

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 2, 1872. ) Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives: I congratulate you that you assemble for the discharge of public duty at the closing period of a year which has been crowned with many blessings to our people. The tillers of our soil have been gladdened with abundant harvests; the currents of domestic trade and foreign commerce are flowing throughout the State in a broader and deeper volume, and private en-terprise, once paralyzed by the disasters of war, is asserting itself among us with renewed vigor. Everywhere, within the limits of our State, law and order prevail, and the citizen exercises all his rights without jeopardy, while the courts of the State, through their appointed agencies, are now both willing and able to redress every

grievance, either to person or property. It would not be proper in me, fellow-citizens, at this time, to commend to your attention any matter requiring legislative action. This falls within the province of my distinguished successor, who has recently been elevated to the chief magistracy by a vast majority of the votes of the free electors of the State.

In terminating my official relation to the people of South Carolina, who have twice hon-ored me with the highest office within their gift, I deem it due to the party, whose unani-mous choice, on both occasions, placed me in nomination, and to the truth of history, that I should revert to the causes that have tended to obstruct the successful administration of the State during the past four years. I entered upon the duties of the office of Governor on the 9th day of July, 1868, by virtue of the election held pursuant to the Constitution of the State, adopted in accordance with the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

The advent of the new State Government, under a free constitution, founded upon the principle of universal equality of rights before the law, evoked the fiercest hostility from the former governing class. That hostility from the former governing class. That hostility was to have been anticipated in the very nature of things. A brave people, who had hazarded life and property for a sentiment on the field of battle, and had maintained their cause through four years of war, with distinguished through four years of war, with distinguished to give prowess, could not have been expected to give a cheerful compliance to the new order of a cheerful compliance to the new order of things, founded upon the upheaval of all that things, founded upon the upheaval of all that would have then checked the prevailing exancient institutions and traditions. Especially was this the case in South Carolina, where politics have always been more a matter of feeling than of principle. To them I therefore symbolized, in my character as Governor, an uninitigated usurpation, originated by an Act of Congress, and ratified by the free votes of a class of citizens who, from time immemorial, had been held on the soil of the State as chattel slaves. Recognizing this hostile spirit, and, as an American, respecting the manly though mistaken sentiment from which it sprang, I earnestly endeavored to appease it by every concession that I deemed either safe or consistent with self-respect, or warranted by a proper fidelity to the party that had elevated me to office. In pursuance of this policy of concili-ation I used the following language in my first inaugural address:

"While I believe that in my election the

of this scheme of financial sapping and mining by the opposition, the expenses of the State for by the opposition, the expenses of the State for legislative and other purposes were enormously increased by the General Assembly, against my constant protest. The legislative expenses and the cost of public printing, and the per diem and mileage of members during the past four years, aggregate not less than \$2,250,000, and the toot of public of the per the past and yet not one dollar of tax has ever been levied to meet them-the chief, if not sole reliance to defray them being upon a sale or hy-pothecation of bonds. The taxes themselves were fixed at a most inadequately low figure, averaging per annum, from 1868 to 1871, inclusive, about seven mills on the dollar, on a basis of about \$160,000,000, exclusive of property of corporations exempt from taxation by charter. The property thus taxed was assessed, in most cases, at less than one third of its market value. Yet the tax-payers complained that they were oppressed by high taxes, while, at the same time, not more than three-fourths of the whole amount havid was actually collected the deamount levied was actually collected, the de-linquent list amounting to about twenty-five per cent. The low rate of taxation had provi-ded no margin for these delinquencies.

The excess of expenditures over the revenues was under the extravagant system of outlays, suthorized by the General Assembly, a con-stantly widening gulf, which we attempted to bridge with bonds. As the bonds fell in price it became necessary to add to those already hypothecated, or pledged, for moneys received, or permit them to be thrown upon the market and sold for a merely nominal sum, to the certain loss of the State and the lasting discredit of our securities. The plan of increased hy-pothecations was adopted. As a member of the Financial Board, I feel bound to acknowledge, and I recognize the fact with profound regret, that this was a fatal error of financial policy. It was an error, however, committed in the interest of the public credit. It was akin to that made by a general who, having a company closely pressed by the enemy in su-perior numbers, and about to be cut off, reinforces with regiment after regiment, in an un-availing effort to extricate it, until his entire army is crippled or destroyed.

The true policy was to have sacrificed the bonds first pledged and supply deficiencies by taxation. This mode also would have enforced travagance.

Coincident with the organized movement against the State credit, armed bands appeared in nine Counties of the State, and, impelled by political hate and malice, grievously oppressed and slew many of our citizens, thus creating a condition of virtual war for a period of nearly three years, which was only suppressed by the forces of the National Government on the call of the State authorities. As the natural result of these several causes, the bonded debt of the State has been greatly swollen during the past two years.

The total amount of outstanding bonded debt, and bonds in the hands of the Financial Agent, hypothecated, &c., according to the State Treasurer's report of October 31, 1871, and which were declared valid by the Act of the General Assembly of March 13, 1872, is \$15,851,327.35. That amount, however, embrawill of the majority of the people of South Carolina has found a fuller expression than ever before in her history, I am at the same time aware that an influential minority of her people view the acts that have resulted in the upon the report of the Financial Agent of September 30, 1871, and upon the report of the State Treasurer of October 31, 1871. I did not have, nor could I have had, any knowledge upon the subject except through the reports of those officers.

been made a prisoner of war while serving the Government of the United States at the head of my brigade in battle. My capture was with-out dishonor to me, and the fair and honorable treatment that I received in the military prison at Charleston reflected honor upon my captors. My subsequent assignment to the command of a most important bureau of the Government in this State, and the manner in which I ad-ministered its delicate and arduous duties, as well as my election to the office of Governor for two successive terms by the unanimous vote of the Republican party, are matters of current history. I frankly admit, as I now clearly perceive, that I have committed many errors in the administration of the State during the past ted with hopeful energy amid apparently uni-

though held in the hands of my opponents, when the passions and prejudices of the hour

no longer disturb their even balance. Conscious of having faithfully endeavored to Conscious of having faithfully endeavored to perform my duty to the whole people, I cheer-fully leave my vindication to time, which treats hoth good and aril with constitution and the set of all the important trusts reboth good and evil with severe justice, and never fails to vindicate him who is unjustly aspersed.

I heartily congratulate my successor upon his election to the office of Chief Magistrate of South Carolina, and I wish him a most prosperous administration, which shall advance all the interests of the State, and reflect great and deserved honor upon himself.

I invoke upon your deliberations and acts, fellow-citizens, the constant counsels and kindly favor of a benign Providence.

May your convictions of duty be fortified by the ever-present recollection that you are the sworn representatives and trustees of the people, and may all your work be crowned with their enlightened approval.

Very respectfully, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

## Cotton Manufacture in the South.

A correspondent writes to the New York Journal of Commerce some highly interesting facts relative to cotton manufacturing in the South. Referring to the Langley Mill, near of the State, I represent all the people of South Aiken, S. C., the writer says:

A manufacturer of colton yarns from Man-chester, England, after looking at our books, told me we manufactured cheaper than they did by about the difference in value of our currency and gold—that is to say, 4% cents per ib. Among the advantages enjoyed by the South over the North in the manufacture of cotton may be enumerated the following :

1. Here the raw material is produced, and by working it here various expenses incidental to its transportation could be saved-such as rofits made by those who invest capital, time and labor in moving it from place to place; to the world, by the enactment of just laws and insurance during transportation; by samples their impartial administration, that the highest insurance during transportation; by samples and stealing from the bales.

New York from this vicinity for 60 to 80 cents per cwt.

## Fellow- Citizens of the Senate and.

House of Representatives . You have entered upon the sixth session of free government in the State of South Carolina. It should be with us a source of profound gratitude to Divine Providence that you meet under auspices that betoken brighter and better days for the whole people of the State, whose sworn representatives you are. The earth has rewarded the labor of our husbandmen with abundant fruits, while all the varied forms and arts of industry are being prosecu-

the administration of the State during the past four years; but they have been errors that any man would have committed, unless he ap-proached nearer infallibility of judgement than usually falls to mortal lot. I am content to have the motives that have governed my official conduct weighed and de-termined in the scales of the public judgment, though held in the hands of my opponents, and the nearer to the scale soft and the post to the same level of indirent sufand the poor to the same level of indigent suffering.

posed in us by the people. In entering upon the duties of the high office which I have been vested by the generous favor which I have been vested by the generous lavor of my fellow-citizens, my deep sense of grati-tude to them for the honor conferred by their free suffrages is associated with a patient con-viction of the grave responsibility which has been imposed upon me by their choice. I will endeavor to discharge my whole duty to the whole people of the State. To this end I invoke the considerate judgment and active conception of every member of the General

co-operation of every member of the General Assembly, whatever may be his party creed, and the open aid and assistance of every good citizen in the commonwealth of South Carolina. While I shall not forget that, as a candidate, I represented in my person the Union Repub-lican party, whose beneficient principles are expressed in the doctrine of equal rights and exact justice to all men, now incorporated in the fundamental law of the State and nation; and while under any and all circumstances my duty of devotion and fidelity to my party shall of the State, I represent all the people of South Carolina, and that the lines which limit my zeal for their interests must, in honor, be co-ex-

of this large multitude, with the oath of office no detriment."

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, let us re-dedicate ourselves to the great work and duty of the hour. Let us prove

Insurance during transportation; by samples and stealing from the bales.
2. Experts claims that in our warm southern clime cotton works to better advantage as high as ten per cent.
3. Reclamation on false-packed and damaged cotton is direct and easy.
4. Freights on manufactured goods are leas in proportion than on bulky and hazardous bales of cottou. Yarns can be delivered in New York from this vicinity for 60 to 80 cents

several counties, and solemnly pledge those

cltizens who have heretofore been presumed to have given a quiescent sanction to those atroc-iffes, that henceforth they will actively exert the General Assembly since the establishment of themselves to maintain law and order, and will protect, by force of arms if necessary, any citizen whose political rights and personal priv-

ally and personal friend of many of those who have been stricken down by this armed vio-lence, and whose memories I wear within my heart of hearts, I welcome this pledge to which I have referred, and earnestly trust that it will be speedily and constantly ratified by the con-duct of those in whose behalf it has been given. The grand juries have accompanied these gratifying assurances by the indictment of a

large number of persons, chargeable with hav-ing been actors in these unholy and criminal combinations. I have been informed by members of your respective houses, who have lived in the disturbed portions of South Carolina, that this happy change, in the sections referred to, is to some extent due to the fearless action of the judge of the Sixth Circuit. For this he deserves, and should receive, the thanks of the

people. Let us indulge the not altogether unwar-ranted hope that the dawn of a brighter future

has broken upon South Carolina, and that the passions which have so long vexed her people with internecine strife, and the hates which sprung from domestic war, have spent their last red ripples within her border. While the our State. In that capacity he organized the exhibition and indulgence of such passions and hates might sometimes enable a political party to win, by them the people of the State must

always lose. I therefore appeal to the men of my own race, in South Carolina, in the common interest of her whole people, to place themselves abreast with the advancing civilization of the age, and cultivate a nobler spirit of toleration, worthy of the ancient renown of the State. Garner up-if you choose—all that you may justly deem honorable in the mouldering traditions of our people, and walk with reverential tread near the graves of the brave and devoted men who, however mistaken they may have been, died willingly in defence of what they believed to be right. But deal more justly and kindly with our dark foster-brothers of the State. They are fellow-citizens, by the constitution and laws of our common country, and your destiny is bound up with theirs-for good or evit-in all

tensive with her boundaries. Standing here to-day, in the august presence of the assembled law-makers of the State, and of the issembled law-makers of the State, and of the islow that state august presence to the source of our most distinguished statesmen, and which marred the noble characin all its solemn sanctity fresh upon my lips, I pledge my best efforts to insure that during my administration "the Commonwealth shall suffer" the great "Poet of Liberty," has said, with kindly severity :

- "Too honest or too proud to feign, A love he never cherished, Beyond Virginia's border line His patriotism perished While others hailed in distant skies Our eagle's dusky pinion, He only saw our mountain's bird
- Stoop o'er the Old Dominion.'

Let the American citizen feel that wherever

porated into the organic law of this factor. Springing from the toiling millions of the people, he never forgot his origin, but was al-ways, amid his well deserved wealth and emin-ence, the outspoken champion of the poor and oppressed, and of the rights of labor. No man was more uncharitable in speech than he, and never was man more charitable in deed. Possessed of a hardy and rugged honesty which the breath of slander dared not assail, even in the fierce heat of a political canvass distinguished for its bitter and malign personalities, he never, where principle as he saw it was involved, sac-rificed the right to the expedient, but always preferred, in maintaining his convictions, rather to break than to bend.

His name will be national property, and will continue for many generations to reflect lustre upon his country, while the colored race whom he aided so much to relieve from chattel and civic bondage, will, in gratefully cherishing the memory of his noble service, forget his one grievous fault.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I would do in-justice to the impulses of my heart should I fail, on such an occasion as the present, to recognize and gratefully acknowledge the services rendered to the cause of free government in South Carolina by my distinguished predecessor. First entering the State as a prisoner of war, whose command was defeated without dishonor, he was duly exchanged, after long confinement in a military prison, and at the close of hostilities in the field returned, with promotion to the rank of major general of the United States Army, to administer the affairs our State. In that capacity he organized the labor system on a free basis, protecting alike the rights of the employer and the laborer. His administration as Governor of South Carolina is before the country, and by the country it will be judged. Whatever that judgment

may be, I but express the opinion of those who know him best, when I say that he has endeavored to discharge the duties of his high office in the interest of the party that elected him and for the welfare of the people of the State. With a solemn appreciation of the grave re-sponsibility imposed upon me in the perform-

ance of my duties, and in the earnest hope that the important matters involved in the situation before us may bring about the utmost concert and unanimity of action, I commend your de-liberations to the merciful superintendence of that Almighty Power which presides over States and nations.

NEVER AGAIN.—There is a touching pathos about doing even the simplest thing for the last time. It is not alone kissing the lips of the dead that gives you this strange pain. You feel it when you look your last upon some scene which you have loved—when you stand in some quiet street, where you will never stand again, unless, indeed, you come back some day to the old "haunts," and wander among them an unwelcome ghost.

The actor playing his part for the last time-the singer whose voice is cracked hopelessly, and who, after this once, will never stand be-fore the sea of upturned faces disputing the plaudits with fresher voices and fairer forms— the clergyman who has preached his last ser-mon—those all know the hidden bitterness of "never again."

Let the American citizen heet that wherever may have been the place of his birth, when he enters within our boundaries he will find with us a safe home and hospitable welcome. Thus will our brethren from the great States of the North be encouraged to dwell among us. The us hope, from pains to joys. We put away all boyish toys with an old head-ache. We were too old to walk any longer place them with blooming harvest fields, and cover the spots now marked by the sad ruins of pavement. Yet there, was a pang when we thought we had played with our merry mates for the last time, and life's serious, grown-up work was waiting for us. Now we do not want the lost toys back. Life has other and larger plays for us. May it not be that these, too, shall seem in the light of some far-off day as the boyish games seem to our manhood, and we shall learn that death is but the opening of a gate into the new land of promise 2, 1 1 g and 1 4 PALMETTO PAPER - A VALUABLE DISCOVE-RY.-Mr. Henery Banks, of Atlanta, has, for the past two or the years been experimenting, upon paimetto and wire grass for making paper. Last August he shipped 8,000 pounds to a pa-per mill in Philadelphia, and went there him-self and witnessed the whole process of converting palmetto leaves into paper, which proved a greater success than his most sanguine hopes had anticipated. He has an affidavit of the superintendent of the paper mill, where it was tested, which says that palmetto paper is superior to that made of wood, straw or rags, both in texture and cost of production, and will yield a profit of fifty per cent. to the man-ufacturer. Mr. Banks confidently believes that even a greater profit than fifty per cent. can be -the raw material costing from onerealize fourth to one-half cent per pound, while rags will cost four and a half, and not make as good paper as the palmetto. Mr. Banks is organizing a stock company t introduce the manufacture of this paper into Georgia: The proposed location of the mill is on a water power in Lowndes County, in the midst of palmetto growth of immense capacity, sufficient to make 20,000 pounds of paper per mine may avail, I will regard the platform day, and a sufficient quantity of this plant which was framed by the representative body grows within an area of ten miles to supply a 20,000 pound mill per year.

adoption of the Constitution under which we are assembled, and my election to the office of Governor, as in violation of their constitutional rights, and that they more or less earnestly and honestly look forward to the time when these and all other acts done under the authority of the United States Government, since the close of the war, shall be declared null and void

"It is never wise in any community for the majority to treat with indifference or unnecessary rigor the opinions and wishes of the minority. In a community like this, where socienority. In a community like this, where socie-ty is being completely, revolutionized, and where, as the result of that revolution, sore-mess and bitterness of feeling necessarity estists infong all classes, but especially among the former ruling class, it is of the very first im-portance that we, who represent the majority of the people, shall exercise great moderation a checken and in that we do so that we and forbearance in all that we do, so that we may disappoint both the hopes and fears of those who have prophesied concerning us a tions of the whole human body are obstructed different result.

"For my own part, while I shall, within the scope of my powers, firmly and consistently carry out the principles of freedom laid down in the Constitution, and zealously seek to maintain the rights of the poorest and hum-blest citizen of the State, I hope to be able to do this duty in such a manner that large numbers of those who now stand aloof, foreseeing only evil to the State, will, as time rolls on, realize that the extension of equal rights to these hitherto deprived of them, instead of injuring the State, produces contentment and peace conditions precedent to the growth of an intelligent, strong and prosperous people. Had I not supposed that something could be done in this direction, I never would have railroad system was deranged and partly de-dared to accept this trust at the hands of the stroyed, labor was entirely disorganized, agri-

The General Assembly responded to these ty, and elected the eight law Judges from the equipped, excepting where, in the up-country, party hostile to the administration. In like they have fallen into the hands of Radical sentiments in a spirit of singular magnanimiranner, I re-appointed the majority of the old rangistrates and many other public officers. The former political leaders, however, with a few honorable exceptions, were not appeased by those concessions. In their own judgment, they were the State, and if they remained out of power, the State was lost. That antagonism grow larger every day, both absolutely and as soon developed itself in a formidable combination against the financial credit of the State. The condition of the State was favorable to its up, and is instinct with commercial life. The been blown away from the muzzles of its own guns. There was an outstanding bonded debt of \$5,523,000, and but \$45 in the State Treas-Charleston with the principal cities of the ury. Even the funds necessary to pay the accrued per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly were raised by my private efforts. The several issues of bonds made pur-suant to Acts of the General Assembly, for the purposes of meeting the current expenses of farming has reached an importance undreamed the government, supply deficiencies, pay the interest on the bonded debt and to absorb a and other manufacturing enterprises add to the large floating debt which had been accumula- stability of the city. In the interior, the printing for years, were steadily assailed and cloud-ed with the threat of repudiation, by the com-bination referred to, aided by all the opposition is the threat of the opposition is the opposition of the city. If the interior, the print-cipal towns give cheering indications of pro-gress. They, too, are rebuilding, laying out new streets, putting up mills and improving journals in the State.

combination was peculiar to South Carplina. has been done during the past five years." Nowhere else in any of the reconstructed It is unnecessary for me at present to re Nowhere else in any of the reconstructed States did the tax-payers sanction a system de-signed to depreciate their own scenarities for signed to depreciate their own securities; for ures of retrenchment and reform in the State they were restrained by the ordinary instinct of Government, especially, as I have nothing to self-preservation, which administed them that it would surely recoil upon their own heads. As there was a certain fixed sum of money to the be the sale of State bonds it mes of the sector of birth add on the sector of birth add and a referred are the As there was a certain fact out of honey to stol, lenow-chizens, that I shart always esteen is round and turns on its axis all the time, it a matter of high pride and profound gratifi-viously the interest of the tax-payer not to de-preciate the purchasing value of the bonds, and with the rise and progress of free government to stand on the darned thing."

I have already given my views at length in reference to our bonded debt, in my last annual message, and need not repeat them upon this occasion.

In reference to the charges very generally made by the political opponents of the admin-istration, to the effect that the people have been burdened with grievous taxation, and have been sorely oppressed by misgovernment in the State and Counties, I affirm that the patent facts dis-

and Counties, I amin that the patent lacts dis-prove the allegations. Burdensome taxes and gross misrule are in-variably reflected by the material condition of the communities unhappily subjected to them. They paralyze the industrial enterprises of the people, and check the investment of capital in business pursuits, just as the energies and funcor destroyed by a disease in any of its vital parts. These charges may, therefore, be propy answered by the testimony of the opposition itself, as given incidentally in the columns of the Charleston News, the leading Democratic journal, and the most authoritative and sagacious exponent of the commercial and planting interests of the Siate. In its issue of July 20, 1872, that paper holds the following language, in its leading editorial, entitled "Out of

the Depths." "The signs are not hard to understand.-They are written on broad fields and busy streets, in the store-house of the planter, and the ware-rooms of the merchant. When the war ended, the State was without capital, the culture and commerce were alike at a stand-still. What is the position now? The railroads of the State are rebuilt and newly enough to enable the planters to make remunecompared with other ports. The city of Col-The State credit had city of Charleston is rapidly rebuilding, and in North. Her trade in naval stores mounts higher every year. The business of mining and urnals in the State. I desire to observe here, that this class of mbinetion, was reculier to South Charlier

self-preservation, which admonished them that add to those views as given in my last annual matter. Adopted.

5. Abundant supply of operative labor at low rates and consequent exemption from strikes. Northern superintendents of Southern mills

mills is \$142 82 per annum. 6. The mildness of the climate enables the operatives to enjoy a larger proportion of comforts on a given amount of wages. In cold climates a larger proportion of carbonaceous food is requisite, which costs more than farinaceous food, nor do the houses for operatives require to be so expensive as in colder regions. Lumber of the best kinds cost only \$12 or \$14 per M. The short winters require less fuel. Land is cheap, and each household can have its garden, cow and pig pens,

7. There is a home demand for the goods, the larger country stores keep supplies of yarn for sale as regularly as they do sheeting.

8. By purchasing seed obtton from the planters and ginning it at the mill the cotton is in a better condition for working than after it has been compressed into bales, and the expense of packing the cotton, bagging, ties and handling of the United States, who have, by the result would be saved; as well as the expenses of running it through the picker. The wastage cotton undergoes in different ways has been estimated from one-tenth to one-eighth of the bale.

Could the entire crop of cotton be converted into yarns at the South and shipped abroad in into yarns at the South and shapes annually that form it would add \$150,000,000 annually to the wealth of this portion of the United to the wealth of this portion of the United bold, bad and designing men, overawed, by bold, bad and designing men, overawed, by chinery to working up the yarns instead of the raw cotton. If but one quarter of the crop could be thus converted it would be a great blessing to this country, and enable numbers of women and children who are now dependent The barbarous acts of a minority of the on others to support themselves.

GREENWOOD AND AUGUSTA RAILBROAD .- A meeting of the corporators and others interested in this enterprise was held in Augusta on Tuesday, 3rd inst. Twenty-eight hundred humanity of those who were regarded as the shares were represented.

It was stated that fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars-the minimum amount re-quired by the charter-had been subscribed, and that an organization now would be legal. On motion of General M. C. Butler, those present who desired to subscribe were invited to do so, when about one hundred, and twentyfive additional shares were taken, the full value of each share being twenty dollars.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a president and a board of directors for the company, with the following result:

President-Major George T. Jackson, Directors from Georgia-Hon. Chas. Estes, Hon. John P. King, Mr. John M. Clark and

Mr. R. H. May. From South Carolina-General P. H. Brad-ley, General M. C. Butler, Messrs. M. K. Blake, W. K. Bradley, James A. Talbot and M. S. Parks.

General Bradley made a statement of the progress of and expenses attending a prelimi-nary survey of the line, which he had been authorized to have done, and asked that the meeting take some action in regard to the same.

General Butler moved that General Bradley

- A drunkard, on being told that the earth

globe, and whose production presses heavily upon the very balance wheels of the commer-cial exchanges of the world, has here its native home and most luxuriant growth. Yet the face of the emigrant is turned away from our admit the superiority of our factory hands (whites) and the ease with which they are con-trolled. The average wages paid at the Saluda back from us, as if the seals of pestilence were broken, and vials emptied out upon this beautiful land of ours. Hence, nearly three-fourths of our vast territorial area, embracing not less thian thirty-six thousand square miles, lie fal-

low to day. This disastrons result is largely, due to the fell spirit of political intolerance, which has been manifested during the past five years, by the former governing class in South Carolina, who still, in great part, represent the educated intelligence and landed property of the State. That intolerance, which was at first success-fully directed to destroy the financial credit of the State Government, both at home and abroad, also proscribed every native and adopof the recent national campaign, furnished a most memorable proof of their firm determination that only those who are known to reflect and maintain those political sentiments shall rule in this republic of ours.

Individual proscription and habitual denunciation of the government, both State and Fedtheir numbers and daring, the law-abiding majority, and scourged and slew many of their fellow-citizens because of their political opin-

minor party in the State continued, with varying intensity for a long and dark period of more than three years. The government of the Stafe having made ineffectual attempts to check them, both by earnest appeals to the reason and political leaders and exponents of the desperate men engaged in them, and by its available constabulary force, finally appealed to the na-tional authority for protection to American citizens from lawless violence within the limits of the State.

That appeal, after long delay incident to procuring the necessary legislation by the Con-gress of the United States, was effectually responded to, through the Federal courts, sustained by the military arm of the Government. As the result of that intervention, for which

our most profound gratitude is due to the Government of the United States, many hundreds of the persons engaged in those lawless undertakings, so abhorrent to our free institutions and to the civilization of the age, have been arrested and imprisoned, under sentence, while many more charged with having been engaged in them have, through a sense of fear or guilt, fied beyond the borders of our State.

Turning away from the recollection of those scenes which were so utterly revolting to all true lovers of liberty, I am happy to announce that peace and good order now prevail everywhere within the State, which seem to be accompanied by a returning sense of justice, and ruling classes, which furnish a better guarantee compeers in the service rendered by him to the General Butter moved that General Butter for their continuance than the mere temporary for the second or bayonet can ever give met a cow, among a free people. — A pair of horses ran away near Dubuque the other day, dragging the lines on the road. After going a short distance they met a cow, and were stopped by the lines becoming en-

among a free people. The grand juries of several counties in the

men whose skilled industry and exhaustless

energies have builded mighty citles in the remote wilderness will level our forests and redisastrous war with the enduring monuments of their peaceful and civilizing arts. The magnificent and unfalling water power of our State which is now running to waste, will then be rapidly utilized, to put in motion thousands of busy spindles and looms, in full view of the fields that are whitened by the plant that supplies the material for the fabric they weave The hardy yeomanry of Europer who, seek

abroad the liberty and prosperity denied them at home—will also be woed to our shores, and will swell the volume of our industrial weath. I would also appeal to those people of the State, who were formerly the ruling class, to cultivate and cherish a loyal and devoted sentiment to the great Government, of which we form a part, and to revere aud worship the flag which it represents-a Government whose mighty arm is ready to be uplifted in your defense, at home and abroad, on land and sea-a flag which can no longer call the ensign of a power hostile to you. The illustrious soldier who is now the Chief Magistrate of our great Republic, and whose maguanimity in peace should make the brave men; who opposed him feel that he deserved to triumph in war, desires to see all citizens of our State dwell together in harmony—in obedience to just laws of their

own enactment-and he stands prepared to foster by generous encouragement a loyal sentiment of devotion to our country, wherever it may make itself manifest.

To those of my fellow-citizens with whom I am affiliated in political sentiment, and who were pleased to designate me as the candidate of their choice, and to accord me their suffrages in the recent election, I desire to say that in all matters of public policy, so far as any effort of

respect.

I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to communicate with you as to the reforms and amendments in our system of State, which I think are contemplated by the spirit and intention of this platform, by which I hope we will be governed. To those who deemed it proper to assail me

during the canvass with unparallelled acerbity, I would say, in kindly spirit, that the obloquy of their assaults has been met and answered at the ballot box, and I do not desire to revive the recollection of their defeat, save by proving in that while he felt very grateful, personally, for

I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate for me to refer, on an occasion like the relations remained unchanged, and that his present, to an event which, following rapidly the official announcement of the election of the Republican candidates in the State and Nation, has thrown a cloud upon even that splendid triumph. I allude to the death of the Hon. members thereof, in relation to the senatorial

Horace Greeley, which occurred on the evening of the 29th ultimo, and which may be considered as a national calamity. History is but the record of the lives and

deeds of the few men who have been either the benefactors or the scourges of their race. This by a broader spirit of toleration in the hitherto man was in his sphere illustrious above all his

upper part of the State, which were the chief than any of his contemporaries to mould the tangled in the cow's horns. The cow sat down scenes of the armed violence aimed at the ves-ted rights of American citizens, have recently cration, and to establish and vindicate the ben-ered his property.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR .-The North Carolina Legislature has at last elected the Hon. A. S. Merrimon to the United States Senate for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1873, to succeed John Pool, the present Radical incumbent. He is a gentleman of fine abilities; and while not a strict party man is a Conservative in feeling, and will disappoint those Republicans who contributed so largely to his election. A dispatch from Ra-

leigh to the Wilmington Journal says: Judge Mcrrimon assured me in person, in a conversation with him a few moments since, my public conduct that their reproaches were undeserved. the confidence and respect his political oppo-nents had manifested for him in the vote they had given him, his political status and party political integrity was in no wise compromised. He assured me that he had had no communication, whatever, direct or indirect, in person or through others, with the Radical party or any contest, that could affect his party relations; that if he considered that his election compromised his political principles, he would not ac-cept the position. When the members of the Republican party voted for him, they did so knowing his past record and that he was still a Conservative.

- A pair of horses ran away near Dubuque ly as the English language itself, he did more and were stopped by the lines becoming en-