

The President's Message.

We printed, yesterday, a full synopsis of the President's message. The recommendations are generally judicious, and show a more comprehensive view than usual of the public interests and requirements. At the same time, it falls short of our just expectations in many particulars. It is matter of congratulation, which the President appropriately notices, that the vexed question of our relations with Great Britain has been satisfactorily settled, and that no cloud rests upon them, as also that the result of the San Juan arbitration has left us without any dispute as to boundaries. We are at peace with all the world, and have a good and cordial understanding with the governments of Europe. In reference to Cuba, he makes no recommendations, and indicates no policy to be pursued towards it. Not a word is said about Mexico. The suggestion that we maintain four American youths as part of the diplomatic family of the ministers resident at each of the courts of China and Japan, is a good one. The President echoes the public sentiment in advising that currency be brought to par with gold; but is far from reflecting it in his policy that no more reduction of taxation be attempted at present by any legislation whatever. He is again far out of the path of judicious and wise recommendation in urging upon Congress to secure funds to all the telegraph lines now in operation, and making that service a part of the general postal service. This would be a long stride towards Government control of the great business interests of the country. Such dictation might suit Russia or Austria, but would chafe to an insufferable degree the spirit of any free people. We have enough of despotism already indolently hiding itself under the forms of republican government. The adoption of this measure would be the virtual relinquishment of both form and spirit.

The President refers favorably to a proposed route to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic at Charleston and Savannah by way of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers; also, for the proposed extension of the Kanawha and James River Canal. This is the only passage of the message which seems to look with any concern or regard towards the South. The President makes a cold reference to the Ku Klux. He is hopeful that the time is near when their outrages will cease, and with them the necessity of prosecution of those guilty of them. This is adding insult to injury. Perhaps, though, we are expected to admire the executive clemency which pardons a gigantic defaulter like paymaster Hodge, and the Cato-like sternness which still coops up our poor Ku Klux prisoners, three fourths of whom are innocent of any serious crime, in company with burglars and forgers. Hodge, though a big rogue, was a good soldier and a very loyal subject. This message, cold, callous, indifferent, ventures not a word on the subject of pacification of the country. The President has no salve for the wounds of war, no balm to offer for the distress of one great wronged section. He disappoints the well-founded hopes of all true lovers of the country, of all who would close up the ugly scars of sectional strife, and obliterate the memories of a bloody civil contest. He could do much to promote the spirit of peace, and to soothe the irritations which yet remain. But he says not a word, and idly throws away a great opportunity to advance his own fame in rendering what would be at once a great and easy service to the whole country.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.—In view of recurring political agitation in France, and the frequent reference made in the cable despatches to the several party divisions in the French Assembly, the following will be useful for reference: First, the extreme "left" or radical wing consists of about seventy members, whose chief exponent is Louis Blanc. Second, the republican left or moderate republicans, about 160 in number, of whom Grevey is a fair type. Third, the left centre, or still more moderate republicans of the conservative school, with about 140 members, under the lead of Chasnov. Fourth, the centre right or Orleanists, about 100 in number, with several titled leaders. Fifth, the right or monarchists, who prefer Henry V or VI. They number about 120. Sixth, the extreme right or ultra-monarchists, numbering about sixty deputies, who are waiting for Henry and his white flag, under the lead of Count de Beauregard. No party has a majority, and therein lies the strength of Thiers.

It has been demonstrated in New York that plate glass windows are ineffectual in stopping runaway oxen.

The Inauguration.

The inauguration exercises came off, according to the programme, at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday. All went smoothly, and every thing was a tolerably cheerful aspect. The music was somewhat dreary, and it seemed as if some of the instruments had caught cold. The parties principally concerned in the pageant were a most lugubrious aspect, and a child about the centre of the ball insisted on letting everybody understand what it knew about crying—otherwise things were serene. Parson Adams offered a fervent prayer, and we said a hearty amen to the petition that the character of the State might be redeemed. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Ranter introduced the Governor, in complimentary language, as the pride of his party, and the hope of all classes and conditions of the people. The Governor spoke at some length. His language and style were superior to his matter, which was mostly of the old staple, and sounded in parts as if it had been plagiarized from Gov. Scott's farewell. He, too, as well as Scott, had a fling at the "governing classes" of a former day, and their suicidal conspiracy against the financial credit of the State, and their intolerance of political opponents, and their instigation of armed bodies to persecute and kill those of political objectionable opinions. He, too, as well as Scott, was profoundly thankful that the United States Government had come to the aid of the imbecile State authorities, and had effectually put down this formidable rebellion. Having stirred these fading embers awhile, and resuscitated, greatly, to the delight of the groundlings, the monster Ku Klux, and killed at a flash, and stamped it over and over again under foot, he turned his view over the State, and found everywhere spreading a prospect of peace, good order, sense of justice, and happy spirit of toleration. Its prosperity he had celebrated at the outset as something remarkable and extraordinary. So, too, Gov. Scott thinks all is couleur de rose with these officials. But "Office sharp it takes, I warn, To see what is not to be seen."

The Governor followed this up with some suggestions to the men of his own race to be more tolerant to their dusky brothers. In the hush of passion and in the stilling of intestine strife, the dawn of a brighter future would be seen. Immigrants and capital would follow the banishment of sectionalism, &c. While he is in the humor of giving advice, and as he has the ear of the colored people, it would be well, and keep the balance even, if he would say a word to them against the execrable habit they have of burning houses, cotton, cotton gins, &c. The Governor promised to stand upon the platform of his party. He regarded it as the authoritative exposition of his official duty. This was the best part of his speech, and for this we commend him heartily. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Moses, the good book was kissed, the band struck up Yankee Doodle, and followed it with Dixie, and the ceremony of inauguration was over.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, December 3, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Webster. Mr. Whittemore presented the following communication, which was received as information:

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2, 1872.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that the United States has recently purchased the tract of land situated in the County of Darlington, and near the town of Florence, known as the "National Cemetery," and used as such by the United States. I am directed by the Quartermaster-General of the Army to make application to the Legislature of South Carolina to cede jurisdiction over said tract of land to the United States, as required by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1867, and by paragraph 16 of Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States. I would, therefore, most respectfully request that you will, at your present session, introduce and adopt the necessary resolutions ceding said jurisdiction. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. W. BRADLEY.

Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army. Mr. Whittemore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the following bills, reported back the same, with the recommendation that they do pass: To amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend sundry sections of the code of procedure relating to the Circuit Courts;" to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a new judicial and election County from portions of the Counties of Barnwell, Edgefield, Lexington and Orangeburg, to be known as Aiken County." Mr. Maxwell, from the special joint committee appointed on the part of the Senate to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect, reported that the committee had performed the duties assigned them, and that the inauguration would

take place in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 P. M., this day.

Mr. Dunn gave notice of a bill to permit Samuel N. Anderson, of Horry County, to adopt Samuel Lawson and make him his legal heir, and to change the name of Samuel Lawson to Samuel N. Anderson.

Mr. Keith gave notice of a bill to renew the charter of Ravenel's Bridge, across Seneca River, in Coconee County; to repeal Sections 5, 6 and 7, of Chapter LXXXIII, of the general statutes.

Mr. Gaillard gave notice of a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of the officers of the incorporated cities and towns in the State."

Mr. Hope gave notice of a bill to give the election of a competent number of Justices of the Peace (now styled Trial Justices) and Constables, as directed in the Constitution of the State, Article IV, Section 21, to the qualified voters of each County.

Mr. Whittemore gave notice of a bill to cede the jurisdiction of a certain tract of land, in the County of Darlington, to the United States; supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Charleston Joint Stock Company, of South Carolina, for the benefit of the State Orphan Asylum;" to authorize County Treasurers to receive jury certificates in payment for County taxes.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of a bill to confer upon sheriffs the collection of tax executions, and to define their duties and liabilities thereon.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Charleston, Georgetown and Conwayboro Railroad Company.

Mr. Cain introduced a bill to authorize Probate Judges to perform all the duties heretofore performed by Commissioners in Equity, as defined on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869.

Mr. Donaldson introduced a resolution that, whereas an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of religious, charitable and educational associations," approved February 28, 1870, provides a simple, effectual and inexpensive mode of incorporating such associations; and whereas Acts of incorporation of such associations by the General Assembly involves a large and useless expenditure for public printing; therefore, be it resolved, that no leave be granted during the present session for the introduction of such bills in the Senate.

Mr. Cardozo introduced a resolution, that all contingent accounts of the Senate be itemized, printed, and laid on the desks of Senators, before the third reading of the same.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a resolution, that the Comptroller-General be requested to inform the Senate by whose orders the "official" advertisement of "An Act to regulate the agencies of insurance companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and "An Act to better protect holders of insurance policies in this State," is published in the various papers of the State. Also, at what rates the said Acts are published and out of what appropriation paid.

Mr. Whittemore introduced the following:

Whereas a large number of blocks of granite and other property of the State of South Carolina have been removed from the State House yard since the close of the last session of the Legislature; and whereas an earnest protest against the removal of said granite was made by the Senate at its last session, and the Attorney-General requested to take action in the matter of removal of the same; and whereas the Attorney-General acceded from his Excellency the Governor an order forbidding any further removal of the said granite; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate to ascertain and report by what authority said granite, the property of the State, has been removed from the State House yard, to whom sold or disposed of, and the consideration therefor, together with all information relating to the sale or disposition thereof. Report to be made on Monday next.

Mr. Whittemore introduced the following resolution:

Whereas it has pleased an All-wise Providence to afflict us, as a nation, in the removal, by death, of Hon. Horace Greeley, a great and good man, whose life has been an epitome of sacrifice and toil in the cause of human liberty—whose zeal in all that elevates a people has been equaled only by his untiring devotion to the great principles of truth and justice; therefore,

Resolved, That, as an expression of the respect due the memory of Hon. Horace Greeley, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 M., the Speaker took the Chair. Prayer by Rev. E. J. Adams.

Mr. Rivers—A bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend sundry sections of the code of procedure relating to the Circuit Courts," approved March 9, 1872.

Mr. Holland gave notice of a bill to compel the trustees of the free common schools to perform certain duties.

Mr. Myers presented accounts of Republican Printing Company for stationery and job work.

Mr. N. B. Myers gave notice of bills to repeal a joint resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace;" to amend the law in relation to fees of referees.

Mr. Featherstone gave notice of bills to incorporate the Williamston Female College; that final judgments heretofore and hereafter rendered, shall of themselves constitute a lien upon real property of the judgment debtors; to prevent litigation, when dams have been erected across streams for manufacturing or other legitimate purposes, and damage

has thereby accrued by overflows or otherwise, to the lands of others.

Mr. Middleton presented a protest against the seating of Mr. E. M. Sumner, of Barnwell County.

Mr. Ford gave notice of a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the protection and preservation of useful animals."

Mr. Roseman gave notice of a bill to incorporate the "People's Loan and Real Estate Company, of the city of Charleston."

Mr. Bryan introduced a bill to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to provide for a general license law."

Mr. Levy introduced a bill to incorporate the Harmonic Circle, of Charleston.

Mr. Artson introduced a bill to encourage the rebuilding of the burnt district of the city of Charleston.

Mr. Lilly gave notice of a bill to amend the charter and extend the limits of the town of Chester.

Mr. Lowry introduced a resolution, that a Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of nine, be appointed by the Speaker, and be a standing committee of this House.

Mr. Smalls gave notice of bills to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to charter the Bantowle Bridge;" to compel County Commissioners to give bonds.

Mr. Warley gave notice of a bill to amend an Act regulating the drawing of juries.

Mr. Holmes gave notice of a bill to provide a fund, to be known as a juror fund, in the several Counties in the State.

Mr. Humbert introduced a resolution, that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to furnish keys and locks to all desks of members.

Mr. M. S. Miller gave notice of bills for the better protection of laborers working under shares of crops; to alter and amend the charter of the town of Winnsboro.

Mr. Goodwin introduced a joint resolution to authorize the County Commissioners of Greenville County to relocate the State Road in said County.

Mr. McCullough presented the petition of members of Columbia Baptist Church, Greenville County, for an Act of incorporation.

Mr. Gaithab gave notice of a bill to regulate the manner of disposing of lands purchased for the State through the Land Commissioner.

Mr. Black gave notice of a bill to incorporate Tabernacle Church, in County of Lancaster.

Mr. Crews introduced bills to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of, and to incorporate, the Laurens and Asheville Railroad;" to repeal all laws relative to fences; to fix office hours for certain County officers.

Mr. J. D. Boston introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for officers to qualify.

Mr. F. J. Myers introduced a joint resolution to make appropriation for expenses of printing ordered by General Assembly during the regular sessions of 1870-71, and 1871-72.

Mr. Tate gave notice of a bill that all moneys collected by taxation for school purposes shall be held by the Treasurer subject to order of School Commissioner.

Mr. Curtis presented protest of John Chestnut, of Kershaw County, contesting the seat of Mr. Reuben D. Gaither.

Mr. S. B. Thompson introduced a bill to amend an Act to regulate the pay of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. W. H. Wallace gave notice of a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to secure advances for agricultural purposes."

Mr. Giles gave notice of bills repealing certain powers now vested in the County Commissioners relating to the collection of liquor licenses; amending an Act defining the duties of County Treasurers.

Mr. W. A. Grant gave notice of a bill to give aid to the State Orphan Asylum, of Charleston.

Mr. W. T. Spencer introduced the following preamble and concurrent resolution:

Whereas, it having come to the notice of the citizens of Charleston County, as well as to other parts of the State of South Carolina, that the inmates of the State Orphan Asylum, of Charleston, have not received the comforts necessary to their existence, in consequence of appropriation made by legislative enactment, during the sessions of 1870, '71, '72, being either insufficient to meet the subsistence of said inmates, or said appropriation being not collected by the Commissioners of said Asylum, or, at least, as the matter aforesaid seems to perplex the community; and whereas it is met that we, as legislators, desiring to see our orphans enjoying that subsistence and comfort which is intended for them in this life; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the Commissioners aforesaid be, and they are hereby, requested to furnish this General Assembly with such information as will be satisfactory to all citizens of the State aforesaid.

The attached matter was discussed until 2 P. M., when the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the presence of the Senate, for the purpose of inaugurating Gov. Moses, who delivered the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: You have entered upon the sixth session of the General Assembly, since the establishment 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 bequeathed brighter and better days for the whole people of the State, whose sworn representatives you are. The earth has rewarded the labors of our husbandmen with abundant fruits, while all the varied forms and arts of industry are being prosecuted with hopeful and apparently universal peace and order, under our happy system of government, which guarantees and maintains liberty regulated by law.

We have been mercifully exempt from the great and disastrous fires which, during the past year, have swept over so many portions of our common country, consuming to ashes the garnered wealth of years, and reducing to the level of the poor the same level of intelligent suffering. Let us endeavor, fellow-citizens, to deserve these signal blessings, by

a faithful and conscientious discharge of all the important trusts reposed in us by the people.

Entering upon the duties of the high office which I have been vested by the generous favor of my fellow-citizens, my deep sense of gratitude to them for the honor conferred by their free suffrages is associated with a painful conviction of the grave responsibility which has been imposed upon me by their choice. I will endeavor to discharge my trust to the people of this State. To this end, I will invoke the consideration, judgment and active 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 to my person the Union Republican party, whose benevolent principles are expressed in the doctrine of equal rights and exact justice to all men—no incorporated as 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 be ever present to my mind, I trust that I may always remember that, as the people of this State, I represent all the people of South Carolina; and that the lines which limit my zeal for their interests meet, in honor, be co-extensive with their boundaries. Standing here to-day in the august presence of the assembled law-makers of the State, and of this large multitude, with each of you in all its solemn sanctity fresh upon my lips, I pledge my best efforts to insure that, during my administration, the commonwealth shall suffer no detriment."

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives! let us rededicate ourselves to the great work and duty of the hour. Let us prove to the world, by the enactment of just laws, and their impartial administration, that the right of private liberty here is conserved with the greatest public good. Our people are happy in the possession of a beautiful soil and a genial climate. Here the varied products of the temperate and tropic zones grow side by side, while our streams are fleeting in the sun-light of a perpetual spring. The imperial plant, whose fleecy wool enters into the garment of civilized man throughout the globe, and whose production presses heavily upon the very balance wheels of the commercial exchanges of the world, has here its native home and most luxuriant growth. Yet the face of the immigrant is turned away from our State, and capital, which is labor in motion, and creates the manufacturing which contributes to the comfort and the elevation of man, shrinks from us, as if the seals of pestilence were broken, and its vials emptied out upon this beautiful land of ours. Hence, nearly three-fourths of our vast territorial area, embracing not less than 30,000 square miles, lie fallow to the fell spirit of political despotism 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 successfully directed to the colored race, has since been directed to the white race, and has been the cause of the political despotism which we have seen in the recent national campaign. I shall ever be proud to have been a part of the political despotism which we have seen in the recent national campaign. I shall ever be proud to have been a part of the political despotism which we have seen in the recent national campaign.

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of our people, that with with conscientious 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 the right. But dead more justly and kindly. Let our posterity, through the constitution and laws of our common country, and your destiny is bound up with theirs—for good or evil—in all coming time. Rise above that spirit of sectionalism which has so long been the dark stain on the forehead of our most distinguished statesmen, and which mars the noble character and narrowed the intellectual range of the great Virginia Senator, of whom Whittier, the "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 huddled in distant skies,
Our light he kept in his own fire,
He only our mountain bird
Stoop'd o'er Old Dominion."

Let the American citizen feel 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 who are so often encouraged to dwell among us, the men whose noble and unselfish and boundless energies have built mighty cities in the remote wilderness, will level our forests and replace them with blooming harvest fields, and cover the spots now marked by the sad ruins of disastrous war, with the enduring and beautiful monuments of civilization and art. The magnificent and unending water power of our State, which has been so long neglected, 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 Europe, who seek abroad the liberty and prosperity denied them at home, will also be wooed to our shores, and will swell the volume of our industrial wealth.

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 are a part, and to encourage and worship the flag which represents the Government whose defence, at home and abroad, on land and sea—a flag which you 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 magnanimity and noble character have so long been opposed him, feel that he has done for us what we desire 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 affiliate 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 mine may avail, I will regard the reform which I have seen in the representative body that placed me in nomination as an authoritative exposition of my official duty, which demands, and shall ever receive, my highest respect. I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to communicate with you as to the reforms and amendments in our system of State Government which I think are most needed, and which I believe to be the basis of this platform, by which I hope we will be governed.

To those who deemed it proper to assail me, during the canvass, with unparalleled 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 an event, save by proving, in my public conduct, that their reproaches were undeserved.

I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate for me to refer, on an occasion like the 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 gloom upon even the most splendid triumph. I allude to the death of the Hon. Horace Greeley, which occurred on the evening of the 25th 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 benefactors or scourges of their race. This man was of the first class, and the most of his co-laborers in the service rendered by him to the cause of human rights, during the past quarter of a century. Standing at the head of a great journal, whose pages were disseminated as widely as the English language itself, he did as much as any of his contemporaries to mould the opinion of the people, and to establish and vindicate the beneficent system of free government now incorporated into the organic law of this nation.

Springing from the rolling millions of the people, he never forgot his origin, but was always, amid his well-deserved wealth and eminence, the champion of the poor and the 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 his bitter and plain personalities, he never, however principle (as he saw it) was involved, sacrificed the right to the expedient, but always preferred, in maintaining his convictions, rather to break than to bend. His fame will be national property, and will continue, for many years, to reflect lustre upon his country; while the colored race, whom he aided so much to relieve from their chains and bondage, will, in gratefully cherishing the memory of his noble service, forget his one grievous fault.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I would do injustice 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 one so distinguished a 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 of an important bureau of the Government in 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 the Governor of South Carolina is before the country, and by the country it will be judged. Whatever that judgment may be, I must express the opinion of those who have been entrusted with the duty of his high office in the interests of the party that elected him, and for the welfare of the people of the State.

With a solemn appreciation of the grave responsibility imposed upon me in the performance 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 deliberations to the merciful superintendence of that Almighty Power which presides over States and nations.

The constitutional oath of office was then administered to the Governor elect, by the Hon. F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

The joint assembly then dissolved, and the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 M.

The cholera is raging in Khiva.