

Edgefield Advertiser.

GOVERNOR MESSAGE.

GOVERNOR MOSES' FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The following message from Governor Moses was read in both Houses of the General Assembly to-day, and will probably be discussed to-morrow:

Yellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I congratulate you in view of the fact that the third General Assembly of South Carolina under her free constitution, has convened, and held its daily sessions in the midst of universal tranquility and order.

Our Federal Relations.

It is my most gratifying duty to inform you that the relations of the State to the Federal Union are not only of the most cordial character, but the guarantees of perpetual concord between the great sections of our country are being steadily increased and strengthened by the growing recognition of the fact that all citizens of the United States are bound together by the tie of a common interest.

The acts of individual violence which had manifested themselves in the upper counties of the State since the summer of 1865, and which were clearly the consequence of political and personal animosity, engendered among a large portion of the people, against a class of our fellow-citizens recently enfranchised and vested with civil rights, have happily ceased.

The lawless and vindictive spirit from which those acts sprang embodied itself in armed organizations, which, in the winter of 1870 and the spring of 1871, dominated many counties, and, with startling audacity, overawed the local authorities with a strong hand, and wrote their decrees in the innocent blood of unoffending victims, whom they remorselessly scourged and slew.

Those organizations have been dispersed by the power of the general government, and many of the actors therein have been punished by its executive arm. That power, exercised for protective purposes only against the deadly centralizations symbolized by the midnight horseman who rode as the missionary of hate, in a disguise as fearful as the deed he had armed himself to execute.

Henceforth those who might entertain any scheme for the oppression of an American citizen on the soil of our State, in the manner in which he chooses as a freeman, to exercise his political rights, will be admonished that, however humble may be the condition of that citizen, and whatever may be his race or color, a powerful government stands prepared and willing to protect him in the free and unquestioned enjoyment of all the rights and privileges that attach to American citizenship.

I should be wanting in candor and justice if I failed to announce that not only have the unlawful organizations in question apparently ceased to exist, but the open exercise of a sentiment of hostility to the State or Federal Government, that made it possible that such organizations should so long continue in grievous operation, seems to have also passed away.

Those who attend private schools are almost exclusively white, or at least there are very few of the colored children who receive their primary education in any other than the free common schools, their parents, in most instances, being too poor to afford them any peculiar advantages. Assuming that fifty per cent. of the white children of scholastic age, who are non-attendants at the public schools, are being educated in private establishments, we have twenty-three thousand, two hundred and fifty-eight white children whose minds are uncultivated, while, if we suppose that ten per cent. of the colored non-attendants at the free schools are receiving instruction in private institutions, we have the startling number of twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three colored children not under any form of educational training, making an aggregate of one hundred and one thousand, one hundred and forty-one children in this State who are growing up to manhood and womanhood in mental darkness.

This is an immense volume of ignorance in a free State, and if it is not checked, it presages disaster to our free institutions. The masses in our republic, which justly rests upon the principle that its government is by the people and for the people.

As the people are to govern, it follows that the youth, who are to be the future rulers of the Commonwealth, either personally or through their votes as independent electors, should receive the necessary mental culture, that they may rule intelligently, and being educated in the knowledge of their sacred rights and duties as citizens, may know how to maintain the one and to perform the other.

The ignorance of the masses may be of little consequence in a monarchical State, or under an aristocratic form of government; indeed it may be largely conducive to the welfare of such rulers and the stability of the government, for the people, being ignorant of their rights, will make no effort to combine for their assertion.

Hence, Sir William Berkeley, the old Colonial Governor of Virginia, was perfectly consistent when he said—in reply to the British Lords Commissioners—who questioned him as to the condition of that colony in 1670:

"I thank God that there are no free schools or printing here in Virginia, for learning hath brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing hath divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

That was sound doctrine then, and that would be fatal to our present system if reduced to practice.

With us it is sound public policy to enlighten the people, from whom all political power must rightfully emanate.

The theory that man is entitled to self-government isadvancing through the civilized world. This is due to the more general spread of educated intelligence among the working masses of mankind, a fact which has led a distinguished political writer to observe that "even bayonets think."

amount of \$364,995,229.69. As a consequence of the wisdom displayed in the administration of our national finances, the credit of the nation has been preserved unimpaired, while speculative combinations in gold have been so held in check that the United States Treasury note is fast approximating par. The time is apparently not far distant when the Government will resume specie payments.

The Beauties of the "Land Commission."

The Governor alludes to the last Report of the late Secretary of State (Cardozo) and compliments that functionary upon the way in which he performed the duties of his office in connection with the sale of the State lands, and says further:

Should this admirable system, which he has begun, be pursued by his accomplished successor, of which I have no doubt, the day is not far distant when the poor people of South Carolina will have learned to appreciate in some degree at least, the full value of the "Land Commission," which was initiated for grand and noble purposes.

Free Schools.

I transmit, herewith, the annual report of the State superintendent of education.

This report exhibits the fact that the scholastic population for the year 1871 exceeds that of 1869 by twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-seven, as shown by the following tables:

The scholastic population includes only that portion of the inhabitants of the State between the ages of six and sixteen years of age (both inclusive).

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1869, AS SHOWN BY THE STATE CENSUS OF 1869.

Sex	White	Colored	Total
Male	40,396	58,774	99,170
Female	41,820	56,297	98,117
Totals	82,216	114,983	197,199

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1871, AS GIVEN BY THE REVISED RETURNS OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Sex	White	Colored	Total
Male	43,344	62,925	106,269
Female	40,860	62,247	103,107
Totals	84,204	125,172	209,376

The scholastic population, it will thus be seen, amounts for the year 1871, to nearly thirty per cent. of the total population of the State.

The annexed tabular statement conveys the gratifying information that the school attendance of 1872 exceeds that of 1871, by ten thousand:

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Sex	White	Colored	Total
Male	16,938	16,706	33,644
Female	15,834	17,128	32,962
Totals	32,772	33,834	66,606

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Sex	White	Colored	Total
Male	19,446	19,468	38,914
Female	18,411	19,207	37,618
Totals	37,857	38,675	76,532

Increase in school attendance, 10,926.

These figures show that more than thirty-six per cent. of the scholastic population of the State are in attendance on the public schools, leaving sixty-four per cent. of the children of scholastic age, who are either taught in private institutions, or are being left entirely destitute of mental instruction.

Those who attend private schools are almost exclusively white, or at least there are very few of the colored children who receive their primary education in any other than the free common schools, their parents, in most instances, being too poor to afford them any peculiar advantages. Assuming that fifty per cent. of the white children of scholastic age, who are non-attendants at the public schools, are being educated in private establishments, we have twenty-three thousand, two hundred and fifty-eight white children whose minds are uncultivated, while, if we suppose that ten per cent. of the colored non-attendants at the free schools are receiving instruction in private institutions, we have the startling number of twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three colored children not under any form of educational training, making an aggregate of one hundred and one thousand, one hundred and forty-one children in this State who are growing up to manhood and womanhood in mental darkness.

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As the people are to govern, it follows that the youth, who are to be the future rulers of the Commonwealth, either personally or through their votes as independent electors, should receive the necessary mental culture, that they may rule intelligently, and being educated in the knowledge of their sacred rights and duties as citizens, may know how to maintain the one and to perform the other.

The ignorance of the masses may be of little consequence in a monarchical State, or under an aristocratic form of government; indeed it may be largely conducive to the welfare of such rulers and the stability of the government, for the people, being ignorant of their rights, will make no effort to combine for their assertion.

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The theory that man is entitled to self-government isadvancing through the civilized world. This is due to the more general spread of educated intelligence among the working masses of mankind, a fact which has led a distinguished political writer to observe that "even bayonets think."

Let the youth of South Carolina be educated so that they may stand abreast with the foremost in this advancing march of intelligence. The common schools should be multiplied, and punctual attendance upon them should be enforced by law. The immense number of absentees from the schools already established renders it imperatively necessary that the General Assembly should, without delay, enact a statute to enforce the attendance at school of all children of scholastic age, whose physical and mental conditions will permit. To that end I invite the earnest attention of your honorable bodies to Section 4, Article 10, of the State Constitution, wherein it is declared that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the compulsory attendance at either public or private schools, of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years, not physically or mentally disabled, for a term equivalent to twenty-four months at least; Provided, that no law to that effect shall be passed until a system of public schools has been thoroughly and completely organized, and facilities afforded to all the inhabitants of the State for the free education of their children."

No sagacious statesman will doubt the wisdom of this constitutional provision, or the policy of rigidly enforcing it by statute. Even if compulsory education were not expressly authorized and enjoined in our organic law, the right to enforce it would still be unquestionable, on that principle of self-defence which pertains to States as it does to individuals.

A State has the same right to arrest the growth of ignorance in its population as it has to check or suppress an incipient pestilence. Indeed, its right and duty in the former case address themselves more forcibly to the public conscience, and more deeply concern the community of the physician may stay the march of the destroying pestilence, and the due enforcement of known sanitary laws may break its force, but the fearful evils that spring from the undisciplined power of a great multitude controlling the government of a free State, and themselves controlled by ignorance and its twin-brother, crime, inflict a disaster without remedy, and eat like a cancer into the very fibre and vitals of society.

An excellent system of public schools, modelled upon that of New England—the land of the school-house—has been thoroughly organized in this State, and the facilities for free education, as assigned by the constitution, are now afforded our people, and therefore the compulsory attendance, at either public or private schools, should be enforced by law, as required in the constitutional provision cited.

The facilities for popular education should be annually increased, and the proceeds of the tax levied for that purpose should be sacredly set apart for the liberal and unflinching maintenance of our system of free common schools.

In every valley and upon every hill top the school house should be a free state—a fortress well designed and strongly built to arrest the march of ignorance and vice.

I ask for this, the fourth annual report of the superintendent of education, (the Hon. J. K. Jilison) the careful consideration of each member of the General Assembly. I cannot sufficiently commend this officer for the untiring diligence, and the rare fidelity and efficiency with which he has discharged his important trust, amid the greatest embarrassments.

He deserves well of every friend of the people, and may be justly esteemed an educational benefactor to the State.

The State Orphan Asylum. This institution, situated in Charleston (a different one, however, from that so handsomely supported by the City) seems to be in serious need of assistance. It has 140 pupils, all of whom are adopted. Last year the General Assembly appropriated \$15,000 for it, only \$3,500 of which has been paid by the State Treasury. From the Governor's remarks, it must be a dirty and sickly affair. He strongly commends this Asylum to the sympathy and support of the people and the General Assembly. Here is another piece of Radical rascality—\$11,500 stolen—or at all events, kept back—from a parcel of pauper negro children.

A State Normal School. The Governor calls the attention of the Assembly to the fact that, according to a provision of the new Constitution, they must at the present session provide for the establishment and support of a State Normal School, "which shall be open to all persons who may wish to become teachers." He recommends that an arrangement be made with the Clafin University (the State College for negroes, at Orangeburg), for the establishment of the said State Normal School in connection therewith.

The Eumatic Asylum. I herewith transmit the reports of the board of regents and the superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum. The report of the superintendent is exceedingly voluminous, and of startling interest.

The statement of the privations to which many of the wretched inmates have been unexampled subjected by the inability of the State treasurer to pay any portion of the ample appropriation made for their care and support, forms a chapter of horrors which, in its mild aspect, discredits our humanity and civilization. I ask for that report your most prompt and careful consideration.

The humane treatment of the insane in asylums provided for their benefit, where the resources of medical art—derived from close observation directed to that noble end—may minister to their care, in the midst of beneficial restraints and soothing influences, is a recognized standard of the civilization of a people. Even the savage, who is ever at war with his fellow man, is awed into pity and kindly succor in the presence of the insane, and Providence itself, through this awful and mysterious bereavement, moves him to perform the duty of a common humanity.

I therefore most earnestly recommend that an ample tax be speedily and at once levied for the support of the Asylum, on the most liberal basis consistent with our surroundings, and to increase and improve its present accommodations, as far as is now expedient, in accordance with the recommendations of the superintendent, as set forth in his report. The proceeds of this tax, if levied, should be sacredly sequestered and faithfully applied to the charitable object for which it was designed.

The superintendent's report abounds with valuable and timely information, collected, with rare diligence, from the most authoritative sources, for the benefit of his charge and the information of the General Assembly.

The number of patients in the asylum on the 31st of October, 1871, was 295—consisting of 195 males and 100 female; 54 males and 39 females were subsequently admitted—making the whole number treated during the year 338. Of these, 41 were discharged as having fully recovered their reason; 7 were discharged improved, 15 unimproved; 18 were returned to their homes as imbecile, and 24 have died. There were 312 burials, October 31st, 1872, 384.

It will be seen that about one-eighth (1) of the patients have been discharged, in the past year, recovered or improved.

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year, should be abated by various items therein detailed, that the real sum expended for the support and construction of the prison, for the fiscal year which commenced on November 1, 1871, should be estimated as \$56,798.62.

The board of directors again urge that the State should purchase a tract of land, of easy access to the Penitentiary, to be used as a farm for the prison. They name one hundred acres as a sufficient area, and allege, seemingly with reason, that such a farm, of good arable land, properly cultivated and managed, will furnish all the breadstuffs and vegetables, and a large part of the meat required for the use of the convicts. As it is designed that the Penitentiary shall be as far as possible self-sustaining, and as the establishment of a supply farm, in connection therewith, will contribute to that end, and will be from a practical point of view, a measure of economy, I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made, at the present session, for the purchase of such farm.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the first day of October, 1871, was 309; the number now in confinement is 218, showing a reduction of 91 during the year.

The directors state that this large reduction is chiefly due to the pardon of many convicts when near the close of their terms, on account of good behavior during the imprisonment. The board express their belief that this liberal exercise of the pardoning power has tended greatly to improve the morals and behavior of the convicts, as it holds out to each the hope of an earlier release as the reward for exemplary conduct in prison, while his exercise of the self-restraint thus encouraged, furnishes in itself a valuable discipline, to fit him to resume once more those rights of citizenship which he has forfeited by crime.

The board invite attention to the very important fact, that the validity of the title held by the State to a great portion of the land on which the Penitentiary is situated is again in dispute. I recommend that the attorney-general be instructed to institute the necessary proceedings to quiet the said title, and to defend the claims of the State in the premises.

The board of directors highly commend the superintendent, General C. J. Stolbrand, for his untiring zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his difficult trust during the past four years.

These commendations, I am assured, are well deserved. The superintendent has established in his office high administrative and executive ability, and although severely tested at many critical periods, he has always risen superior.

The Quarantine. The Governor states, upon the authority of Dr. Leiby, Health Officer of the Port of Charleston, that no case of yellow fever, small pox, or other epidemic disease, has been imported into any city on our coast during the year just past. The Quarantine Buildings, on Morris Island, built only four years ago, are about to be destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. The Governor recommends that the buildings be removed at once to a safe position.

The Phosphate of South Carolina. The right of digging for these Phosphates is vested by the State in a corporation known as the "Marine and River Mining and Manufacturing Company." They pay on the 1st day of October one dollar per ton for every ton of Phosphate dug by them during the year preceding—making the necessary reports upon oath, to the State Auditor. And according to the Act, there is a State officer known as Inspector of Phosphates. But this Inspector has been resisted by the Company, and his authority flouted. The whole sum received by the State from these enormously valuable franchises, for the past three years, is the paltry one of \$50,000. Governor Moses recommends that the State protect itself at once, and haul the Mining gentlemen over the coals, and in this recommendation the Governor is eminently correct.

Immigration. There is no subject that with greater propriety demands your legislative attention than that of immigration, in the coming into the State of persons from abroad, for permanent settlement.

Especially it is desirable that the class of industrial immigrants who are skilled in agriculture, and who possess the requisite amount of capital to purchase and cultivate small farms, and thus swell the aggregate of our agricultural products and cheapen the price of the necessities of life, derivable from the tillage of the soil, should be encouraged to come among us.

The attention of the State Legislature was directed to this subject in 1866, and accordingly, on the 30th of December, of that year, an act was passed "for the protection and encouragement of European immigration." That act provided for a commissioner of immigration, at a salary of \$1500 per annum, and appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to carry out its objects. The same Legislature had previously, on the 21st of December, 1865, granted a charter to the "South Carolina Land and Emigration Company, formed for the purpose of encouraging the immigration of free white labor to this State."

The plans proposed in both of those acts were essentially the same and fatally unwise, both in their inception and execution.

They were designed practically to incite and foster the importation of European laborers for hire on the plantations in this State with the view ungenerously to supplant the colored agricultural laborer with whom the State was abundantly supplied, and who were able and willing and eager to perform a fair day's work for a fair day's wages.

However desirable European immigration may be to our State, those plans failed, as they ought to have failed, and every humanitarian in our State should have been delighted at their failure.

Under the operation of the act first cited a limited number of emigrants arrived at Charleston in the year 1867. Pursuant to the 7th section of that act they were on the arrival duly registered at the office of the commissioner of immigration, and were classified as artisans, mechanics, farm laborers, home servants, &c. They were nearly all, if not entirely, from Germany, a land that furnishes our country with a large fraction of its most intelligent and enterprising adopted citizens.

Many of them were speedily employed by planters in the interior at what should be regarded a moderate rate of wages, or about \$12 a month and found in provisions.

On arriving at their new homes they found themselves utterly unfamiliar with the customs and the language of our people.

Their wonder was much heightened when the usual plantation ration was issued, to them, consisting of bacon, corn meal, salt and molasses.

Their astonishment at being expected to be satisfied with such food qualified at the planters, who were equalled at their repugnance to such staple articles of plantation diet.

The natural result was mutual dissatisfaction, and the return of the European farm laborer to Charleston, where they were humanely provided for by their countrymen.

The vast tide of immigration which annually pours into the United States leaves scarcely a ripple of its mighty stream upon our shores.

During the year ending June 30, 1871, there arrived in the United States from foreign countries, three hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and fifty immigrants, of whom but twenty-nine entered the State, namely, one from Ireland, three from England, and twenty-five from Germany. That immense living wave in great part rolled on westward.

Yet there is no State in the Union that offers greater natural attractions to the agricultural immigrant than ours.

Situated between the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels of north latitude, and between the seventy-ninth and eighty-second meridians of longitude west from Greenwich, it lies along the isothermal belt or line of equal temperature, deemed the most favorable for the lengthening of human life. It is adjacent to the same parallel of latitude with Southern France, Italy and Spain, and has the same natural advantages.

The fruits of the tropic and temperate zones, and all the cereals known to commerce, find here a congenial climate, while the yellow pine, cedar, the red and the white oak, the hickory and the walnut are among our forest trees.

Our soil will compare favorably with that of most of our sister States, and our seasons are as regular, and they are so tempered that mechanical and agricultural labor may be prosecuted throughout the entire year.

Our climate, too, exceeds in healthfulness that of any of the northern tier of States, for the reason that it refers to the fact shown in the monthly tables of the eighth census of the United States for the decade ending June 1st, 1860, that the number of deaths in Massachusetts was one in fifty-seven, while in South Carolina the rate was one in seventy-one, the percentage in the former State having been 1.76, and in this 1.41.

We have, in round numbers, four million acres of arable land, and less than one-third of this in cultivation; the total quantity of lands in this State in improved farms being about four million of acres, two-thirds of the arable lands lying fallow.

Our taxes have never been, or are they now, exorbitant.

Taxation in the State for the past four years has not averaged seven mills on the dollar for State and county purposes, and the taxes for the present year, amounting, for all purposes in the State and county, to fifteen mills on the dollar, are actually far below that figure, in view of the great under valuation of property of all classes, not in the assessment in this State, but in the several States which the rate of taxation is based upon.

For instance, the average price of farming lands is about six dollars per acre, while the same lands are valued, for taxation at only one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

We have also adopted the admirable New England system of free schools liberally endowed with ample appropriations, which henceforth will not fail of application to their vital and sacred object. In addition to all these manifold advantages of soil and climate, and of the several railroads traversing a large section of the State, connecting with lines running North, making markets of easy access, and we have a liberal homestead law, which exempts fifteen hundred dollars worth of real and personal property from execution and sale for debt, and imprisonment for debt has been abolished.

In view, therefore, of the pressing importance of inviting immigration to our State, and to the end that it may be fostered and encouraged, I recommend that all persons who immigrate to this State prior to the first day of March, 1875, and engage in the cultivation of the soil, shall receive from the State Treasury a bonus in money equal in amount to the State and county taxes assessed upon their cultivated lands and farm buildings; such bonus to be paid annually, and to be continued for two years after the cultivation of such lands shall have been commenced.

The plan I propose contemplates the setting in motion a current of domestic immigration from the Northern States of the Union to our own State. As much to be desired as is an immigration into our borders by the hardy yeomanry and skillful farmers of Europe, we have no

agencies at our disposal by which we can hope to turn the stream of foreign immigration from the New States of the West into which it is steadily flowing. It is practicable, however, to secure large accessions to our rural population from our sister States of the North, which have fewer natural advantages than ours for agriculture, and have a population which is fast becoming extremely dense in proportion to their areas.

In illustration of this fact I refer to the census of the United States of 1870, which gives the population of Connecticut at five hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-four; that of Massachusetts at one million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-one; and that of Pennsylvania at three million five hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. Dividing the number of inhabitants in those States respectively by the number of square miles contained therein, we find that the population of Connecticut is at the rate of 115 to the square mile, that of Massachusetts 138, and that of Pennsylvania, 76. South Carolina has an area nearly five times as large as that of Massachusetts, and less than half of her population, while the number of our inhabitants is only 19 to the square mile. In the State of