THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

In discharging the duty of addressing the General Assembly, imposed on me by the constitution, it seems eminently appropriate that I should begin by con gnitulating its members upon the anspi-cious circumstances under which they emble.

reassemple. The past year has been a memorable one. Twelve months ago we witnessed a condition of things which threatened the existence of republican institutions unexistence of republican institutions un-der our ancient system of constitutional government. The whole country was convulsed by a national political contest, which assumed such portentous shape that every patrict dreaded, as its fearful result, civil war. Amid the throes and the perils of this convulsion, the gov-The perils of this convulsion, the gov-manine to f which you constitute a part was placed in power by the people of the Sinte. Encompassed by dangers as novel as they were starting, we looked in vain to history for the light to guide us which experience alone can give. The repre-sontatives of the people, chosen as their rulers, were called on to fulfill as high duties and to assume as grave responsi-bilities as have ever been imposed on bulities as have ever been imposed on men. No human wisdom could have brought us safely through the danger brought us sately through the dallef that beest us on all sides, and we should reverently give thanks to Him who alone has wrought this great deliverance. Our State is rehabilitated; peace prevails throughout her borders; the laws are impartially enforced and fully respected; good will between all classes is rapidly obliterating the animosities of the past; health blesses our people, and the labors of our husbandmen have been crowned with abundant harvests. We surely have with abundant harvests. We suffy like cause for profound gratitude for the blessings which have been so lavishly bestowed on us; but while it becomes us to acknowledge these gratefully, we should bear in mind that their continuance depends on the condition of our proving worthy of them. The first step in this direction is for us to observe, in perfect good faith, the pledges made dur-ing the canvass which resulted in our ing the canvass which resulted in our success. Upon this point, I feel well as-sured that the conservative and thought-ful people of the State are thorough-ly united, and that their representatives will be found in full accord with them. With impartial justice in the administra-tion of the laws, with the recognition of the perfect equality of all citizens under these laws, with the assurance of pro-tection to all in their rights of person and property, and with just, liberal and wholesome legislation, we may look, with assured confidence, to an era of pence assured confidence, to an era of peace and prosperity in our State. This con-summation, so ardently desired by every patriot, is to be brought about mainly by the labors of the General Assembly and I rely confidently on the wisdo the discretion and the patriotism which will direct and shape the ensuing legis-lation. Grave questions of public pol-icy, upon which will depend, in a large measure, the fature destiny of the State, will demand your attention, and will receive, I am sure, your most earnest con-

sideration. First in importance is the financial The in importance is the international condition of the State, for until this is satisfactorily settled all hopes of return-ing prosperity will prove delusive. The credit of the State must be re-stored to, and maintained at, its ancient

high character, before we can make good our promises of reform, or can expect her to take the proud position she once held, and to which it should be our highest duty and our noblest ambition to restore her. This object can, I feel convinced, be accomplished by this General Assembly without imposing upon our impoverished people an onerous burthen. As a commission was appoint-ed by the Legisleture at its last session to consider this subject, it would be pre-premature, if not indelicate, in me to make any snasife recommendations in make any specific recommendations in advance of their report, and I venture now only to express the hope that under no circumstances will repudiation, direct or indirect, be countenanced. Repudiation would bring inevitable disaster and would entail indelible disaster and public debt can surely be so adjusted that, while the welfare of the State is carefully guarded, the rights of oreditors shall not be violated or impaired. The very fact that a State can exercise powers in questions of this nature against which no remedy exists, should make its Legislature doubly careful of the interests of creditors whose sole protection is in the honor of their debtors. An ardent de-sire to see the credit of the State maintained and her faith untarnished is my sole reason for presenting these views; and with the hope that they will meet the approval of the Legislature and of the patriotic people of the State, I leave the people peop this vital matter to you, who are the proper custodians of the welfare and the honor of this commonwealth. In conhonor of this commonwealth. In con-nection with the public debt, I venture to make a suggestion for your considera s some provision is made to meet the obligations of the State when they fall due, we shall be subjected to great embarrassment, and perhaps loss, as the State will be forced to issue new bonds in order to take up the outstand-ing ones. This system of borrowing to pay our debts will hamper our people and may impair the credit of our State. There are grave objections to a sinking fund, the strongest of which is, that it may be diverted, under emergencies, from its legitimate purpose. To guard against this contingency, and at the same time to provide for the gradual payment of the public debt, I advise that a special annual tax of one-half mill be levied, the proceeds of which shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the State, who shall be directed to buy in the bonds of the State annually to the extent of the fund so raised. It will be readily seen how profitable to the State such a plan would be while the bonds are be low par. The proceeds of such a tax as has been indicated could at the present time retire bonds to the amount of \$100,-000, realizing to the State a profit of twenty-five or thirty per cent. The pubtwenty-five or thirty per cent. The pub-lic debt could be gradually but surely reduced, while the burthen of paying it in this manner would fall lightly on the taxbayers. I merely suggest such a system, leaving its practicability and its details to the wisdom an General Assembly. wisdom and experience of the General Assembly. Another subject of vital consequence to our material prosperity, to which I beg to call your attention, is that of the free schools. The Superintendent of Education, in his annual report, gives that all who have so paid taxes shall be that all who have so paid taxes shall be Green.

not only the result of his labors during the past year, but makes suggestions worthy of your grave consideration. the Owing to circumstances with which you are familiar, the facilities for the educa what we desired and expected them to be. We must not forget that among the pledges of reform made by us there is none to which we are more solemnly committed than that of placing within the reach of all classes the means of education. I earnestly invoke your favora-ble action on this sublect, and I trust ble action on this subject, and trust that you will be able to mature some system which, while benefitting the scholars, will secure prompt payment to the teachers. Many of these latter, after Many the teachers. Juny of these inter, inter discharging their duties faithfully, now hold claims against the State, which should at once be paid. I recommend the ratification of the constitutional the ratification of the constitutional amendment regarding the tax to support free schools, adopted by the voters at the last election. From the funds which will thus be provided, together with those arising from the poll tax, our schools can be put on a footing of use-fulness.

fulness The late professors of the Univerity were not paid in full when that institution was closed, and I suggest that provision be made to pay the claims held by them. My attention has been called to the fact that there are also portions of the sala-ries of Professors Reynolds, Rivers and the late Dr. LaBorde, of the old faculty, still unpaid, and it appears to me emi-nently proper that whatever amounts may be due to these gentlemen, or their representatives, should be paid. These claims can be examined by a committee appointed by the Legislature, and a re-port embracing the facts can be submit-ted to that body for its final action. The daughters of Professor LaBorde request me to transmit to the General Assembly The late professors of the Univerity were me to transmit to the General Asse mbly a memorial on this subject, and I take great pleasure in doing so, commending your favorable consideration. it to

The action of the General Assembly a the last session contemplated the 10 opening of the university as a school for the white youth of the State, and the establishment of a similar institution for Eck. This plan strikes me as wise and well-considered, and I recommend and well-considered, and I recommend that such measures be taken at the pres-ent session as may be necessary for its successful inauguration. It will, of course, be impossible to put these uni-versities or colleges in complete working order at once, but such legislation to that end can now be had as will lay a secure foundation for them. They can credually be built up until they are able gradually be built up until they are able to effer to the youth of the State every educational advantage to be found else-where. In no mode can the funds contributed by the people of the State be more judiciously, more wheely or more profitably expended than by giving to their children cheap and ample means of acquiring knowledge. Ignorance is the faithful parent of

crime, and if we hope to suppress the latter we must first eradicate the former. The reports of the officers of the penal and charitable institutions will give you all necessary information as to the condition and wants of these institutions Though they have been managed well during the past year, under the circumstances surrounding them, and at a ma-terial reduction in expense, many changes are necessary to bring them up to the proper standard. Improvements in them are called for and are justified even in an economical point of view, for if these institutions are put upon a proper footing they can be made self proper looting they can be made seri-supporting to a great extent, if not in full. This is more particularly the case with the penitentiary, and it is very de-sirable that the convict labor should be utilized, instead of being, as it now is, a burdless of the barger mergin of the burthen on the honest people of the State. The superintendent has recently visited many of the penal institutions in the country, and he has thus acquired much valuable information, which has been laid before the directors. I suggest that there should be five instead of three directors of the penitentiary, to be elected by the Legislature. In my opinion, the same mode should be adopted as to the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, and I respectfully recommend the change proposed in the manner of filling these responsible positions, as I think that whenever officers of State institutions are to be chosen the selection of them should be in the hands of the General Assembly and not of the Execa-

The reports of the various officers of the State government will give full in-formation as to all matters pertaining to the different departments, and these re-perts will receive, as they merit, your careful consideration I am sure. The

entitled to credit for such payments. Action of this sort would show that we prefer to be governed in matters of this character by the rules of equity rather than by the technicalities of the law.

Among the reforms which I regard as important is the abrogation of the sys-tem, which has obtained here to a certem, which has obtained here to a cer-tain extent, of special legislation. Great abuses occasionally spring from this mode of legislation, and it adds mate-rially to the legislative expenses. Most of the States have experienced the ill effects of it, and in many of them it is prohibited by constitutional engements. prohibited by constitutional enactments. All legislation should be, as far as possi-ble, general in its character, placing all persons and all interests on an equal footing

A communication has been addressed to me by Meesrs. Calvo & Patton, in reference to the public printing, which is herewith transmitted for your con-sideration. The request made by these gentlemen seems a very reasonable one, and I hope that you may find it expedi-ont to creat it. ent to grant it. Associate Justico Wright, of the Su-

preme bench, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first of December next, and I have accepted it. A vacancy has occurred also among the Circuit Judges, by the resignation of L. C. Northrop, Judge of the Saventh Cir-cuit. cuit

The various committees appointed by the General Assembly during its last session, while discharging their respon-sible and arduous duties, found that no appropriation had been made to defray heir expenses, and I took the responsi bility of advancing to them, from my contingent fund, such sums as were necessary to enable them to prosecute their labors. This outlay will explain why the amount charged against this fund in the Comptroller General's report is so large. To avoid the recurrence of is so large. To avoid the recurrence of such a condition of things, I advise that there should hereafter be two contingent funds-one a State fund, to meet any demands for which no specific appropriation has been made, but which have een authorized by the Legislature; and the other the contingent fund proper of the Governor. Should this suggestion be adopted, \$5,000 would be amply suf-

ficient for the latter. Permit for the latter. Permit me, gentlemen of the General Assembly, in closing this communica-tion, to express the heartfelt hope that your deliberations may be marked by harmony and wisdom; that your acts may redound to your own honor and to the lasting welfare of our State, and that you may live to see her crowned with all the blessings which can be bestowed by ment it was deemed advisable, was the blessings which can be bestowed by a merciful God on a free, enlightened, prosperous and happy commonwealth. WADE HAMPTON, GOVERDOR.

South Carolina Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., Lieutenant Governor Simpson in the chair. The The roll was called and a quorum found to

be present. The journal of yesterday's session was read, until a motion was made that the further reading be dispensed with, which was adopted.

Mr. Taft submitted the presentment of the grand jury of Charleston County,

which was appropriately referred. Mr. Kinsler presented the petition of E. C. Laborde and others in reference to adjourned. claim for salary due to the late Professor LaBorde, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Meetze presented memorial of the Baring Bros., London, in reference to fire loan bonds. Referred. Mr. Walker submitted report of the

commission appointed to investigate the past indebtedness of Chester County. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Coker submitted presentment of the grand jury of Darlington, and also resolutions of citizens of Society Hill, in relation to the escape of certain prisoners from the penitentiary sentenced from from the penitentiary sentenced from Darlington County. Referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary. Mr. Meetze gave notice of a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to charter the Columbia and tears the School" and

the Columbia and Augusta Railroad," and also to amend an act to charter the Char-

lotte and South Carolina Railroad. Mr. Witherspoon gave notice of a bill to amend an act to provide for the ap-pointment of an inspector of phosphates. Mr. Meetze moved that all matters contained on the calendar, except the

concurrent resolution to go into an elec-tion for Circuit Judge, be recommitted to the appropriate committees. Adopted. The ncurrent resolution to elect a Judge of the Seventh Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Swails. Contingent Accounts-L. D. Wither-

spoon vice F. A. Clinton. County Officers and Offices-R. G. Howard vice J. D. Warley. Penitentiary-R. P. Todd vice H. C.

Pententiaty-R. F. Todd vice R. C. Corwin. Legislative Library-W. C. Coker vice J. D. Warley. The above nominations were placed before the Senate, the roll was called, and resulted as follows: Ayes, 25; nays, 0. Mr. Crittenden then made the follow-ion nominations for members of comparison

ing nominations for members of com mittees, to supply recent vacancies, to wit:

Agriculture--J. H. Kinsler uice S. E. Gaillard. require the Aermen of Charleston to make the apptionment of Aldermen to

Claims-C. S. McCall vice H. J. Maxwell.

which the seral wards of the city are entitled; reache first time and referred to a special camittee of the Charleston Charitable Institutions-W. C. Coker vice S. E. Gaillard. delegation.

Engrossed Bills-C. S. McCall vice S. E. Gaillard.

E. Gaillard. Judiciary—I. D. Witherspoon vice S. A. Swails; W. A. Walker vice H. A. Meetze, elected chairman. Finance—J. R. Cochran vice B. F.

Whittemore; W. C. Coker vice S. E. Gaillard.

tain matters repeting the connection of the tracks of he South Carolina and Charlotte, Colubia and Augusta Rail-roads; adoptecalso, a joint resolution to amend the catitution relative to the Military-J. H. Kinsler vice W. B. Nash; W. A. Walker vice J. D. Warley. Printing-J. C. Maxwell vice J. D. Printing-J. C. Maxwell vice J.

Warley. Privileges and Elections—R. E. Bowen vice S. A. Swails; Bruce H. Williams vice T. B. Jeter. Railroads-R. P. Todd vice G. Cannon

elected chairman; W. A. Walker vice W. E. Johnson; W. C. Coker vice B. F. Whittemore.

tion of citizensof the town of Chester Contingent Accounts-W. C. Coker vice S. Green; C. S. McCall vice I. D. Wither-spoor, elected chairman. for an amendmit of their charter; also, the report of the commission appointed to investigate ta indebtedness of Ches-

The roll was called, and the election resulted as fotlows: Ayes, 26; nays, 0. ter County. Mr. Allen subitted the memorial of the people of Egefield in relation to freights on railrols. Mr. Humbert, f Laurens, submitted Mr. Cannon moved to go into an elec-tion for President pro tem., and nomi-nated Hon. T. B. Jeter, of Union, who was chosen by a unanimous vote. Mr. Jeter appeared at the dosk and was sworn the presentment of the grand jury of that county. into office.

Mr. Cannon also moved to go into one citizens of the ton of Lexington prayelection for clerk of the Sonate, and ing an act of inceporation; also, notice nominated Col. T. Stobo Farrow, of Spartanburg, who was also elected unanizously. Col. Farrow took the of a bill for that prose; also, a resolu-tion that when th House adjourn, it be to meet on Fridayat 12 M; adopted. oath and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. ing delinquent t lands for the last

A concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives authorizing and requesting the Comptroller General Mr. Haskell prented the claim of A. Palmer; also, gre notive of a bill to ligitimize certai children of W. R. Taylor. Mr. Curtis asid and obtained leave

to withdraw from the files of the House the claims of C. - Carroll. agreed to. Mr. Hutchisozubmitted the report of he County Comissioners of York Mr. Cochran offered the following conwhereas, at the special session of the the

General Assembly, an act was passed en-titled "An act to further reduce and regulate the number of officers, attached and laborers of the General Assembly and to regulate the manner of appropriating the same," and whereas some doubt exists as to the true intent and meaning

question as to whether or not officers and attachees shall be elected during the present session be referred to the Judi

conveyances without the endorsement of State officers upon boards of commission and public committes; also, unfavorably on a bill to amend section 473, chapter

on motion of Mr. Sheppard, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Hon. L. C. Northrop, was then taken up. Mr. Cannon moved to lay the resolution recommending an increase of the salary ment of the grand jury of Aisen County, recommending an increase of the salary of County Treasurers; also, gave notice of a bill to fix the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly; also, introduced a resolution that whereas Thomas Keitt, a member from

Railroads-G. Cannon vice S. A. B and the erman Volunteers of the instid of Kellog and Lttersin vot and Chover with Hampton Lion, and the German Hussars; read thirst time.

> Mr. Simont submitted a petition of the Sulphuriacid and Super-phosphate Company forn amendment of their charter; also, resolution referring it to the Attorney (neral to inquire into cer-

> office and terre of the judges of the Supreme and lircuit Courts; read the

first time; als a joint resolution to

authorize the syment to the widow of the late Chief stice Moses of all money

due to him as ly lecturer in the Univer-

Mr. J. J. Hephill submitted the peti-

Mr. Muller subitted the petition of

Mr. Dibble intiduced a bill concern

fiscal year: read te first time.

sity: read the fst time.

Charter for aburch for seamen. Mr. Rutlee gave notice of a bill to tion Commisoners and their clerks. Mr. McKei gave notice of a bill to their formeryners. Mr. Buistave notice of a bill to their formeryners.

onj

anend chapr 116, revised statutes; also, gave nose of a bill to amend the charter of Mnolia Cemetery Company, of Charlestoralso, introduced a bill to After some deb drew his challen dent's vote. Saulsbury submitt recommit the Louisia committee, with instru

timony on various points. Arguing upon the Vice Presideright to vote, Mr. Beck, of Kentu

said it was not necessary that the V President should have voted to-day all. He thought he was rather hasty giving the vote, and that being so, all this discussion was out of order. The amendment did not receive a majority of the votes, and, therefore, was lost. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, said the

action of the Senate some twenty-five or thirty years ago was taken without thirty years ago was taken without thought and without time for examination. He had no doubt in his own mind that the President of the Senate h power to act in the organization of the Senate. He is not one of the representatives of a sovereign State in the Senate, and when the time comes, he (Mr. Ea-ton) would be glad to argue this matter. He would go further and say if any man should get a sent in the Sonate by the action of the Vice President, if he (Ea-ton) lived, in 1879 he would ask that the chair filled by such person be declared vacant. In his opinion, such vote on the part of the Vice President would be a

violation of the constitution of the United States.

After Thurman had withdrawn his challenge to the Vice President's vote, the Vice President said he had carefully considered the question as to his right to vote in cases where the vote of the so the was equally divided, and he had no doubt of his right. After what had iallen from the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton) he would take occasion to say that, as at present advised, he would exercise that right in his discre-

tion. Mr. Saulsbury submitted a substitute for the resolution of the comtute for the resolution of the com-mittee, reciting at length various charges made by Judge Spofford against the re-turning officers in Louisiana, the legal-ity of the Legislature which elected Mr. Kellogg, and that Mr. Kellogg himself, when Governor, joined in the illegalacts with such returning officers, and, there-fore, providing for the recommitted of the whole question to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instrucand Elections, with instruc-Privileges and Elections, with instruc-tions to said committee to take testimony inregard to the charges. Mr. Saulsbury spoke at length in favor of his substi-ture, and Mr. Wadleigh against it.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in support of the substitute, it is considered, made the best speech of the session. Alluding to Spofford, in brief, Mr. Hill appealed to every Senator on the floor to sink the partisan for a moment and not deny the right to this contestant to take testimony, which no court on earth would refase him. Mr. Kellogg came here now to claim the price of his fraud. He came here to ask that this Senate would give effect to that fraud. A committee had been appointed to examine all such cases, and this committee said we have taken returning

Mr. Wadleigh said the Field Committee last winter took testimony ton this

testimony in regard to the electoral vote. That was closed, and, so far as he was concerned, it should be closed forever.

CONGRESSIONA PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, NGEMBER 28.-Imme-diately after the realing of the journal, Mr. Wadleigh, of Ner Hampshire, chair-man of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, moved to proceed to the con-sideration of the reolution reported by that committee for the admission of Kellogg as Senator fom Louisians.

Thurman, of Ohio objected, and read board, as Judge Spofford the eighth rule, which provides that no bill, report of a conmittee or other subject upon the calendar shall be proceeded with in the morning hour, unless by Mr. 11ill-Did anybody ev. unanimous consent.

A lengthy discussion in regard to the rules ensued, participated in by Messrs. Edmunds, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, and others. Finally, the Vice President said: "How do you know it ad decided the subject was a question of curred? Were you down highest privilege, and could be consid-ered in the morning hour, notwithstanding the objection. Thurman appealed from the decision of the Vice President, and the yeas and nays being called, the decision was sue-tained, by yeas 29, nays 28-Patterson voting with the Democrats in the nega-tion of the Vice President, and the yeas and nays being called, the decision was sue-nawed laughter.] Continuing his narks, he said: "Senators should no: as judges to decide the rights betw tive and Conover voting with the Repubcans in the affirmative. Davis, of Illi-noies, did not vote when his name was called. The question then being, "Will the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Kellogg entitled to his sent as Senator From Lonisiana?" the yoth resoluted in this body? Would Senators se-tion for the sent as senator Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee Kellogg entitled to his sent as Senator from Louisiana?" the vote resulted in yeas 29, nays 29. The Vice President yeas 20, mays 20. The vice Treatter voted in the affirmative, and the resolu-tion was taken up. Conover voted with the Republicans in the affirmative; Pat-was the committee at first that it would was the taken testimony that the chairterson and Davis, of Illinois, with the Democrats in the negative.

so much testimony about re-boards that we will take no more. very point. Mr. Hill said the Field Committee took

concerned, it should be closed forever. Mr. McDonald inquired of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Wadleigh) if he did not know that the member of a Louisiana returning a thread moned before the House and moned before the commity Mr. McMillar said they v by the Field Committee. by the Field Committee. Mr. Hill respined again upon any Senator to put his iny testimonyalready taken logg's complicity with the

prove.

Mr. McMillan-It would be

hear a judge tell a party asking present testimony. "Why, ya prove that, even if I gave you sion." Addressing Mr. McMill raid. "When do you know is a

printing to the Committee on Printing; so much as relate to the memorial of Misses LaBorde wareferred to the Committee on Claims. On motion of M Palmer, of Richland, a bill to confirm the sale of certain property for taxes ue the city of Colum-bia, and for other urposes, a bill to authorize the collecon of certain taxes and a bill for the iduction and funding of the debts of theity of Columbia, to provide for the pyment and security thereof, and the raising of revenue

Mr. Conner gave notice of a bill to mend section 1 of an act to amend sections 55 and 56, chapter 120, revised stat-

the County Comissioners of York County for the mr ending October 31, 1877. The Governor' message was then received and read. On motion of h. Sheppard, so much of the Governor message as relates to the public finance and to the contingent fund was referreito the Committee of Ways and Means so much as relates to of the act; be it, therefore, Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the schools and educion, to the Committee on Education; so much as relates to charitable and peal institutions, to the Committees on Peitentiary and Lunatic Asylum; so nuclas relates to public

ciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, and that they report as soon as practicable.

Mr. Aldrich, from the Judiciary Com-mittee, reported unfavorably on a bill to declare valid the recording of certain necessary to meethe annual expenses of said city and is application to the county Auditors, for the reason that there was an act in existence which pro-vided for the same purpose; also unfavor-ably on a bill to prohibit the service of same, were recommitted. The House then djourned till Friday, at 12 M.

24, title 15, 2d part of the code. The above bills were rejected. Mr. Dibble, from the joint investigating committee on public frauds and the election of J. J. Patterson to the United States Senate, submitted a report, which,

Mr. Hood gave notice of a bill to amend an act to provide for the appoint-ment of an inspector of phosphates. Mr. Sawyer submitted the present-ment of the grand inre of the present-

On motion of Mr. Meetze, the Senate HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 M, and the pro-ceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. E. J. Meynardie, D. D. The reading of the journal was disensed with.

been made in the march of retrenchment and reform.

The taxes levied at your last session have been very generally paid, though payment fell due at a time not only un-usual, but unpropitious. In view of this fact, and the additional one that in many cases the proceeds of the crops had been expended before the call for taxes was issued, I recommend that you ex-tend such measures of relief to delinquent tax payers as in your discretion may seem proper. Besides these tax payers, (whose poverty has prevented payment of the taxes of the last fiscal year,) there are many in the State who are in arrears for several years past. In many instances, the lands of these parties have been forfeited and they are thus deprived of their only means of livelihood. If you could adopt such livelihood. If you could adopt such measures as would secure the payment of last year's taxes in the cases of these unfortunate citizens, relieving them of past indebtedness on account of taxes and restoring the forfeited lands, it would be an act not only of humanity, but, I think, of wisdom. A new spirit of hope would be infused into our peo-ple and they would devote themselves to the task of repairing their shattered for-tunes with renewed zeal and energy. In doing this, they would necessarily in-crease the wealth of the State and procrease the wealth of the State and pro-mote its prosperity. Some of our citi-zens have paid taxes to officials who claimed authority to collect under the late administration, and, though that claim was illegal, many of our colored population, through ignorance and credulity, have been made the victims of

on the table, which motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Cochran, the concurthe special rent resolution was made

order for Friday next, at 1 o'clock. Mr. Jeter offered a resolution that whereas Thomas Keitt, a member from whereas Thomas Keitt, a member from Newberry, is absent, and it is alleged that Mr. Cochran submitted the report of the special joint investigating commit-tee, appointed at the extra session, to investigate accounting the second second second second second the special joint investigating commit-tee be instructed to inquire into the facts. investigate concerning any improper or illegal use of the public funds or credit of the State, and investigate the election of Senator Patterson in 1872, and certain other matters. The report was ordered

to be printed. The Senate then took a recess until The Senate then took a recess until 1 o'clock P. M., at which time the Pri-vate Secretary of the Governor, Wade H. Manning, Esq., was announced, and presented the annual message of his Excellency the Governor. The message was read, and on motion of Mr. Gary. and on motion of Mr. Gary, was read. the various recommendations of the Go ernor were referred to the appropriate committees, together with the accom-

panying papers. Mr. Crittenden suggested the following changes of the chairmon of the several committees of the Senate, in consequent of recent vacancies, to wit: Claims-G. Cannon vice S. Green.

Education-J. H. Kinsler vice H. J. Maxwell

Judiciary-H. A. Meetze aice B. B. Whittemore

Incorporations -R. E. Bowen vice H.

C. Corwin. Finance-M. W. Gary cice W. B. Nash. Mines and Mining-P. J. Counts vice H. J. Maxwell.

Privileges and Elections-T. B. Jeter for B. F. Whittemore. vice B. F.

Public Buildings-A. P. Butter rice S.

Mr. J. J. Hemphill moved to amend by substituting the Committee on Privi-

loges and Elections. The resolution was so amended and adopted.

Mr. Orr submitted the petition of Thomas and Elizabeth Reed, and a bill to change the name of Dorwin Leon Dorly to Dorwin Leon Reed, and confer on him the rights of legitimacy. The bill was read the first time. Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to

regulate the manner of hiring out con-

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Barnwell, which was read the first time; also, gave notice of a bill to make the obtaining of goods by fraud and deceit criminal; also, submit-ted the pctition of citizens of Barnwell County praying the re-establishment of the election precinct of George's Creek; also, introduced a bill to provide artifi-

who lost their limbs in the late war; read the first time; also, submitted the claim of J. D. Brown as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

Mr. Robertson gave notice of a bill to make the accounts of jurors and wit-nesses preferred claims and to make them receivable for taxes.

Thurman then moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after "re-solved" and insert "M. C. Butler."

Edmunds said he did not want time wasted, and suggested that a vote be taken on the admission of Kellogg Friday next at 1 o'clock, and on the admis-sion of Butler Saturday next, at 1 o'clock. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

After it was decided to take up Kellogg's case, a lengthy debate sprung up between the members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections as to the status of the case of Mr. Eustis. The Republican members claimed that the Eustis case would have been reported the loss of the Huron. this morning but for last night's continnous sossion.

The vote on Thurman's amendment Mr. Melohers introduced a bill to in-corporate the Memorial Association of to the report of the Committee on Privi-the German Artillery Companies A and leges and Elections to substitute Butler merous around the capitol.

[Laughter.] Mr. McMillau-I was there for :

time. Mr. Hill-Well, I did not know marks, he said. "Senators should not as judges to decide the rights betw parties and say they would not let th take proof. Mr. Kellogg did not p tend to have a Legislature except by t action of that returning board. He a

mitted that three of the members of th that the Governor of a State might co. lude with a fawning board to ele self to the Senate? Would th have to take testimony that the chairman applied to the Senate and got authority to do so, and when the con

got the parties to join issue, it refused to take testimony." Finally an adjournment was ob/ained

-Patterson, Conover and Davis voting ith the Democrats. Without action the with the Democrats. Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, November 28. - The treasury sells \$1,000,000 in gold Satarday. General Ord is expected here Friday

for consultation over border troubles. Senator Sargent was in his seat to-day, after a few days' absence in onsequence of the suicide of his sister.

There will be a court of inquiry over

The several departments were closed at noon for thanksgiving.