

The Carolina Watchman.

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NO 13

WINTER MUSINGS.

The flow'rt buried 'neath the snow,
The ice-bound streamlets fettered flow,
The butterfly entombed betimes,
The bird exiled to fairer climes,
The torpid reptile's earthly bier,
The albatross wild-head's rocky lair,
Have never known a wintry chain
Which springtime could not loose again.

The weary heart where love lies dead,
The weeping eye and aching head,
Which mark the winter of our grief,
We'er knew a sadness past relief;
Were ne'er so cold and desolate,
So crushed beneath the heel of fate,
That Mercy's angel hath not said:
"Alas, softening one, lift up thy head."

To die in Spanish dungeons low,
Or perish 'neath the Alpine snow,
Or fall on Ljudeu's field of blood,
Or sink in Erie's crimsoned flood,
Or burn at Smithfield's martyr stake,
Or 'mid the flames of Troy to wake,
Were not all pain; God sends some thought
To soothe each dying sufferer's lot.

Eternal spring shall burst the tomb—
Lift righteous seed to Eden's bloom;
Lost loves amongst its flowers be found;
Lost tears shall as its dew-drops lie;
And care-worn frames, here born to die,
Above the woe, beyond the pain.
—Jan., 1879. E. P. H.

A THRILLING STORY.

The following incident actually occurred on board of a British frigate, and was communicated to the writer, several years ago, by an old man-of-war's man:

A timid boy, about fourteen years of age, hesitated to go aloft, but by the captain's orders, was forcibly put in the main rigging, and then a boatswain's mate was commanded to lash him like a dog until he learned to run aloft. The poor fellow's legs and arms trembled, he grasped the shrouds, he cried, he prayed the inhuman captain for God's sake to have mercy on him; but all in vain. The boatswain's mate was ordered to lay on harder, and harder, regardless of the boy's piercing screams, which made even veteran seamen turn from the brutal scene with disgust. His clothing were rent from his back, the blood followed the lash, and still the tyrant roared out, "Lay on, boatswain's mate!"

With one wild scream he sprang from under the lash, and bounded up the rigging with amazing rapidity. He doubled the futtock rigging like a cat, passed up the topmast and top-gallant rigging with undiminished speed, shipped the unrattled royal rigging, and perched himself like a bird on the side of the pennant which streamed from the masthead. Here he paused, looking fearlessly upon the deck below. All hands came up to see him—his cries and cruel treatment had already enlisted their sympathy, and, if possible, had increased their hatred of the captain.

The monster was smiling complacently at the success of his experiment; he was one of those tyrants who boasted that the cat, properly applied, could make men do anything. Still he was apprehensive that the boy might destroy himself, and the circumstances were used against him at the Admiralty, where he knew representations of his cruelty had already been made. The boy gazed in silence, looking first at the boy and then at the captain, who was seated near the taffrail. They were not to be seen speaking to one another—it was a flogging offense; even night spies passed under their hammocks to ascertain if they whispered. The officers walked the lee side of the quarter-deck, occasionally casting their eyes aloft, but were as silent as the sea. Still the boy clung to the masthead, playing with the pennant, apparently unconscious of the interest he excited below. Tired with gazing aloft the captain sung out through the speaking trumpet, "Down from aloft! Down!"

The boy sprang upon the truck at the masthead, and raising himself erect, he held his cap around his head; then, stretching his arms out, gave a wild laughing scream, and threw himself forward. The captain jumped to his feet, expecting to see the boy dashed to pieces on deck; but when clear of the shade of the sails, he saw him clinging along the main royal stay towards the foretop-gallant masthead, and heard him laugh and chatter like a monkey, as if enjoying the sport. He reached the masthead in safety, and then descended along the top-gallant backstay hand-over-hand. The captain looked at him, and was about

to speak, but could not find words. The boy frothed at the mouth and nose; his eyes seemed starting out of his head; he rolled upon the deck in convulsions, staining it with the blood which still trickled from his back. He was a maniac. The surgeon's skill in the course of a few weeks restored his bodily health, but not his reason.

From that time forward he was fearless. In the darkest night, the fiercest gale, he would scamper along the deck like a dog, and bound aloft with a speed which no one on board could equal. He would run over the yards without holding, pass from mast to mast on the stays, ascend and descend by the leeches of the sails, and run upon the studding sail booms. He was as nimble as a cat, and had forgotten fear. Some of the light duties aloft he learned to discharge in company with them—he did as they did, but could not be trusted to do anything himself. One order he always obeyed without hesitation. At the command, "Away aloft," he was off, and never paused until he reached the masthead. As he was harmless and rarely spoke, the captain kept him on board, and in the course of a year, sent him aloft for amusement. His strength increased with his years, but his bulk and height remained nearly the same at eighteen as when he became a maniac.

His ribs, breast and back seemed one case of bone, and his sinews and muscles made his legs and arms appear like pillared columns. He was fair with light blue eyes and delicate skin; his face oval and full, but void of expression—neither love, fear, revenge nor pleasure could be traced in its stolid outline. His eyes started at everything without appearing to see, and, when he spoke, there was rarely any meaning in his words. He followed the men in their various duties like a dog following his master. Whenever he was struck or startled by a boatswain's mate, he ran up the main rigging, screaming at the top of his lungs, and never paused until he had performed the first evolution which had made him a maniac.

As the sailor's story runs, the ship arrived at Plymouth to be docked and refitted. The captain, availing himself of the leisure, was going to be married, and the news was communicated by his servant to the cook, who soon circulated it on the berth-deck among the men, who cursed him and all his kin. His servant came on board of the hulk where the men were lodged, the evening when the captain was to be married. Crazy Joe (the name the boy was known by) met him at the gangway, and asked intelligently if the captain would be married that evening and where? The servant gave him the information he desired, and went about his business.

That night, while the captain was undressing, he was seized by the throat and dragged to the bridal bed. "Look, fair lady, on me," said Crazy Joe, "but do not scream, or I will kill you. Look on me. I hold within my grasp a devil, who delights in cruelty—a merciless fiend who has scourged the backs of hundreds of brave men—a ruffian who has robbed me of my reason; I hold him within the grasp of death, at the very moment his black soul thought itself within the reach of bliss. Monster! look upon your lady—think a moment of the heaven of earthly joy almost within your reach—then think of me, poor Crazy Joe! and of the hell to which I send you! Die, wretch, die!"

When the alarm was given, the strangled body of the captain was found lying alongside of the bridal bed; but the maniac who killed him was never recognized afterwards. He belonged to Cornwall, and probably found shelter from pursuit in the mines until the excitement passed away. The lady stated at the time, and many years afterwards, that the attack of the maniac was so sudden and silent that she knew nothing of it until the curtains were pushed aside and she felt the pressure of the captain's body bent over the edge of the bed. Joe held his victim around the neck with the right hand, and turned him from side to side as easily as if he had been a child, while the fore-

finger and thumb of the left hand grasped her own throat, ready to extinguish her life if she attempted to raise an alarm. His face was pale and deathlike, his eyes started, but were motionless, and every word he uttered seemed to issue from the very depths of his soul. The captain's looks were terrible beyond description—Death left the impress of ferocity upon his darkened features. How the maniac entered or left the room she never knew; his departure was as noiseless as his entrance. So paralyzed was she with fear, that an hour elapsed before she could muster courage to call for help; but she thanked God, when the captain's cruel character became generally known ashore, that she had been rescued from his alliance.—*London Nautical Journal.*

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

As Viewed by a Great Exponent.

Senator Thurman's Letter to the Columbus (Ohio) Banquet Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Thurman, in his letter to the committee of invitation to the Democratic banquet at Columbus, Ohio, this evening, expresses his regret that the severe weather prevents his attendance and offers some reflections upon the toast, "The Jacksonian Democracy," on which the Senator had been appointed to speak. He writes: "I wish to recall attention to some of the most marked characteristics of the Democracy of the time of Andrew Jackson. I refer to the time when he was a candidate for the presidency and when he filled the presidential chair.

"First—The Democracy were then eminently, if not pre-eminently, distinguished by their devotion to the union of the States, South and North East and West, that sentiment was cherished by every true Democrat. Subsequent events chilled and at length for a time suspended it in the South, but the happiest circumstance of our present condition (that is to the influence of Democratic principles,) is that love of the Union is everywhere restored and that its preservation is a fixed principle of the Democratic party in the South.

"Secondly—The party was equally distinguished by its love of the constitution. It sought to preserve it in all its vigor and beneficence by giving to it a national and rational interpretation, and it battled manfully and constantly against those latitudinarian constructions that threatened to convert the government into any unlimited centralized despotism; and on the other hand, against all vice that menaced the existence of the Union; and permit me to say that the principles of the Jacksonian Democracy, in this respect, are as important today as they ever were at any period of our history.

"Thirdly—The Jacksonian Democracy were the determined foes of monopoly; they could not be otherwise for the very foundation of the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By whatever names they have been called there have been and perhaps ever will be but two great parties in America—the Democratic party, asking nothing but equal rights, and an opposing party whose leaders have ever sought and ever will seek special privileges created by law. Who can forget the great battle fought by the Democracy under the lead of Jackson against the bank of the United States, and who can fail to see that a desperate struggle against a far more powerful combination of capital and privilege than was presented by that institution is now impending? Will the Democracy of to-day follow the example set by their fathers of inflexible opposition to special privilege or will they prove errant to these principles, the history and traditions of their party? This is a question that must ere long be answered. My own belief is that it will be answered as it ought to be and that the Democrats of to-day will prove themselves to be what their fathers were—true men. They will be earnest, but not rash; determined, but not unreasonable; destructive of wrongs and abuses alone and conservative of all that should

exist in a free republic.

"Fourth—The Jacksonian Democracy were a party of economy; the ordinary annual expenses of Jackson's administration, that is the expenses of the government exclusive of payments in discharge of the public debt, were but fifteen millions or thereabouts. Now our ordinary annual expenses are nearly ten times that sum. What a contrast! While our population has increased but little more than threefold, our expenses have increased nearly tenfold. Is it not high time that we should return to the economical principles and practices of the Jacksonian Democracy?

"These points, few in number but transcendent in importance, I have thought it proper to note for the consideration of our friends. Others might be stated but these must suffice for today.

"Gentlemen, I know that the banquet will be enjoyed by those who attend it. I trust that it will prove beneficial to others as well. I trust its influence will be felt in reviving the Jackson Democracy and in combining the opponents of the Republic party in a grand effort to free the country from misrule and corruption.

DRIVING HORSES.

Most men over drive. They attempt too much; and in so doing, distract or hamper the horse. Now and then you find a horse with such a vicious gait that his speed is got from him by the most artificial process; but such horses are fortunately rare, and hence the style of management required cannot become general. The true way is to let the horse drive himself—the driver doing little but directing him, and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels that a guide and friend is back of him.

The vicious and inexcusable style of driving is that which so many drivers adopt, viz, wrapping the lines around either hand, and pulling the horse backward with all their might and main, so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, and not with his breast and shoulders. They do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed in order to "steady" the horse. This method of driving we regard as radically and superlatively wrong. It would tax the ingenuity of a hundred fools to invent a worse one. The fact is, with rare exceptions, there should never be any pull put upon the horse at all.

A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable, but anything beyond this has no justification in nature or reason; for nature suggests the utmost possible freedom of action of head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition that by the bits, and not the breast collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to it. In speeding our horses we very seldom grasp the lines with hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in easy pliancy and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this motion communicate courage and confidence to him. We find that by this method our horses break less and go much faster than when driven by men who put the old-fashioned, steady pull upon them.—*Golden Rule.*

The South Carolina Legislature passed a law providing that any person convicted of carrying concealed weapons or arms on the streets or highways shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year. A similar law, rigidly enforced, in this State, is one of our gravest needs. Our Legislature could in no other way do their constituents so important a service.—*Char. Democrat.*

A Disgraceful Custom at the North.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—There were over fifty women, representing almost every class in society, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with drunkenness or disorderly conduct. The apology in every case, was, "ladies' day; we were making calls." "Ladies' day, indeed!" the Justice would repeat; "I am glad it comes only once a year, for such exhibitions as this are by no means entertaining."

Some time since we gave our views upon curtailing the expenses of our own State government. We then advocated putting the pruning knife to the topmost branch and coming down to the lowest. From conversations with the masses, since that time, we are assured that such action meets favor with our people, and our members elect will do well to heed the voice of the people. Let them go to Raleigh determined to do their duty, though the heavens fall. The salaries of our officers are too high. Let them be scaled down; commence with the Governor, and come down to the sheriff.—*Randolph Register.*

WHAT OUR SUGAR COSTS US.

At the present time the United States pays not less than \$100,000,000 to foreign countries for sugar. During the past year the consumption of sugar in this country has aggregated 745,250 tons, of which as much as 577,194 tons were imported—nearly five-sevenths of the whole amount consumed. The gigantic frauds upon the revenue, and the wholesale adulteration and poisoning which have recently been disclosed in connection with the importation and distribution of this article, is at once a conclusive demonstration of the unreliability of the standards of valuation established by our tariff, and a most eloquent exposure of the weakness and folly of our internal policy. Possessing, as we do a soil equal to that of any country on the globe for the production of sugar, and with an acreage that will easily supply all our needs and furnish a large surplus for export, we yet find ourselves importing all but a fraction of what we consume. How we are to utilize our productive capacity and save the immense amount of money spent elsewhere, is a question of pressing importance. As long ago as 1823 our sugar crop was about 30,000 hogheads. In 1861 it had increased to 559,410 hogheads. Owing to the war, and the consequent delapidation of our valuable estates, the destruction of our labor system and the difficulty of procuring seed cane, the production declined to about 10,000 hogheads in 1865. Since then the yield has gradually increased from year to year, and with moderate encouragement from the Federal government the production of sugar would increase fourfold, and within ten years, at the farthest, Louisiana alone, with her million acres of sugar lands would not only supply all our needs, but be able to export in large quantities.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

The Governor's Message.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In compliance with the constitution and the time-honored custom of my predecessors, I have the honor to greet you as the representatives of the people and to confer with you in regard to the state of our Commonwealth. To an executive desiring of serving well his State, the meeting of the General Assembly is always the occasion of rejoicing, as it not only brings to his aid the wise counsels of legislators fresh from their constituents, but relieves him of much embarrassing responsibility; I, therefore, gladly welcome you to the halls of our State, and to co-operate most heartily with you in devising means to promote the public good.

It is known to you that owing to causes which I need not here attempt to elucidate, the people of the United States—and in a great measure of the civilized world—have been for some years past, and are now, passing through a period of most remarkable financial trouble, producing everywhere much distress and even disaster. Of course North Carolina has shared these calamities and her prosperity has been retarded, as has that of others. But I believe I can truthfully say that she has suffered as little, if not less, by these financial troubles, than her sisters. Looking at the whole State and comparing her condition with others, we have abundant reason to be thankful and take courage of the future. The public health has never been better; whilst the pestilence has played with pitiless fury among the homes and pleasant places of our Southern and Western neighbors, especially of our great daughter Tennessee. The profoundest quiet and most reverential obedience to legal authority have prevailed throughout our borders, while rioting, robbing and defiant lawlessness have disturbed the peace of many States North and West of us, accompanied both by arson and bloodshed.

The crops of the last two seasons have been excellent and the means of subsistence have never been more abundant and cheap. The industry of our people has been notably increased and diversified; their farms, stock and agricultural implements show considerable improvement; and while the production of our cash staples has steadily enlarged, the amount of manufactures purchased abroad has visibly diminished. This is an undoubted evidence of progress. But manufacturing enterprise and the legal class of speculation requiring more capital have not equally advanced, owing to the financial derangement referred to, in consequence of which there has been some distress among our mechanical population, including labor, have ruled low.

Remembering that North Carolina is pre-eminently an agricultural State, your legislation should be directed towards the improvement of that interest mainly. In this connection I beg to call your attention to the fact that the first and perhaps greatest need of an agricultural people, thinly scattered over a wide extent of territory, is that of good highways and easy transportation for persons and products. As a general rule, from the lowland belt westward the highways of our State are as bad, if not worse, than any to be found in the Atlantic States, and this system of locating them by our fathers more than a hundred years ago, is still in use, though its utter inefficiency for nearly that length of time has been apparent. Of the inconvenience, cost and depressing tendency upon all industry which such roads occasion, I need not stop to remind you; I shall only beg your earnest attention to this necessity for a change, and express my decided opinion that no permanent prosperity need be expected unless this grievous evil is remedied. Certain great leading thoroughfares through the most convenient centres, and all pointing into the nearest railroad lines, might be cheaply and thoroughly constructed by convict labor, the convicts being transported by the roads discharging into these, I advise that some other method for their construction be devised.

I am happy to be able to state that an increased interest is manifest among all

classes in popular education. This is, I believe, mainly due to the action of the last Legislature in appropriating money for the establishment of normal schools. In accordance with the law the board of education established one for the whites at the University, and decided to locate one for the blacks at Fayetteville, in a building tendered by the colored people somewhat different systems, regard being had to the circumstances of each race. It was considered that the white race had already many educated teachers who simply needed instruction in the art of teaching, while the blacks needed teachers instructed in both the elements of learning and the art of teaching. For the one therefore a six weeks school was held at Chapel Hill during the summer vacation, and for the other a permanent school was established in Fayetteville. Both have been remarkably successful—at the first session of the white school 225 teachers attended, and at the second one—the past summer, more than 400 teachers were present, representing about sixty counties. An excellent corps of instructors was employed, the University gave the use of its buildings, its libraries, laboratories, and apparatus. The railroads very generously gave reduced rates, the agent of the Peabody fund supplemented the appropriation with a handsome donation, and every dollar that could be raised was used to equalize the benefits of the State's bounty by paying the travelling expenses of the more indigent. Lectures by distinguished citizens of the State on popular themes were delivered almost daily with the best results. The undoubted effect of the whole was to arouse an enthusiastic interest in behalf of popular education among a large portion of our people, and to excite a spirit of honest pride in their noble calling among all the teachers present, which will, it is hoped, do much good. The accompanying report of President Battle is referred to for particulars. The colored normal school at Fayetteville was put in charge of Mr. Robert Harris, a native colored man of excellent character and capacity, selected by a board of local managers superintended from the best business citizens of the town, who took a great interest in its welfare. It has been managed with unexpected success. The first session opened with fifty-eight pupils about forty of whom were certified as teachers. Some of high grade; the second year began with seventy-four pupils and is now in progress. The same donation was made to this school by the Peabody fund as to the white school, and the same scheme adopted to equalize its benefits. The report of Mr. Harris, to which you will refer, will be as surprising as I am sure it will be pleasing to all who desire the real welfare of our colored citizens.

I sincerely hope the appropriation for both schools may be renewed, and the law be made to embrace both sexes. For though females have attended both schools with permission, yet the board of education did not feel at liberty to expend any State money in their aid, which appeared a little ungrateful for so Christian a people as ours, who are so well aware that as a general rule our female teachers are better than the males. The excellently worded memorial of the teachers of this State, which accompanies the report of President Battle, is especially commended to your favor.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The establishment by the last Legislature, in pursuance of the constitution of a department of agriculture, was a very important step indeed to the welfare of this State. As was to have been expected, the operation of the board of agriculture was defective, and will require some amending at your hands, but in the main it is an admirable one. It is the first special effort ever made in the direct interest of agriculture and has been hailed by our farming people with great satisfaction. So far this bureau has cost the people nothing, save the tax on the license to sell fertilizers, which has yielded sufficient revenue for all its purposes. As soon as possible after the passage of the law in 1877, the organization of the board of agriculture was completed by the election of the two intelligent farmers who now occupy seats in it, and a commissioner was elected, and work begun immediately. For the results of the first two years I refer you to the accompanying report of the commissioner, Col. L. L. Polk, which sets out everything in detail. I regard the beginning as excellent. The chief difficulty in the way of doing any new thing among a people so conservative as ours is securing their prompt cooperation. It was found very difficult at first to awaken an active interest in the operations of the bureau, but the impression once produced is lasting and enlarging. Special attention has been given to the analyzing and classification of fertilizers, including manure; to the re-stocking of our rivers with fish, and the preparation of a hand-book of information concerning the State and its resources. Much good has been effected, I am sure, and an interest excited that will lead to still more.

A serious drawback to fish propagation is numerous dams and obstructions of the streams; and public sentiment in many places prevented from bearing upon the owners of these obstructions by the sneers of the ignorant and the incredulous. This will disappear when the results are seen and the laws passed in aid of this important matter will then be helped in their execution by a wiser popular opinion. The trouble with regard to the preparation of a proper hand book has been the inability of getting statistics. The duties required of tax-listers under the sixth section of the act establishing the department, have been in seven cases out of ten evaded or openly and defiantly refused. Additional legislation is needed to make this law effective. And in this connection I beg permission to re-voice generally, that the vital defect of our laws lies in the machinery provided for their execution. The general tenor of our legislation is excellent, as all who philosophically examine our statutes for a hundred years past will confess; but a practical impossibility of getting statistics, the chief executive, or any head of a department, to quicken the diligence or rebuke the criminal neglect of his subordinates; and many of our best laws take the chance of the local favor or disfavor with which they be regarded, and are alive or dead as that may be. Proof of this is found in the number of new statutes in relation to subjects concerning

which excellent ones are already in existence. It is not a good thing or a healthy sign, perhaps, for a people to multiply greatly their list of criminal offences, but for the curing of this serious defect in the administration of our laws, I can see no better way than the imposition, or refusal, on the part of any public officer, to perform any duty which he is required to perform. It has not only been found impossible to get the statistics required under the act establishing the board of agriculture, as Lafore remarked, but also to get proper and timely returns from the county school boards and managers, whilst several counties in the last election for Congress failed to send full and proper returns of the votes cast, and some even failed to return any at all; and so on through the list. It is to the last degree discouraging to those who earnestly desire to do something for the public good, to see that those whose special duty it is to help will not do so, and can refuse to do so with impunity.

As to the work of the agricultural bureau, I desire to call your attention to the subject of our forests. I will not undertake to point out the many and most important functions which they fulfill in the economy of nature, such as the investigations of scientific men are every day bringing to the attention of the world, but will content myself with referring to them as source of wealth, health and fertility, and to the fact of their rapid and wasteful destruction. Depleted as they are, our forests are to day, perhaps, worth more intrinsically, properly managed, than the lands they stand upon; whilst the value of those especially which shadow the highlands round about the sources of our rivers is simply incalculable considered with reference to rainfall, destructive floods, &c. The proof of this is plain to any one who has observed the condition of those valleys whose hillsides have been entirely stripped of timber and converted into that shame of Southern agriculture—old fields; and yet in the face of the increasing value of timber and the decreasing value of the lands from which it is ruthlessly swept, the destruction goes on, many counties already feel the evil keenly, and not many years hence, if some remedy be not applied, the outcry will be general. I confess I do not see my way clear to that remedy. I am aware of the difficulty and the danger of interfering with the owners legal right to do what he pleases with his own. If he sees proper to cut his timber, dry up the springs which feed our streams, and precipitate his soil into their channels, changing their currents and deluging all the low lands below him, and impoverishing himself and his children, I can't see how he is to be hindered. But the people of other nations are finding means by bonuses, restrictions, and other devices to restore the forests and denuded lands; and many of our counties are adopting laws, with regard to inclosing the lands, the effect of which is to reduce the expenditure of time for farming purposes to the minimum. As guardians of the interests of an agricultural people, I commend this whole subject to your serious attention. I am requested by the board of agriculture to say that they concur in the recommendations of the commissioner.

I call your special attention to the report of Mr. Battle, Editor of the fertilizer central station. It is gratifying in the extreme, you will perceive, that the quality of the fertilizers sold in the State has steadily improved, and the marked value of the improvement amounts to more than \$100,000 in two years! This is caused obviously by the fact that knowing their value, farmers are more satisfactory in their purchases, and the dealers were careful to make them come up to the mark, and many others have quit the market altogether.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

I am happy to say that the affairs of the penitentiary and the two asylums have been well managed by their respective boards, and are in a satisfactory condition. The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum makes perhaps more satisfactory exhibit than it has ever done since its establishment. With a large increase of pupils there has been a decrease of 16 per cent. in the total of expense. As you will see by the superintendent's report, with a reduced appropriation from former years, the board of this institution have saved \$15,000.12 out of the amount, with which they have erected an elegant and much needed addition to the main building, at a cost of \$7,575.55, and have added to their credit in the Treasury \$7,429.57.

Though results have not been quite so satisfactory with the Insane Asylum, yet, on the whole, it has done well. Notwithstanding the number of its inmates have increased, and some extraordinary and costly improvements have been made, expenses have been kept down, and it has lived within its appropriation. I recommend that the board be authorized to build on the grounds a separate residence for the superintendent, and that his pay be fixed in cash, as are the salaries of the other principal officers of the various institutions of the State. I also recommend the repeal of section 29, chapter 6, of Battle's revision, under which the State pays for transporting all patients to and from the asylum, to whom the clerks of the Superior Courts will give a certificate that they have not property sufficient to pay their own expenses. Under that act the State is often imposed upon shamefully. It is the nature of public charities to invite such abuses, custom legitimizes them, and they become a base for still greater abuses. The only safe way is to use the knife promptly on their first appearance. It is known that much of the other principal officers of the various institutions of the State. I also recommend the repeal of section 29, chapter 6, of Battle's revision, under which the State pays for transporting all patients to and from the asylum, to whom the clerks of the Superior Courts will give a certificate that they have not property sufficient to pay their own expenses. Under that act the State is often imposed upon shamefully. It is the nature of public charities to invite such abuses, custom legitimizes them, and they become a base for still greater abuses. The only safe way is to use the knife promptly on their first appearance. It is known that much of the other principal officers of the various institutions of the State. 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