also enable the General Assem- am credibly informed that he has not pos mentis, or confined in public bly to provide an assessment for the held more than two sessions of the prisons. amount required for the pay of its members, and will enable them to obmembers, and will enable them to obtain their pay with certainty. I or twelve years. It is a mere excresto purchase lands for the State, at deam satisfied that a moderate, yet ad- cence on our judicial system, and the linquent land sales, be repealed, and equate salary could be provided by people of Charleston should no longlaw, and a great saving be thereby er be taxed to sustain it.

Legislature will be a short and economical one, as the financial condition tem of rigid retrenchment, will soon of the State will not admit of any unnecessary expenditure of money.
All the influence of the Executive of the State will be exerted in accomplishing this end, and he trusts that transactions of the financial agent, I he will have the active sympathy and co-operation of each and every member of the legislative department.

The large amount of money paid to the attaches, such as clerks, messengers, porters, &c., is without a parallel in the history of legislative odies. It was claimed at the time by the members that most of these were men who had been driven from their homes on account of their political opinions, and it became the duty of the General Assembly to provide means for their support. may have devolved upon the State Government to provide some means for their protection and support, yet a very unusual and expensive mode of extending that support was adopted. It might have been but justice to have made a regular appropriation which these men were driven; thus the victims of political prejudice the actual perpetrators of these outrages made to feel that it was an expensive way of controlling political

THE CODIFYING COMMISSION.

The commission to codify the laws has been in existence for nearly three years, and has cost the State about fifty thousand dollars (\$50000,) and its work is not yet completed.

It is the opinion of some of the best legal minds of the State that this work could have been done executed their purpose so successfully this work could have been done had not the General Assembly lent thoroughly at a cost of not more than five thousand dollars. I would, thereiore, recommend that this standing the funds in the treasury, thus leaving reproach to the State Government, the State without any reserve bal- and unnecessary drain upon the treasury, be removed without delay, by abolishing the code commission and other items of extravagint expendi- employing a competent jurist to comtures: The money drawn upon the plete the codification of our laws.

THE OFFICE OF LAND COMMISSIONER. I recommend that the office of land commissioner be abolished, and that the duties of the office be devolved upon the secretary of State.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. The thirty-one school commissioners, at their present salaries, which are exceedingly large for the amount State thirty-one thousand five huning ten thousand dollars per annum.

is paying clerks to perform duties tainty. that should be, and can be, dischargdepartment pause in the path that it cept the judges, should be reduced

> ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. idjutant-general should be required to perform the duties of his office.

STATE AND COUNTY AUDITORS. The office of State auditor should be abolished, and its duties perform-

ed by the comptroller-general. The office of county auditor can be lispensed with without injury to the mblic service, and the duties of that office devolved upon the county treasurer, thus effecting a saving to the State of not less than fifty thou-sand (50,000) dollars per annum, and securing even increased efficiency in the collection of taxes.

Linvite your early attention to the recommendations of my last message in regard to trial justices. The aggregate cost of this class of officers is very near one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) dollars annually. Charleston alone entail upon the county an expenditure of about thirty-five thousand (35,000) dollars a year. I would, therefore, urge, in addition to my former recommendations on this subject, that the office of trial justice be abolished in the City THE PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE GEN- of Charleston, and that, in lieu thereof, three police judges be created for that city, who shall receive adequate salaries, and shall exercise the jurisdiction vested in trial justices. I would further recommend the appointment of one police judge in each of our principal towns, dispensing with trial justices therein, and vesting in such judges the judicial powers now exercised by the mayors' courts, as, under existing acts, the mayors and intendants of our cities and towns may crowd our jails with prisoners sentenced for trifling of-

RECORDER OF THE CITY OF CHAR-I recommend that the office of re-CLERKS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation in our bonds is the result of deliber
trations. And after this extraordinary statement, Gov. Scott quits figures, and shows that any depreciation to enable the salaries of the c'erks of the Senate and Ho se.

Taking the number of days on which there are any such unexpired to descend the c'erks of the Senate and Ho se.

Taking the number of days on which the c'erks of the Senate and Ho se.

Taking the number of days on which the c'erks of the Senate and Ho se.

Amount of Taxes in Arrent whether the line of policy pursued to determine the c'erks of the c'erks

respectively, is more than five times greater than that received by a member of the body in which they are subordinates, while the annual salary of each equals the highest received by any officer in the State, except the without precedent in any other State, and unwarranted by the present condition of the State treasury.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION REQUIRED TO REGULATE PUBLIC PRINTING.

I recommend that the present system for the public printing be chang-ed without delay, and the great drain upon the treasury, caused thereby, checked at once. The authority vested in the clerks of the Senate and House, in regard to the printing, should be rescinded, and a proper safeguard and a rigid system of accountability instituted, to insure the While this may be true, and that it strictest economy in this very considerable branch of the public expendi tures. It should not be left to the discretion of surbordinate officers of the General Assembly however honest and judicious they may be in the discharge of such a trust. The existing system has involved an expenand levied it upon the counties from diture for printing so great as to have proved a real calamity to the State. It has certainly eventuated in a conwould have been provided for and tract for the public printing which is a flagrant fraud upon the treasury, and should be instantly annulled.

I have ascertained that the company with which the printing contract has been made, to-wit : the Republican Printing Company, neither owns nor controls any journal or printing establishment, and is even without legal existence, but has the work ex ecuted in this city at the regular market rates, and thus derives an immense profit from the treasury of the State, without any outlay on their

STATE REVENUES.

Under existing laws for the assess-

ment and collection of taxes real estate is made to bear an undue proportion of the burdens of taxation. For the purpose, therefore, of raising a sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of an economical administration of the State, and meet its obligations to its creditors, while at the same time lessening its tax on realty, I make the following recommendations. These recommendations; if judiciously carried out, will secure the payment of taxes on classes of property hitherto practically exempt from taxation, and tend to utilize all legitimate sources of State revenue. The bulk of the cotton and rice is shipped from the State or sent to market, in the interregnum between the annual assessment of taxes, and is thus practically exempted from rived from the tax on personal prop-GENERAL REDUCTION OF SALARIFS, erty. A tax on these important and There is great and instant need valuble products, such as they may for the reduction of the salaries of reasonably bear without checking State officers, and for a decided di- production, and, according to value, minution of the clerical force employ-ed in many offices of the Executive and the necessary measures enacted

THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS. This vast natural source of revenue has not yet been utilized, but a comparatively small revenue having thus far been derived from it by the State. I recommend that some prop-The office of assistant-adjutant er officer be designated by law whose general should be aboli-hed, and the duty it shall be, by actual inspection and measurement, to ascertain the number of tons of phosphate belonging to the the State, that are excavated by the several chartered companies, and to certify and to collect the royalty due upon the same.

LICENSES.

I recommend that all persons engaged in the sale of liquors, and ali merchants, factors, lawyers and physicians be required to take out a State

INSURANCE COMPANIES. A tax should be levied on all premiums received by insurance compa-

TAX ON RAILROAD TONNAGE. All the most important railroad

companies in this State pay no taxes upon their property. I earnestly re commend that a tax be levied on every railroad company in the State The trial justices in the City of for every passenger and every ton of freight transported.

DELINQUENT TAX SALES.

To enforce the more prompt payment of the taxes, and to check the growth of the present enormous arrear list, I recommend that the law be so amended that real and personal property, subject to taxation, shall be sold at public sale, by the county | Governments repose. treasurers, within thirty days after the same shall have become delinquent under the tax levy -the personal property to be first exhausted, sale is made of the realty-and that bonds of the State be taken in payment at par for all real estate purchased at delinquent land sales. I further recommend that the several county treasurers shall be authorized to give absolute titles to all real estate and personal property so sold, within sixty days after the date of such sale; that the State shall warrant and defend such titles, and they shall be held and taken by all courts in the States as titles in fee simple : and that, in all legal proceedings, the said courts shall be concluded by said which may be alleged against the

I would also urge that the provithat all such lands, heretofore purchased by the State, be sold without delay, subject to the claims of those who may hold any of such lands under the State lease, as provided by law, should there be any such unex-

piete form, his there't anneal report to realize the delinquent taxes, IL mention the facts that the amounts due on the arrear lists, for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, aggregate one million one hundred and thirty-seven by any officer in the State, except the chief justice. This is an anomaly three (\$1,137,433) dollars.

SALE OF STATE LANDS. I further recommend that the lands purchased by the land commission, and all other lands owned by the State, be subdivided into suitable areas, and sold at an early period, at a rate per acre to be fixed by law. according to classification, and that bonds of the State be taken in pay-ment, at par, for all such lands.

The State lands are now estimated to be worth one million (1,000,000) dollars, at a minimum valuation.

THE KU-KLUX COTOLOG OUT The Governor next reviews at great length the Ku Klux troubles, and gives the causes which led him to ask the susponsion of the habeas corpus, as under the Ku-Klux law he claims that concilietion proved useless, and the Courts would hot act, and that the whites nifstook maknanimity for weakness. He declined to call out the militia because it consisted: of negroes who would have been slaughtered, and poeple led to belleve that the conflict was between negroes and whites, instead of between friends of the Government and its enemies. As late as last pring many prominent ci izens promised him their co-operation in the suppression of Ku-Kluxism, but they effected nothing, and civil power being exhausted, the Governor applied to the National Government to protect the State against domestic violence. We will pubish the Ku-Klux portion of the Governor's Message in our next issue.

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

Having been requested by the convention, through its committee; to extend the time for the payment of the taxes in the cases of those to whomit was not expedient to pay, or who could not make payment within the prescribed period, I informed them that the tax books would be opened in November for the receipt of taxes." but in cases where parties are unable to pay, or could not pay without a March the 1st, without the delinquent penalty attaching. Pursuant to my fficers to grant an extension in every such case that may be certified to

them by the person asking it. MINORITY REPRESENTATION. The subject of minority representation engaged the earnest attention of the "Taxpayers' Convention," and they presented many cogent reasons for its immediate adoption into the elective system of this State. In accordance with my promise to them, I

present this important matter for your

I recognize the principle of minority

gravest consideration.

representation as both wise and just. It secures to the several party divisions in the State a direct and proportional repre entation in its administration. It thus institutes a check and balance against that injudicious or oppressive exercise of power that is too apt to ensue where its undivided possession is held by a large party majority. The advantages of the system have been recent y exemplified in practice at elections in England and in the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois. In those States, however, citizens divide into parties upon questions merely affecting the State or National policies, and they seek only by legitimate means to elevate to power the exponents of their views. There no man's party affiliation furnishes any just presumption against his loyalty to his country, and no citizen ho is loyal, is, for that cause, subjected to the hazards of murder, exile and the lash, or the certainty of

public and social proscription. Here, on the contrary, the minority are organized upon a basis which practically calls in question the very principles and the fundamental law upon which the State and National

The end sought by the proposed system could long since have been practically accomplished, but for the bitter spirit of intolerance engendered if necessary, to satisfy the tax, before and fostered by party leaders of the opposition among their followers.

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

I submit, however, for your delib erate consideration, whether the men who are now demanding the establishment by law of the system of minority representation are entitled to this act of magnarimity at your