

VIVE DOLLARS
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Will Get a Box
OF CIGARS
At
INDIAN GIRL CIGAR STORE.
 Dec 18

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
 JUST received, a consignment of FINE
 DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, consisting
 of:
 Gold and Silver Watches,
 Chains,
 Charms,
 Rings,
 Ear-rings,
 Breastpin Sets,
 Sleeve Buttons, &c.
 All guaranteed as represented. These ar-
 ticles are unredeemed pledges, and will be
 sold for less than their value, at prices
 that defy competition.
 No trouble to show goods.
 Please call, before purchasing elsewhere,
 at place of exhibition.
M. SULZBACHER,
 Below the Wheeler House.
 N. D. Mr. ISAAC SULZBACHER will be
 pleased to see his old friends and patrons.
 Dec 17

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
 JUST received, a large consignment of fine
 DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS,
 SETS, &c., of unredeemed pledges, for sale
 at the store of the undersigned. Green-
 backs, City Money and Certificates of In-
 debtedness of the State of South Carolina re-
 ceived.
M. SULZBACHER.
 Dec 11

Coal! Coal! Coal!
 500 TONS GRATE COAL,
 250 tons STOVE COAL,
 100 tons SMITH'S COAL.
 For sale by BOWEN & LAFAR, Agents.
 Union-Zenith copy. Dec 9 1mo

To Rent,
 THAT HOUSE, on Plain street, con-
 taining all the modern improvements,
 now occupied by General M. O. Butler.
 Possession given on the first of January.
 Apply to
 R. & W. C. SWAFFIELD.
 Dec 10

HOMOEOPATHY.
 DR. SOULEY, Homoeopathist, respectfully
 offers his services to the citizens of Col-
 umbia. Office over Duffie's Book Store, op-
 posite Columbia Hotel. Office hours from 8
 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
 Dec 7 3mos

AGNEW'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE.
 THE trial of conducting our business on a
 strictly cash basis has proved a success.
 We shall not undertake to enumerate prices
 for our entire stock, but give quotations for
 a few leading articles, assuring our friends
 that our prices for all others not named will
 be as low as any other house who sells sound
 goods, and the extent and variety of our
 stock is not exceeded by any house in this city.
 Crushed SUGAR, at retail, 12c per lb., or
 8 lbs. for \$1.
 Granulated and A SUGAR, at retail, at 12c
 per lb., or 8 lbs. for \$1.
 Powdered SUGAR, at retail, 12c per lb.,
 or 8 lbs. for \$1.
 CUGAR, very choice, 8c per lb.
 Porto Rico Sugar, 10 lbs. for \$1.
 New Family FLOUR, \$9.50 per barrel.
 "Extra" 10.00
 BUTTER, Treble Gilt Edge Goschen, at 40c.
 per lb.
 RAISINS—quarter boxes, \$1; half boxes,
 \$1.50; whole boxes, \$3.50, each.
 Bye and Corn WHISKEY, "so-called,"
 at \$1.75 to \$2 per gallon.
 Dec 7

Mills House Stables.
 JUST received at the above Stables,
 twenty head fine KENTUCKY
 MULES, most of which are well
 broke. Will be sold cheap for cash.
 Sept 13, 1870 J. N. LONG, Agent.

Will This Induce You to Part
 WITH YOUR
GREENBACKS?
 THOSE Blue Eberden OVER-COATS..... formerly \$40, now \$26
 Those Brown, Heavy Beaver OVER-Coats..... " 35, " 27
 Those Blue Ester Beaver OVER-Coats..... " 33, " 25
 Those Black Gilt Beaver OVER-Coats..... " 25, " 20
 Those Blue Chinchilla OVER-Coats..... " 24, " 18
 Those Blue Chinchilla OVER-Coats..... " 24, " 18
 Those Blue Cloth Cape OVER-Coats..... " 23, " 17
 Those Brown Cloth Cape OVER-Coats..... " 23, " 17
 Those Black, Heavy Beaver Cape OVER-Coats..... " 15, " 12
 Those Mixed Chinchilla Cape OVER-Coats..... " 16, " 13
 Shawls and Blankets at same sacrifice.
 Imported Cheri SHIRTS..... formerly \$1.75, now \$1.00
 Imported Dover Shirts..... " 50, " 30
 Imitation Cheviot Shirts..... " 30, " 20
 We are offering similar bargains in other goods.
 Dec 16 15

TO THE PUBLIC.
 RETURNING thanks to the very liberal patronage received during the past month, I
 now inform the public that I am able to make a further reduction in prices. The
 Goods are standard, and a trial will insure their purchase. I have also accepted the
 Agency of the United States Tea Company, and will sell their celebrated Teas at their
 prices—thus insuring to consumers of Tea a pure article at wholesale rates.
 BACON, SHOULDERS, at 8 cents per pound.
 BACON, CLEAR HIB, 8 cents per pound.
 BACON, CLEAR and SMOKED, 9 cents per pound.
 HAMS, F. A. Ferris & Co., New sugar-cured, 15 cents per pound.
 BUTTER, finest Goschen, 45 cents per pound.
 CHEESE, 18 cents per pound by box and 25 cents per pound by retail.
 MACEREL, kits, half barrels and barrels.
 New Family FLOUR, \$10 per barrel.
 Extra Family FLOUR, selected Wheat, \$11 per barrel.
 MOLASSES, 35 cents per gallon.
 SYRUPS, from 50 cents to 90 cents per gallon
 Porto Rico SUGAR, by the barrel, 10 cents per pound.
 Demarara SUGAR, 11 cents and 12 cents per pound.
 B and Ex. C SUGAR, 11 cents per pound by barrel; 12 cents retail.
 C SUGAR, 14 cents per pound.
 A SUGAR, 12 cents per pound by barrel; retail 13 cents per pound.
 Crushed SUGAR, 12 cents per pound by barrel; retail 13 cents.
 COFFEE, Rio, 25 cents per pound.
 COFFEE, Laguayra, 30 cents per pound.
 COFFEE, Old Government Java, 33 cents per pound.
 Parched COFFEE, Rio, 33; Pure Java, 40 cents.
 Fine Old RYE WHISKEY, \$2.50 per gallon.
 Fine Old CORN WHISKEY, \$2.00 per gallon.
 A full line of Tyler Brothers' CAKES, CRACKERS and BISCUITS, sold in Columbia at
 their prices.
 TEAS sold in original pound packages, as imported or put up by United States Tea Com-
 pany, and sold in Columbia at their prices, which are twenty per cent, less than sold here-
 tofore.
 Atmore's celebrated Mince MEAT, in two pound cans or five pound buckets, or at re-
 tail in bulk.
 SOUSED PIG'S FEET.
 New BEEF TONGUES, SMOKED BEEF.
 Fulton Market BEEF, NEW BUCKWHEAT, NEW CRACKED WHEAT.
 NEW OFFSHOOT, OAT MEAL, from Scotland.
 CANNED GOODS, of the choicest brands, in endless variety.
HARDY SOLOMON.

IMPORTANT!
 A fresh cargo of those choice CRACKERS, CAKES and BISCUITS, that sell quicker than hot
 cakes, just received at
HARDY SOLOMON'S.

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

"Let our Just Censure" **Attend the True Event.**
 BY J. A. SELBY. COLUMBIA, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1873. VOL. IX—NO. 231.

Special Notices.
D'OBSAY
COLOGNE WATER!
 AT
FISHER'S DRUG STORE.
 Dec 17

2,000 Extra Fine Florida Oranges
For sale at three-and-a-half cents a piece
 by the barrel, or fifty cents per dozen.
R. O'NEALE & SON.
 Cotton Town.
 Dec 16

Fire Crackers.
50 BOXES Golden Chop FIRE CRACKERS,
 for sale by
HOPE & GYLES.
 Dec 17

Fire Crackers and Torpedoes.
100 BOXES Golden Chop FIRE CRACKERS,
 100 packages Torpedoes.
 For sale, at reduced prices, at wholesale
 and retail, by
JOHN AGNEW & SON.

FANCY GOODS.
Having a large stock
of Perfumes, Brushes
and Combs on hand,
they can be bought low
for any kind of par-
passable money, at
E. E. JACKSON'S
Drug Store.
 Dec 16

To Rent or for Sale
 THE HOUSE on the corner of Lady
 and Assembly streets. Possession
 given immediately. Apply to
R. & W. C. SWAFFIELD.
 Dec 10

Just Received.
 AN extra fine lot of Kentucky
 MULES and HORSES, some of which
 are well broke. They may be seen
 at Charles Logan's Stables, corner Senate
 and Assembly streets.
 Nov 12 **W. S. & L. TALBOTT.**

Lumber and Laths.
 HAVING a large quantity of BUILDING
 LUMBER and LATHS on hand, per-
 sons wanting the same can be supplied,
 at short notice. Orders left at my residence
 on Main street, near the new Government
 Post Office, or sent by mail, will meet prompt
 attention. Terms cash.
 Nov 20 1mo **W. LOWRY.**

"Vae Victis."
 IN the present excited state of the adver-
 tising mania, we scarcely know how to
 address our friends. "Unprecedented
 rushes," "Enormous Increase of Biz," and
 "captivating cigar puffs, a liberal profusion of
 superlatives, together with the quietly-whis-
 pered-in-your-ear assurance that it is aston-
 ishing how the young men stand up to the
 grave demands upon their physical endur-
 ance—really have left our modest style in the
 shade. We have, however, no desire or love
 for the sensational. "Water always finds its
 level," and purchasers of 10 cent hams
 and cooking butter ranted under the name of
 "Gilt Edge," soon find their way back to
 where good goods only are kept; and where
 no promises are made which are not meant
 to be performed. Our stock is full, our busi-
 ness fair, (not unprecedented), terms are cash,
 and our goods are up to the standard we
 have always maintained. We can promise
 no more. Verbum sap. **GEO. SYMMERS.**

Patrons of Husbandry.
 Every County Grange of the Patrons
 of Husbandry, and every farmers' club
 in the State, should immediately ap-
 point one delegate and one alternate, to
 assemble in Columbia, on Thursday,
 the 15th January, 1874, to address their
 fellow-citizens of the other States, and
 petition Congress to save their homes
 from confiscation, themselves from pau-
 perism, and their children from igno-
 rance, degradation and slavery.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
 FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I am happy
 to meet you in this your sixth annual
 session. A little more than five years
 ago, our present system of government
 was established, and the first General
 Assembly convened under the Consti-
 tution of free South Carolina. The meet-
 ing of that body inaugurated an experi-
 ment in government hitherto untried in
 any American State. It embodied and
 reflected the views of a constituency,
 the majority of whom had been but re-
 cently elevated from chattel slavery to
 American citizenship. The men of cul-
 ture and property, with a few excep-
 tions, either stood sullenly aloof, or were
 actively hostile to the new political sys-
 tem. The hereditary bondman thus
 became the builder of a free State, and
 the wide arch of civic liberty here
 erected reposed upon the broad shoulders
 of the former slave. History, with her
 clear sight unobscured by the dust
 that rises from the partisan arena, will
 record that the sudden political ascen-
 dancy of a once servile population has
 been marked by no wilful or oppressive
 abuse of newly acquired power. On
 the contrary, it has been characterized
 by the equal administration of just and
 impartial laws. It has endeavored vigi-
 lantly to protect all the rights of per-
 son, and to maintain all the safe-guards
 of property. It has signalized its Au-
 thority by the enactment of wise and
 beneficent statutes in happy contrast to
 the legislation which distinguished the
 former government of the State, when
 the many were governed by the few.
 That this great political change could
 have been successfully wrought, with
 such a preponderating political element,
 has been a matter of profound surprise,
 even to those illustrious American states-
 men who have been the foremost ad-
 vocates of the rights of man. The estab-
 lishment and maintenance, however, of
 a government by the people, and for the
 people, on the soil of South Carolina,
 have evoked from those who assailed it
 in its origin the most bitter maledic-
 tions upon all whose efforts are and
 have been directed to its perpetuation.
 Those who confidently proclaim its
 dissolution, do not correctly read the
 signs of the times, or comprehend the
 vital forces that move the age in which
 they live. They have studied the body
 politic as anatomists do the human
 structure—without perceiving the spirit
 that gives it life and motion. That
 spirit has its birth in the unbending
 will of an enfranchised people, who are
 resolved to maintain the government
 from which spring all their civic rights
 and privileges, and to transmit their
 free citizenship in endless succession to
 their posterity. To this end let every
 friend of free institutions in our State
 contribute the best efforts of his head
 and heart, unmindful of the volleys of
 contumely and reproach that are here
 directed against all who fearlessly tread
 this high path of political duty. The
 constituency who chiefly maintain these
 noble institutions, though rude in
 speech, are loyal to principle. Though
 ignorant, they know their duty, and
 hate the manhood to perform it. And
 though poor and needy, no man is rich
 enough to buy their rights as independ-
 ent citizens of a free commonwealth.
 A wise writer (Aristote) has handed down
 to us an instructive story of a fairy,
 who, by some mysterious law of her
 being, was compelled to appear among
 mankind, at certain seasons, in a loath-
 some shape, and clothed only in the
 wretched rags of hopeless poverty.
 Those who injured her in this period of
 her repulsive disguise were forever ex-
 cluded from participation in the bless-
 ings which she bestowed. But to those
 who, in spite of her degraded aspect,
 pitied and protected her, she afterwards
 revealed herself in the beautiful and
 celestial form which was natural to her,
 accompanied their steps, guarded them
 from harm, granted all their wishes,
 and filled their homes with peace and
 contentment. Such a spirit is liberty.
 At times she takes a rude and degraded
 form, which veils her innate beauty and
 immortal worth from the eyes of man.
 But woe to those who in passion shall
 venture to crush her. And happy are
 those who, having dared to welcome her
 in her wretched garb and uncomely
 features, shall at length be rewarded by
 her in the sure-coming time of her
 beauty and glory. I herewith transmit
 for your information and consideration
 the annual reports of the several heads
 of bureaus in the Executive Department
 of the State, together with the reports
 of the various officers charged with the
 administration of the public institutions.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
 The annual report of the Secretary of

State, already in the possession of your
 honorable body, presents an epitome of
 the multifarious duties connected with
 his department during the fiscal year
 just closed. These duties have been
 ably and attentively performed. I de-
 sire to express my acknowledgment of
 the uniform courtesy extended to my-
 self and the officers of the Executive
 Department, by the accomplished and
 energetic Secretary of State, and his
 efficient assistant, Major H. B. Johnson,
 in the intimate relations which we natu-
 rally sustain to each other. The Secretary
 earnestly presents the necessity of
 an appropriation of \$5,000, for the pur-
 pose of rebinding many of the valuable
 volumes of records now in a state of de-
 cay. It was, in past years, customary
 to make an appropriation periodically
 for the purpose of keeping these records
 in good order. It is scarcely necessary
 for me to say that these records are of
 incalculable value, and that if they were
 lost or destroyed, could not be replaced
 at any price. The Secretary also asks
 an appropriation of \$2,000 for the pur-
 pose of having classified the plats and
 manuscripts on file in his office, which,
 from frequent moving, incident to the
 late war, are in a state of almost inextri-
 cable confusion.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.
 I regret that I have not been able to
 analyze this report, and to present to
 your honorable bodies, in condensed
 form, such portions thereof as are most
 intimately connected with the material
 interests of the State and of the citizen.
 It has, for some time past, been in the
 hands of the printer, and I have thus
 long delayed my annual message in the
 hope that it would soon be forth-
 coming. Doubtless it will soon be laid
 before you, and will contain much valu-
 able information, on which will be based
 the financial estimates for the present
 fiscal year. I am satisfied that there is
 an increase in the assessment, and that
 this increase is fully warranted by the
 increase in values incident to the mat-
 ural development of all sections of the
 State during the past five years. That
 values of every class have been largely
 appreciated during that period, and that
 there has been a great and unprece-
 dented industrial progress in South
 Carolina since the adoption of our pre-
 sent Constitution, are facts which must
 be apparent to the most cursory ob-
 server.

Everywhere along our lines of rail-
 way, our villages and towns have sprung
 into existence, and are becoming the
 populous centers of thriving trade—the
 natural result of the increased agricul-
 tural product of which they are the out-
 lets. Manufacturers have also largely
 increased, and improved machinery has
 been introduced in all the varied
 branches of industry.
 The matter of taxation is a delicate
 and responsible one, and touches upon,
 more nearly than does any other sub-
 ject, the sacred relations that exist be-
 tween the legislator and the citizen.
 My views on the general subject of tax-
 ation have been fully presented to your
 honorable bodies in the message which I
 had the honor to forward to you at your
 late extra session. For the data and
 memoranda on which must be based
 your action in this matter for the pres-
 ent fiscal year, I refer you to the re-
 port of which I am now speaking. I
 have personal knowledge of the fact,
 that great care has been exercised in
 making up the returns of assessments
 from the various Counties by that effi-
 cient and pains-taking officer, the Hon-
 orable Comptroller-General, aided, as
 he has been, in this special department
 of his office, by his able and indefati-
 gable assistant, Col. J. S. Fillebrown.

STATE TREASURER.
 The report of the State Treasurer for
 the fiscal ending October 31, 1873, ex-
 hibits the bonded debt of the State as
 amounting to \$15,851,627.55.
 Having fully discussed the question
 of the bonded debt of the State, in my
 recent message to the General Assem-
 bly, at its late extra session, I have
 nothing to add to the many reasons,
 both of justice and public policy, which
 I then urged as demanding its proper
 measures for its ultimate liquidation.
 The public funded debt of South Car-
 olina stands as the opprobrium of the
 State, and the dishonoring symbol of
 its wholly violated faith to its creditors.
 Having discharged my official duty in
 the premises, I confine the matter to
 your honorable bodies, who alone
 possess the power to act authoritatively.
 The Treasurer's report further shows
 that the sum of \$540,328 will be re-
 quired to pay deficiencies for the past
 fiscal year, such deficiencies being com-
 posed of the following items:

For salaries, \$105,767; contingent ac-
 counts, \$6,110; claims passed, \$54,336;
 interest on bonds, Agricultural College,
 7,672; Lunatic Asylum, \$24,971; re-
 pairs Lunatic Asylum, \$10,029; archi-
 tect Lunatic Asylum, \$2,500; furni-
 shing and heating New Asylum, \$5,000;
 Orphan Asylum, \$16,526; State Peni-
 tentiary, \$20,000; maintaining quaran-
 tine, \$2,321; free schools, \$29,714; en-
 rollment and organization of militia,
 \$6,321; building State Orphan Asylum,
 \$20,000; claims under Governor's pro-
 clamations, \$32,403; Legislative ex-
 penses 1870-71 and 1871-72, \$3,642;
 civil contingent fund, \$5,161; adver-
 tising Acts of General Assembly, \$17,
 465; current printing General Assem-
 bly, \$8,000; permanent printing Gen-
 eral Assembly, \$92,590; mileage State
 Board of Education, \$403; Henry Ware
 & Son, \$12,000; purchase of books for
 Supreme Court Library, \$1,000; educa-
 tion deaf, dumb and blind, \$14,500; Ca-
 tawba Indians, \$550; transportation and
 clothing discharged convicts, \$294;
 Chemical Laboratory, University South
 Carolina, \$200; anatomical rooms, Uni-
 versity South Carolina, \$200; natural
 philosophy rooms, University South
 Carolina, \$200; repairs to Library, Uni-
 versity South Carolina, \$2,000; out-
 standing claims for education deaf,
 dumb and blind, \$2,000; purchase of
 books for County Auditors, \$3,393;
 State Normal School, \$24,990; expenses
 of general election, 1872, 7,753. Total,
 \$541,328.

The large deficiency above stated, is
 due to the fact that the appropriations
 for the last fiscal year, amounted to
 \$2,418,872, while the Treasurer received
 from all sources only \$1,719,728. The
 Treasurer was unable to pay the entire
 amount appropriated with the amount
 he received. His inability to pay all
 the creditors of the State has caused
 great inconvenience and embarrassment.
 The duties of his office have been dis-
 charged with fidelity and integrity.

EDUCATION.
 I transmit herewith the fifth annual
 report of the State Superintendent of Educa-
 tion. This elaborate and suggestive docu-
 ment—setting forth, in a most forcible
 and graphic manner, the magnitude and
 importance of our free school system,
 and its rapid growth and improve-
 ment—is worthy of the devoted
 and capable officer from whom it ema-
 nates, and will amply repay your attentive
 perusal and consideration, to which I com-
 mend it.
 The following will exhibit the scholastic
 population and school attendance for the
 year 1873, as shown by the census taken
 under the supervision of the County School
 Commissioners: White males, 43,474; col-
 ored males, 73,442; total, 116,916. White
 females, 41,501; colored females, 71,685; to-
 tal, 113,186. Total whites, male and female,
 84,975; colored, male and female, 145,127.
 Grand total, 230,102.
 The scholastic population of the State
 has increased by 32,223 since the year 1869.
 It includes all those inhabitants of the State
 who are between the ages of six and sixteen
 years. The attendance for 1873 was: White
 males, 19,310; colored males, 29,223; total,
 48,533. White females, 17,873; colored fe-
 males, 22,707; total, 40,580. Total whites,
 male and female, 37,123; colored, 46,535.
 Grand total, 83,733. This exhibit shows an
 increase of 7,431 over the school attendance
 of the year 1872. There were in operation,
 1,919 common schools, and the charge of
 these have been 2,017 schools, in charge of
 2,310 teachers, showing an increase, during
 this year, of 98 schools and 125 teachers.

You will readily see from the figures given
 above, that almost two-thirds of the chil-
 dren of the State either obtain their instruc-
 tion in private schools, or else are grow-
 ing up in mental ignorance and darkness. It
 is fairly pre-umbable that the majority of
 the children who attend private schools are
 of the white race, as the parents of those
 who are colored are, as a rule, too poor to
 pay for the education of their children.
 I respectfully but most earnestly call to
 the attention of your honorable bodies the
 imperative necessity which seems to require
 some action being speedily taken to enforce
 those provisions of the Constitution which
 require the compulsory attendance at school
 of all children between the ages of six and
 sixteen years. All political philosophers
 concur in the sentiment that popular instruc-
 tion is the most sacred duty of the com-
 monwealth. Education serves to form the citi-
 zen, as it does the man. It is precisely that
 which transforms the human being into a
 living, active, useful member of the State,
 capable of exercising with discretion, and
 with a just sense of the moral responsibil-
 ities resting upon him, the glorious herit-
 age of citizenship. In a republic like ours,
 the active and virtuous citizen, as well as
 the impulsive necessity which seems to re-
 quire some action being speedily taken to enforce
 those provisions of the Constitution which
 require the compulsory attendance at school
 of all children between the ages of six and
 sixteen years. All political philosophers
 concur in the sentiment that popular instruc-
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 the active and virtuous citizen, as well as
 the impulsive necessity which seems to re-
 quire some action being speedily taken to enforce
 those provisions of the Constitution which
 require the compulsory attendance at school
 of all children between the ages of six and
 sixteen years.

Statutory off-nee against the law of the land
 to impart even the rudiments of a common
 education to a South Carolinian. Because,
 forsooth, he is black while the recon-
 structed government has made it a statutory
 offence to hinder or prevent any child in the
 State, of whatever color, from obtaining a
 common school education. Nay, we have
 even gone further, and demanded, by our
 Constitution, that their attendance at school
 be compulsory.

The Superintendent of Education reports
 that the progress and success of the school
 system has been greatly retarded by the un-
 satisfactory condition of the finances of the
 State, and recommends that proper legisla-
 tive action be taken to secure such appro-
 priations as will cover past indebtedness.
 It is due to the State Treasurer that I
 should say, that the entire proceeds of the
 two-mill levy for school purposes have been
 carelessly applied to the support of other
 common schools, as required by law—a de-
 tailed statement of which will be found in
 Mr. Jillson's report. I recommend, as Mr.
 Jillson does, that the school funds be ap-
 portioned according to school attendance, as
 the Constitution directs, and not according
 to scholastic population, as now apportioned
 by law. I am of the opinion that the com-
 mon school system would be vastly improved
 and strengthened, were the Superintendent
 of Education given by law a more general
 supervision and power over the affairs ap-
 pertaining to his department in the various
 Counties of the State. The devotion to duty
 and unremitting energy which have marked
 his whole term of office in the inauguration
 and successful development of a hitherto un-
 tried experiment in South Carolina, entitle
 him to the gratitude and esteem of all the
 people of the State.

MILITIA.
 For the operation of the Adjutant and In-
 spector-General's department, I refer you
 to the interesting and masterly report of that
 officer, and invite your attention to the great
 importance of his suggestions and recom-
 mendations. In a clear, concise and logical
 argument, he sets forth the lack of apprecia-
 tion for, and the partial failure of, our militia
 system, and the amendments, changes and
 modifications of the law necessary
 to perfect that system.
 In most of the Northern States, the militia
 organizations are the pride and the boast of
 the people. Handsome, uniformed and com-
 pletely equipped, well disciplined, thoroughly
 conversant with military tactics, and under
 the command of experienced officers, their
 valor and importance are exemplified in the
 National Guard was fully demonstrated in
 the late "war between the States."

In the organization of the militia under
 the new regime, there were many obstacles
 to encounter and overcome, many difficul-
 ties to surmount, and many untried prob-
 lems to solve. It required time and a lib-
 eral outlay of the public purse. It is an un-
 necessary for me to recount the obstacles,
 difficulties and problems to which I refer. It
 has been the "old, old story, told again," of
 unseemly prejudice, and hate and jealousy
 towards the newly-enfranchised citizen by
 the former ruling class of the State. It was
 the result of a growth of these feelings
 which began and gathered their strength
 in the present generation of our citizens which
 made Ku Kluxism possible—screened from
 justice the instigators and perpetrators of
 inhuman crimes, and even apologized for
 criminals on the score of patriotism. (?) The
 founders of the organization above referred
 to, had for their object, in making, mak-
 ing and murdering their way through the
 State militia, the ultimate overthrow of the
 political party which represents both the
 State and National Governments, and the
 disintegration of the elements of which
 would leave no protection for the weak and
 the poor against the old-time encroachments
 of the powerful and the wealthy.

The Adjutant and Inspector-General sug-
 gests that proper legislative action be had
 fully to uniform, arm and equip the regiments
 of the National Guard in the cities of
 Charleston, Beaufort and Columbia. I
 heartily second this suggestion, and hope it
 may receive your attention. Favorable men-
 tion is made by the Adjutant and Inspector-
 General of the industry, energy and skill
 of his efficient assistant, Colonel James
 Kennedy. I take great pleasure in joining in
 this commendation, by reason of my personal
 acquaintance with the constant and arduous
 labors he is called upon to perform. I trust
 that the necessary appropriation will be
 promptly made to insure the success and
 steady development of our militia system.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the
 annual report of the State Librarian and
 Keeper of the State House and Grounds.
 That valuable assistant of the General As-
 sembly, the State Librarian, is steadily im-
 proving and growing larger year by year,
 under the careful management and indefati-
 gable energy and industry of Mr. Fillebrown,
 the officer in charge. I would suggest that
 as soon as the condition of the finances of
 the State will warrant, a small appropriation
 be annually made for the purchase of stand-
 ard works for this library. Your attention
 is respectfully directed to the condition of
 the State House and Grounds, and to the
 ground of the latter, which once stored with
 grounds. Their dilapidated condition has
 unbecomingly appeared daily meet your eye. I
 trust that this simple reference may be suf-
 ficient to secure the appropriation of a small
 amount of money with which to place them
 at least in partial repair.

STATE SENSITIVITY.
 The report of the Board of Trustees of the
 State University has not yet reached me, not
 have I received the reports of the various
 members of the Faculty of the said institu-
 tion. Doubtless these reports will be here-
 after transmitted to your honorable bodies,
 and from them you will be able to ascertain
 the status and condition of the several de-
 partments and of the preparatory school.
 During the present year several of the
 professors connected with the University
 deemed it proper to resign their positions in
 that institution of learning, and their resig-
 nations were promptly accepted by the Board
 of Trustees. It is generally understood that
 the gentlemen who thus resigned, tendered
 their resignations because of the attitude
 of the University towards the Hon. Henry
 E. Hayne, our colored Secretary of State,
 to whom all who know him acknowledge to
 be a true gentleman of the highest charac-
 ter and sternest integrity. This act of "se-
 cession" was all the more remarkable from
 the fact that at least two of the retiring pro-
 fessors had, for five years past, occupied their
 respective chairs in the University under the
 appointment and administration of a Board
 of Trustees composed, in part, of colored
 officers, and had accepted the liberal salaries
 which they enjoyed under appropriations
 voted by a legislative body, a large majority
 of whose members consisted of colored citi-
 zens. It is useless to dwell upon the exam-
 ple of political eccentricity and a forbid-
 den thing to which I have above alluded. It
 affords a more striking commentary than any
 I could make upon the growth of the
 boasted civilization of the past regime of
 South Carolina