

COLUMBIA TELESCOPE—EXTRA.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

COLUMBIA TELESCOPE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

To day, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency transmitted the following message to both houses of the Legislature:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 22, 1829.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

In resuming the duties imposed upon you by the sovereign authority of this State, many interesting subjects occur. In conformity with the constitution, and with great deference to your enlightened judgments, some of them are herein presented for your consideration.

Since your adjournment, a change has taken place in the administration of the federal government, which, we have reason to believe, will prove beneficial to the union, inasmuch as certain great principles were therein involved, upon which the rights and liberties of the people mainly depend.

The distrust and dissatisfaction produced by the late administration have disappeared, and the present, at least, is a moment of repose and confidence. A reliance, to a certain extent, on the good sense of the people and on the patriotism and practical talents of the Chief Magistrate, is but just and reasonable.

We live under a government, theoretically the most perfect on earth, whether its actual benefits shall correspond with its theory, or give rise to tyranny, disunion and civil war, depends upon an honest and fair exposition of its powers. It is in vain to suppose, that a country so extensive, embracing such a variety of interests as ours, can be governed exclusively by Congress, without destroying its present free institutions. That is the best government, which interferes least with the interest and property of its citizens. If the pretension lately set up by Congress, to pass laws to bind the states "in all cases whatever," or, what is the same thing, to do whatever the general welfare requires, be sustained, then, this government, instead of being one in which liberty is enjoyed and the right of property protected, is a hateful despotism. Let the consequences be what they may, those must answer for them, who present the alternative of servile submission, or constitutional resistance, to usurped power. It might better comport with timid women and cowardly men to pay black mail to robbers, than to arm and repel them. But an intelligent and brave people will not look to the possible consequences involved in the defence of their dearest and most invaluable rights. An honorable man, for his own purposes, never discussed the difference between beggary and robbery, and yet it is difficult to imagine how an able-bodied individual can hang upon the skirts of society for support, without arranging himself among the one or the other of these classes.

The Manufacturers press their claims upon the bounty of Government in a manner unparalleled in the history of legislation. The direct interest of individuals or of particular sections of country, is made the basis of a system, sapping the foundation of the honest labor and constitutional rights of other sections. It is entirely obvious, that those States owning Slaves, have a distinct and separate interest from such as have none. With this difference in our institutions; with this difference in our present Constitution; we came into the Union with our slaves, and now the selfish sons of chivalrous parents, would either directly, or indirectly, deprive us of the use of them. Whether this shall be, is the issue which is now making up, between the friends of the Constitution and the advocates of General Welfare. Slavery is not a national evil; on the contrary, it is a national benefit. The Agricultural wealth of the country is found in those States owning Slaves, and a great proportion of the revenue of the Government is derived from the products of Slave labor. Slavery exists in some form every where, and it is not of much consequence in a philosophical point of view, whether it be voluntary or involuntary. In a political point of view, involuntary slavery has the advantage, since all who enjoy political liberty are then in fact free. Wealth gives no influence at the polls; it does, where white men perform the menial services which slaves do here. Upon this subject it does not become us to speak in a whisper, betray fear, or feign philanthropy. The late law of Ohio, imposing restrictions upon their free colored population, is a sensible commentary on the sentimental Resolutions, heretofore transmitted to us by that State. From this it seems, that their benevolence, and devotion to the equal rights of man, bear an inverse proportion to the interest they have in this matter.

The Pr. test against the Tariff was, by a special messenger, forwarded to our Senators in Congress, and in due form presented by them to the Senate, accompanied by some spirited and eloquent remarks, and remains yet to be seen, what further order will be taken thereon.

The several Resolutions, heretofore adopted by the preceding Legislatures, on the disputed powers of Congress, have been transmitted to the Governors of the several States, according to the Resolution of the last Session; Corresponding Resolutions on the same subject from the States of Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri, are herewith laid before you, together with the Resolutions from Connecticut, affirming the power of Congress.

Resolutions from Missouri and Louisiana, proposing to change the Constitution, in relation to the election of President, are also laid before the Legislature.

The Exposition requested by the House of Representatives to be printed and distributed by this Department, has been extensively circulated; and it is hoped, that the lucid and powerful argument, therein contained, will have its proper influence on public opinion. There remain on hand many copies of this document, which will be placed under the control of the officers of the Houses, for the use and distribution of the members.

The Resolutions upon the subject of the Colonial history of this State, were forwarded to the Secretary of State, of the United States; a copy of his letter in reply, together with letters from this Department, Mr. McLane and Col. Cruger, are herewith transmitted. No further intelligence has been had on the subject.

By an Act of Congress, past at the last Session it was perceived, that it was proposed to retrocede a tract of Land, owned by the United States, and generally known by the name of Mount Dearborn, to this State, for a proper equivalent. In conformity with the provisions of this act, Commissioners on the part of the respective Governments have been appointed, and have made their report, which, together with a letter from this Department to the Commissioners, on the part of this State, and an extract of a letter from the Commissioner, covering the report, are herewith forwarded. It will be necessary, to complete this session, that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

During the last winter an application was made to Congress by the Rail Road Company in this State, praying the United States to become Subscribers for the residue of the stock not then subscribed for. At your last Session, you adopted Resolutions, denying, as this Legislature had twice before done, the right of Congress to apply the funds of the Union, to the internal improvement of any State. This application, proceeding from a creature of this Government, assuming that the enterprise would be profitable, and tendering the benefit to the United States, seemed then a well-timed movement, having for its object a sacrifice of the principles of the State to the interests of this Corporation. It is now understood, that the Company are desirous to avail themselves of aid from this State. The public utility and great advantage of such a Road, apart from the question of interest, entitles such an application to a respectful consideration. That ancient city, Charleston, the pride of every South Carolinian, the representative of her character, her talents, and her commerce, requires some stimulus to sustain it. If you should be satisfied that the scheme can succeed, recollect how much this Metropolis has cheerfully granted to facilitate the commerce of the country above the Falls: A spirit of reciprocal generosity will favor an enterprise, calculated to make Charleston, what it ought to be, the great city of the South.

In the formation of our Constitution, provisions too much in detail were introduced. Successive alterations have been made to meet public convenience, by ordinary legislation. You will consider whether like amendments to the same effect may not be safely made. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments, ought to be so organized as to constitute three distinct parts of an entire whole system. Nor can the theory of that Government be perfect, where the parts exceed the whole. The machinery of the body politic ought to be simple, and the responsibility of public agents well established. There is but little accountability felt now, in the fiscal affairs of this State. A great portion of the finances are in the hands of irresponsible agents, whose honesty is the only public security. Whether it would not be expedient to make Columbia, the Seat of Government, in fact, and the place of residence of the principal Executive Officers, as well as to abolish the geographical distinctions of Upper and Lower Divisions, is respectfully submitted.

Cases have occurred and may again occur in which public officers, without giving security, assumed the duties of their offices, and by virtue thereof, obtained possession of the funds of orphans and others, and died wholly insolvent. It will now be in your power, and certainly your special duty, to provide the means of speedily divesting delinquent clerks, and sheriffs of their commissions. It is not by any means an uncommon thing for suitors to lose their debts by the insolvency of these officers. Strictly speaking, the public ought to underwrite their fidelity.

I recommend the revision of the criminal law of this State. The punishment for certain offences is uncertain, and for many, too severe. By dividing the various branches among the Solicitors, and giving a reasonable equivalent for extra services, an entire new criminal code might be presented by them for the consideration of the next Legislature.

When it is recollected that the planter in this State substantially supports the Government, it may be regarded important, at least so to sustain that interest as to keep it from an entire failure. Upon the capital embarked in planting, few persons make more than four per cent.; yet upon all the contracts, connected with the objects of Agriculture, seven per cent. is allowed. Interest on money is subject to the rules which society imposes upon itself, for its own benefit. One of principal objects of Government is to protect the simple and unwary from the snares of the crafty and cunning. That planter who is now paying seven per cent. interest, is engaged in a losing business. By reducing the rate of interest, you will save such from the ruin incident to usury and prostration. The policy which lessens credit, leading to ruin, or compels the debtor to pay with some to save the balance of his Estate, may be defended.

We have also a deep concern in adopting such legislation as will give to the mass of our population an interest in Agriculture. Every planter who disposes of his Land and Slaves, feels a diminished zeal in behalf of Southern Institutions, and most of them invest the proceeds in United States Bank Stock. To permit such to be exempt from taxation, is holding out a premium to them to abandon their own State, while it increases the burden of taxation on the balance. The right of the State to impose equal taxes upon every species of property ought to be maintained. There is no more justice in exempting Bank Stock from taxation, because a bonus is paid to government, than in exempting a tract of Land because it was purchased from Government. All Bank Stock and money at interest ought to pay a proportionate tax for its protection.

The Census of this State has been taken, and the returns from the various Election Districts are in the office of the Secretary of State. An abstract, herewith transmitted, will furnish the population of each Election District. The progress of population has been limited, owing to emigration. Nothing tends to retard the permanent improvement of the country more, than the roving habits of our people. It is natural that the new States should desire to increase their population, and with it their political influence in the Union. Among other schemes to effect this purpose, is to be ranked the gratuitous distribution of the public Land to emigrants. How far it may be politic to adopt countervailing measures on this subject, you will determine. The right to set limits to emigration is an original principle in the body politic. The right to go where it is not forbidden by law, is the true definition of the right of expatriation. Expatriation and naturalization are not correlative propositions. The right to incorporate strangers into a government does not imply a right on the part of the citizen to secede. The assent of an infant to be governed by the law, is a political fiction, without which Government would be dissolved. Every convict in this State, is supposed to be a party to his own execution; nor is it a greater exertion of Municipal Law to cut off emigration, than to punish, by imprisonment for debt. Without insisting upon an interdiction of emigration, you will consider, how far it becomes your duty to make it the interest of the citizen to remain on his native soil. The right of the creditor to extend or sell the real Estate of his debtor, is derived from the Law of the Land. By protecting resident freeholders from an involuntary sale of their real Estates, local attachments would be fostered. If a common fund be appropriated to seduce your population abroad, you may partially substitute a permanent security in real Estate, at home, as an equivalent for a floating, contingent bounty abroad. Whether such an interference with the relation of debtor and creditor be considered politic or not, at all events, a revision of the Law, relating to Sheriff's Sales, so as to permit a defendant, or any one for him, to redeem a purchase of real Estate made at Sheriff's Sale within a year, with an authority in the Sheriff to put the purchaser in possession in case of a failure to redeem—would be an improvement. It would stimulate the benevolent and liberal-minded, to compete for land, thus sold; since, in the first instance, they would be sure to realize their advance, or, in the second, be put in possession.

The fee simple interest in the Catawba Lands, subject to the rights of the Indians and the lease-holders under them, still remains in this State. Without impairing the temporary or usufructuary right of these friendly sons of the forest, I recommend that a law be passed making the fee simple, reversionary interest of this State, attendant on the lease-hold estates which may be owned by the lessees under the existing law. Justice and sound policy require such a regulation, since these leases are constantly sold at their full fee simple value. No speculation ought to be suffered to disturb the tenants, who are a most worthy part of the population of this State. This would quiet their rights, and constitute their possessions a freehold estate, under the constitution.

The pledge made in 1818, to appropriate one million of dollars to the improvement of the internal improvements has been redeemed, and another million has already been expended. The objects within the contemplation of the Legislature are nearly completed. The benefits resulting from these appropriations are now successfully developing themselves. The intercourse between Columbia and Charleston, by the state road, has been much facilitated, and great improvement in the navigation of the rivers below the falls, has been realized. The Rocky Mount Canal will soon be completed, which will open a communication to one of the best bodies of land in the southern country. How far the improvement of this fine river will be extended beyond our line, will depend upon the enterprise of the citizens of North Carolina. Every motive will operate on them which can urge an interior abundance in vegetable and mineral wealth, to avail itself of the bounties of nature, to bring its products into the commercial world. Should York, Chester and Lancaster, in this State—Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Fred. in North Carolina, alone, send their channel their produce to market, a full equivalent will soon be realized for the immense sums lavished on this river. The difficulties which have hitherto obstructed the navigation of the Saluda, may, by proper attention, be obviated. This river runs thro' an extensive body of fertile land. The miserable roads thro' which its products are transported ought to stimulate both individual and public exertion to change the mode of commercial intercourse from land to water carriage.

The sums heretofore invested in public works and their unfinished state in some instances, require for a season longer the continuance of the office of Superintendent of Public Works.

The road policy is defective; not so much in the law, as in the various degrees of public spirit manifested by the commissioners. I have instituted inquiries into the manner in which this duty is performed, and being to be able, by existing laws, to reform some of the inequalities and neglect of duty, at present too prevalent. And on this subject, as a matter connected with the public interest, I herewith send the answer of the Superintendent of Public Works to certain inquiries propounded to him.

The Lunatic Asylum is now in operation. If there be any tax which a benevolent people ought cheerfully to pay, it is that which provides a safe retreat for the unfortunate human beings who have lost their reason. We have no splendid receptacles for criminals; Culprits do penance in Gaols, at the whipping-post, and under the gallows; but we yield to none in the magnificence of the Building, or the humane attentions, provided for the wretched maniac. Additional aid ought to be furnished to sustain this institution in its infantile state. There are claims due this State at the disposal of the Legislature, which may never be realized by the Treas-

ury, but if put under the control of the Regents, might add to its means, without taxing the people. I would also suggest the propriety of making it obligatory on Lunatic Patients to this Asylum, until other applications shall exclude such persons.

There was in the Treasury, on the 1st of September 1829, One Hundred and thirty one thousand, two hundred and ninety dollars. This, added to the ordinary revenue of the present fiscal year, would give four hundred and sixty six thousand, seven hundred and seventy two dollars, exceeding the highest estimate of public expenditure, two hundred and thirty six thousand, three hundred and ninety dollars. The large amount of surplus revenue, exhibited by this estimate of the resources of the State, proves her ability, in times of unparalleled depression in her great staples, to sustain her credit. Whether it would be prudent to continue the ordinary taxes now imposed, with a view to an accumulation of the means, through the agency of the Bank, to meet the public debt, when it becomes due, deserves your consideration.

The profits upon the funds, already vested in that institution, are supposed to be entirely competent to the ultimate liquidation of the public debt. Besides this, the State has a just and constitutional claim against the U. S. for more than One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars, which we cannot otherwise than believe will be speedily liquidated by the General Government. And with a view to the successful prosecution of the claim, I recommend the appointment of an Agent, to prosecute the same at Washington, as early as practicable; and herewith transmit, for a correct understanding of the justice of the demand, a copy of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate of the United States; together with a bill, founded on that report, which heretofore passed that body.

The policy of dividing existing Districts, may be questioned. Pendleton was considered an exception, and the precedent will probably rest there. The propriety, however, of constituting Anderson and Pickens Districts, each Election District, cannot so be well doubted. Most of the reasons founded on an inconvenience apply to Pendleton, as an Election District, which were applicable to it, as a Judicial District, with others of more force.

The Medical College at Charleston, founded upon the individual enterprise of its named and scientific Professors, has with but a small donation from the State, entered into successful competition with similar Institutions abroad. A grateful patronage from the people, towards these pioneers in this department of Science, is all the aid now required to enlarge the field of their usefulness. We are no longer tributary to the North, for the first principles of a Medical Education.

The South Carolina College is in a prosperous state, whether we regard the number or the habits of the Students. The energy of the officers, on a late occasion, is likely to prove very salutary. Young men find it their interest to conform to the College regulations. The recent rule adopted by the Trustees, permitting Students to board out of Commons, and repealing the law which made it compulsory to pay in advance, will probably put an end to the most fruitful source of irritation in the College. The visible effects of the wise forecast, which founded this seminary, are daily becoming more manifest. The number of Students for the ensuing year, is estimated at one hundred and twenty. The price of education, the attainments of the Professors, their devoted attention to the character and literary advancement of the Students, furnish the means of a Classical Education, rivalled by few, certainly surpassed by no other Institution in the United States.

About Thirty seven Thousand Dollars are annually appropriated for Free Schools. The benefits derived from this appropriation is partial, founded on no principle, and arbitrarily dispensed by the commissioners of Free Schools. If the fund could be so managed as to educate thoroughly a given number of young men, and to require them afterwards to teach a limited time, as an equivalent, the effects would be soon seen and felt.

There is at this time an able and efficient Judiciary, under whose direction litigation is transacting, and the manners and habits of the people are improving. Justice is speedily administered without fear, favor, or partiality, by able men, and by one uniform rule. The Legislature of 1824, will long be remembered for its wisdom and energy in reforming, by the highest exercise of legislative authority, our Judicial System, the full benefit of which is now beginning to be realized. If it be practicable to give two Courts a year in Chancery, by increasing the size of the Districts, enlarging the powers of the Commissioners, and making it their duty to take the testimony in writing for the Chancery, and to dispose of all matters of course business in each District, it would complete the System.

Since a new organization has taken place, the Chancery Jurisdiction has been more or less under the ban. To prevent injustice, delay, unnecessary litigation and expense in the Court of Equity, where the jurisdiction is questioned, that objection should be first made or waived, and the question of jurisdiction ought not to be mixed up with the merits of the hearing.

Measurably at Common Law have a most injurious tendency. Parties are formed in the District, every effort is made by the litigants to renew the contest with better success, while the original subject-matter of dispute, is often lost sight of. The modern practice is, as soon as the Jury come into court and say they cannot agree, they are discharged, and the case stands over for further trial. In civil cases, the majority of the Jury ought to determine the case. The abolition of the old practice of continuing the Jury to agree, ought to be followed by such an improvement as would put an end to mistrials.

It is also considered an imperfection in our Land Law, which gives a plaintiff a right to two fair trials of his title: one verdict on the merits does not conclude the plaintiff, as it does the defendant. Few persons can well sustain the expense of a

land-suit. This right to a second action is oppressive, intolerably so, except to an insolvent or wealthy man.

I recommend that Notes should be put on a footing with Bonds, in marshalling the assets of Estates, and you will consider how far it would be politic to create a preference in favor of the debts due to the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

In the execution of the Law, directing the Census to be taken, some doubts were entertained as to the proper construction thereof. In some instances the returns were not founded upon an enumeration of the heads of families. The practice under former similar laws, together with the opinion of the Attorney General, induced, finally, an acquiescence in these returns. I would respectfully suggest the expediency of making a permanent law, directing the Census to be taken every tenth year, according to the Constitution, in which more precision in the terms of the law shall be observed.

At this day, when the tide is in favour of Consolidation, it is wise to break down the patronage of the State Governments so as to make all the offices which men of talents and distinction will consent to fill, the creatures of the General Government. There is no danger of the States, melting into one mass of homogeneous democracy, if upon a respectable footing. Leading men are likely to carry their states with them. These are the most loyal to the General Government whose home-patrolage is the most meagre. When men have nothing in their own State to prize, it is quite natural, that their affections should fasten on the Union. They who have no separate interests of their own, must gain by amalgamation and partition. It was a proud day for New York, when the illustrious Clinton refused to surrender an office conferred on him by his own State for the first ministerial appointment under the Federal Government. If there be any feature in the policy of this State which has elevated her character at home and abroad, it is the liberal provision and generous confidence bestowed on her public men.

We live in a country peculiarly favoured by Nature, possessing a genial climate, an excellent soil, and fine navigable streams. Should it hereafter become a howling wilderness, it will be our own fault and our own fault. With a proper consciousness of your obligations to Heaven, and a deep sense of your responsibility to a generous people, both your Sovereign and subject, you are solemnly pledged so to shape your agency over their destinies, as to develop, to the utmost, their moral, political, and intellectual improvement.

STEPHEN D. MILLER

SENATE,
Monday, November 23d, 1829.

The senate convened this day, agreeably to the constitution; and the journal of the 20th of December last, having been read.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Deas, a message was sent to the house of representatives, informing that the senate had formed a quorum, and proceeded to business.

Messrs. J. S. Deas and Witherspoon, were appointed a committee to wait on the governor, and inform him that the senate had formed a quorum, and proceeded to business, and were ready to receive communications from him.

Mr. President laid before the senate a communication from John Maynard, jun. resigning his office of reading clerk of the senate; referred to the committee on vacant offices.

Mr. President also laid before the senate a communication from the hon. Wm. D. James, announcing that he had been returned by the majority of the managers of elections for Claremont, as senator for that county; and resigning said office; which was, on motion of Mr. Davis, ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Davis then presented the memorial of John J. Moore, setting forth that he was duly elected senator for Claremont, and praying leave to take his seat; referred to the committee of privileges and elections, to sit immediately.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the communication of the hon. W. D. James, was then taken up, and referred to the same committee.

The hon. Wm. Rice, elected senator for Union, presented the return of the managers, was qualified, and took his seat.

Petitions were presented as follows: by Mr. Wilson, from Cornelia Gaillard, praying payment of the last quarter's salary of her late husband, judge Gaillard; by the same, from Charles Huggins, late sheriff of Georgetown, praying to be allowed to settle for tax returns with the comptroller general, on equitable principles; both referred to the committee on finance; by Mr. Verrier, from James M. Kim, praying for the charter of a bridge over Ashpepo river; by the same, from Henry and Sarah Hogerson, praying renewal of the charter of Ashpepo ferry; by Mr. Grimke, from Catharine Pierson and Elizabeth Chapman, for renewal of the charter of Ashpepo ferry; all referred to the committee on roads; by Mr. Richardson, from Ambrose Huggins, praying for a pension; by the same, from Wm. Kennedy, praying that provisions be made, enabling him to draw his pension; both referred to the committee on pensions; by Mr. Wilson, from Mary Hillen, praying for the escheated property of Mrs. E. Harcastle, in St. Stephens parish; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Grimke presented the annual report of the commissioners of free schools for St. Philips and St. Michaels; referred to the committee on schools.

coloured persons, to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Richardson presented the presentments of the grand jury of Laurens, spring and fall terms, 1829; the first clause referred to the committee on the judiciary; the second to the committee on finance; and the third to the committee of privileges and elections.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, it was ordered that a special committee, to be denominated a committee on retrenchments, be raised, and the 4th clause be referred to said committee—whereupon Messrs. Richardson, Hart, Rice, Pegues and Davis, were appointed said committee.

The presentments for the fall term, were referred to the committee on the judiciary. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, November 23, 1829.

The house met agreeably to adjournment of the 20th December last.

The speaker having taken his seat, called the house to order, when the journals of the last day of the last session were read.

Mr. John W. Mathews, returned as a member from St. Johns Colleton; Mr. A. W. Winshaw, in the place of B. Green, removed; Mr. William McWillie, returned as a member from Kershaw, in the place of G. G. Nixon, deceased, and Mr. John W. Schmidt, returned as a member from St. Philips and St. Michaels, in the place of Wm. Harper, elected chancellor, attended, were qualified, and took their seats.

Messrs. Eaves, G. R. Hunter, and R. F. W. Alston, were appointed a committee to wait upon the senate and inform them that the house had formed a quorum, and proceeded to business.

Messrs. Rees, Preston and Butler, were appointed a committee to wait upon his excellency the governor and inform him that the house had formed a quorum and were ready to receive any communications from him.

Mr. Schmidt was added to the committee on ways and means, and the medical committee.

Mr. McWillie and Mr. Dozier to the judiciary committee and Mr. Barber to the committee on pensions.

Mr. T. Walker presented the return of the commissioners of free schools for Greenville district, which were referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Rees, from the committee appointed to wait on the governor reported, that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the house would hear from his excellency on to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. G. R. Hunter presented the memorial of the managers of elections for Fairfield district referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Petitions were presented as follows: by Mr. Coggeshall, from Charles Huggins, late sheriff of Georgetown district, praying to be permitted to settle with the comptroller general for tax executions, on equitable principles; by Mr. Eaves, from George Crawford, praying to be refunded a double tax; by Mr. Toomer, from the Charleston bridge company, praying relief relative to the interest on a debt due the state; referred to committee on ways and means.

By Mr. T. Walker, from Wm. Choise, executor of Samuel Croighton, praying payment of an account, and from Benjamin West, praying compensation for property lost during the revolt of 1811; referred to committee on claims.

By Mr. Cook from Edward Blair and Andrew Frazier, by Mr. T. Walker from Jesse Smith, by Mr. Whitner from Nathaniel Heaton, Richard Wilbanks and Robert West, each praying a pension; referred to the committee on pensions.

By Mr. McKenna from Orasmus Lanier, praying for a ferry on Catawba river; referred to the committee on roads.

By Mr. Coggeshall from Mrs. Mary Hillen praying for certain escheated property; referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Whitner from Adam Todd, praying payment for the repairs of a field piece; referred to the military committee.

By Mr. Hanningway from the committee of free schools for Marion district; referred to the committee on education.

By Mr. T. Walker from sundry inhabitants of Greenville praying that Saluda state road may be placed under the direction of commissioners; referred to the committee on internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. Toomer, ordered that the delegates of the several bible societies of this state be permitted to hold their meeting in the representative hall on Wednesday evening next at 6 o'clock.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

To the Honourable the Members of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the term of office of the Commissioner in Equity for Charleston District, which expires on the 1st of January next. My present conduct in that office is the best guarantee I can offer my friends for the future faithful discharge of its duties.

THOMAS HUNT.

By authority of the Executive, the following is the act of our Legislature, the terms of the office of Commissioner in Equity for Charleston District, is limited to our year and is not to be renewed during the present session. We are therefore authorized to announce BENJAMIN ELIOTT as a candidate for the vacancy.

November 24, 1829.

Clarion Society Incorporated. The annual meeting of this Society will take place in the Clarion Hall, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday Evening, December 1st. The members are earnestly requested to be present in their attendance as important business will be brought before them.

ROBERT WILSON GIBBS, Sec'y. C. S. I.

For Sale or Rent. I have a desirable house for sale or rent. The situation is very desirable, and the house is well fitted for any purpose. For particulars apply to

THOMAS DUGAN, Agent.