"IDEA IS A SHADOW THAT DEPARTETH, SPEECH IS FLEETING AS THE WIND-READING IS AN UNREMEMBERED PASTIME; BUT A WRITING IS ETERNAL."-TUPPER.

VOL. 1.

CHERAW, S. C., DECEMBER 2; 1856.

NO. 24

W. L. T. PRINCE

PRINCE & MALLOY, NDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, S. C., Nov. 24, 1856. Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives :

The object for which you were recently convened in extra session has been deter mined. The popular voice has declared in favour of the party of our preference. The past admonishes us to reserve the full measure of our rejocing to the day when the avowed policy of the party shall have been honestly carried out; when justice shall be re-established, and tranquility be restored to the country. Then, indeed, will the victory be one worthy of the strongest demonstration which patriotism can indulge. So far the result may be regarded as a rebuke to that Northern party, whose principle of cohesion is hatred to the South, we share in the general satisfaction. Considered in reference to the vital issue between the North and the South, I fear that it will be a barren triumph-thatit will prove to be, at the best but a brief respite of feverish, exhausting excitement, destined to end in imbittered feeling and distracted counsel among ourselves. Slavery and Freesoilism can never be reconciled. Our enemies have been defeated-not vanquished. A majority of the free States have declared against the South, upon a purely sectional issue, and the remainder of them formidable minorities fiercely contended for victory under the me banner. The triumph of the g graphical party must dissolve the confe !eracy, unless we are prepared to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority. We will act wisely to employ the interval of repose afforded by the late election, in earnest preparation for the inevitable conflict. The Southern States have never demanded more than equality and security. They cannot submit to less, and remein in the Union, without dishonor and ultimate ruin.

The internal state of the commonwealth. over whose affairs you are called to deliberate, exhibits a gratifying condition of general prosperity and contentment. The State has been mercifully spared the acourge of the "nestilence which wasteth." and our people have sown and reaped in peace. Impressed with a sense of our mu. tual obligations, and with hearts full graitude to God, we enter on the work of duty before us.

In the performance of the part assigned to me, I proceed to lay before you such suformation of the condition of the State, and to recommend to your consideration such measure as I "Judge necessary or expedlent."

The profits of the bank of the State for the last year amount to \$280,469,30 ; exceeding these of the previous year by \$7 418,48.

During the fiscal year the public debt charged on the bank has been reduced \$84 340,78. The President of the bank informed me that he expected to make further reduction of about \$35,000, the arrangements for which could not be con pleted before the close of the fiscal year,

I refer you to the report of the Comp-

Ridge Railroad, \$200,000.

The following table exhibits the debt, liability, and assets of the State :

ACTUAL DEBT	
3 and 5 per cent. State stock, Fire loan bonds Bonds new State House, Bonds Blue Ridge Railroad, U. S. treasury surplus fund	123,407 69 1,669,868 91 500,000 00 400,000 00 1,051,422 09
LIABILITY.	3,744,698 69
Guarantor South Carolina Haileoad	2,000,000 00
Debt and liability	5,744,698 69
ASSETS.	-8
Capital of bank	2,770 802 63 1,490,386 63 1,742,300 00 139,625 66
45	C 2.42 13.4 24

The amount of \$10,000 appropriated at the last sesion to defray continguent ex peares of the executive department, I have had no occasion to draw from the Treas. ury. With the unexpendedbalance of last year, and a balance of \$2,595 91. transferred to my credit by my predecessor, I bave been able to meet the ordinary drafts of the department. As my term of office is about to expire, I feel no delicacy in making certain recommendations in relation to the department. The salary of the Govenor is wholly inadequate to the maintainance of the proper respectability and dignity of the station. I have avoided all its merits. unnecessary expense : I have indulged in no want of aspirants for the position .-Willing public servants are not generally your bounty. that he be required to reside at the capital. them, the tenth was unavoidable On this latter point, I invite your attention to the following extract from the message of the late Gov. Johnson: "The of. the Executive wherever his necessities which brought them to their conclusion. or convenience may compel him to reside. This is utterly inconsistent with the necesary order and uniformity in the conduct of the business of the officer, He cannot carry with him all the books, documents, either dispense with him; or subject, him small salary. The citizens, too, are inter ested to know where the Executive may be found, and if he has no fixed residence are obliged to go in pun u't through highways and by paths. They may chance to pass him on the ways, without knowing him (a case of actual occurence). The true remedy is to provide him a residence at the seat of government, and require him

to reside there permanenly. The report of General James Jones, Commissioner of New State House, will give you full information of the progress of the work, and his plan of future opera tions. I constituted him agent to sell the bonds authorized to be fessed by the last Legislature. There has been little or no demand for 6 percent, bonds, and but few Had not the Bank advocated the requisite funds, the Commissioner would have been

a copy of a letter from the Secretary of been elected Professor of Natural and large number, I am informed, would be poorest white man among us is directly troller General for the detailed statement the Tressury to the Light House Board, Mechanical Philosophy. Both these ap- increased, if the school accommodation concerned in its preservation : but the Eine 1808, the Seath has sur

lie debt has been increased as follows : relation to the provisions of an act of the fortunate for the institution. By issue of bonds to construct New State Legislature of South Carolina granting House, \$25,000; by subscription to Blue sites for Light Houses. On reference to the General Government declines to proceed, on the ground, "that the consent coupled with condition that South Carolina retains the jurisdiction," Further legisla. States surrendered to the General Govern equal. ment the power to regulate commerce, they committed a great blunder, but that is no longer a debated question. If the necessities of commerce require the erection of the proposed Light House, I can see no good reason for declining to make the session upon the same terms as other States have done. Whenever the people of South Carolina determine to dissolve their connection with the General Covernment, 6,143,114 74 the possesion of a few Light Houses will nterpose but feeble barriers to the execu. ion of such a purpose.

Accompanying this message will be appointed, under a joint resolution of the last Legislature, "Geological-Mineralogiculture and Internal Improvement of the last General Assembly unanimously selected Mr. Leiber for the situation, and I did not hesitate to confirm the appointment. I have not had time to examine his report, and therefore can express no oppinion of

I lay before you a letter addressed to me no display whatever; and from my experi- by Dr. Parker, Superintendent of the Luence, I have no hesitation in saying, that natic Asylum, in relation to the condition no man can dispense the ordinary hospital. and wants of the institution. His oppority expected of him, nor maintain that timit's entitle his opinions to great weight. style which our people very properly asso. He is decidedly opposed to the policy of ciate with the station, without drawing removing the institution from its present largely on his private income. The first location. Additional accommodation is office in the gift of the people should not indispensable to enable the Institution be one which the wealthy only can afford to fulfill the humane end of its establishto scoopt. It is no answer to say, there is ment. I am sure that no appeal is necessary to secure for it the full measure of

the most efficient. The republican stand- I also lay before you a report of the Miliard of compensation for all public services tary Commission, raised in compliance is that which will command the talent that with a resolution of the Legislature. The is able to serve the commonwealth. It too resolution required me appoint ten comoften happens that he who has given his missioners to consider the militia and patlife to the public, entails upon his family rol law of the State, and to recommend the incidents of a wasted fortune. I re such alteration of the same as they might comend that the salary of the Govenor be deem advisable. Nine of the commissionincreased to five thousand dollars; and ers appointed discharged the duty assigned They have unanimously agreed on a report, urging the importance of preserving the sys. tem as it now stands; and I beg leave respectfice is itinerant, and follows the person of fally to add my concurrence in the views

The last Legislature authorized the Board of Commissioners for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, of mich I am chairman ex-officio, to purchase for the State the establishment of Mr. N. P. Walker, at Ce and vouchers, nor his Secretary. He must dar Springs, and to make due arrangements therein for the unfortunate inmates. I am to an expense which would swallow up his happy to inform you that the purchase has been completed on terms which are satisfurther arrangements as are required by this change will be duly submitted for your consideration in a report from the Board, more in detail.

The Trustees of the South Carolina College, at their annual meeting in December last, elected Professor C. F. McCay, Presiready been) there will be but one opinion successfully devoted to chassical puranits, compelled to suspend all connations on the han been elected Professor of Greek Liter-

ostentation, delighted in throwing open

given by South Carolina to the purchase is the abundant storehouse of his knowledge, and inviting the student to partake freely of its riches. It will be long before it will tion is asked. I think when the Southern have the good fortune to rejoice in his

The conduct of the students is reported to me to be quiet and orderly. The Faoulty are assiduous in their several departments, and the future of the institution is as encouraging as at any previous period of its existence. Though I was not educated at the College, I have seen and realized its benefits to the State, socially, morally and politically. It is rare, indeed, that its graduates have failed in after life, by example and conduct, to vindicate the policy which nourishes and sustains it. In my judgement, it has done more for the State than all her other institutions put found a report of Mr. Oscar M. Leiber, together. It is greatly to be regretted that there is a disposition to cripple its usefulness, if not to destroy it. The charge that cal, and Agricultural Surveyor of the it is the rich man's college, is the cry of State." The Joint Committees of Agri the demagogue. Its catalogue shows that a majority of its graduates are the sons of fathers who were not able to educate themselves, and no young man has ever had its doors closed upon him because of his pov-

It is urged, through entire misconception, that it is time to make it a self-sustaining institution, and the example of various colleges is held up for our imitation. Take away from them their various endowments, and there is not, strictly speaking, a self-sustaining college in the Union. While it is the duty of the State, as far as lies in her power, to instruct the to provide for those who are able to pay | natural draining of his land. for it, the very highest standard of education. As a tax-payer, I protest against the wishholding from the South Carolina College whatever proportion of my annual taxes goes to its support, if I am at the is incompatible with the true idea of republican government, but without superior intelligence to control and direct it, the a curse rather than a blessing.

expenditure yields a better return The the parties as their rights accrue, and in discipline here is severe, the mental training trying in the extreme, but the cadet four per cent, interest, If that rate of who survives the test, finds himself armed for the labor of life before him. I earnestly commend the College and these Academies to your fostering care. Both similar deposites here. The widows and are developing the intellect and adding to the strength of the State, and both merit your countenance and support.

On the subject of Free Schools, I have factory to the whole Board, and that such but little to add to what I had the honor to submit to your predecessors. I then expressed the opinion that " it was unfortunate that the end, which was evidently contemplated by the act of 1811, has been abendoned, and that what was intended to introduce gradually a general system of the real owner be deprived of all profit?common schools, has been perverted to the It exposes them to a temptation to spesu dent of the institution. His ability and exclusive education of paupers; that, in late, which I fear is not always resisted .attainments are considered by these who my judgement, we should return to the The legitimate fees of that office cannot know him to be of the highest order; and policy of 1311, and seek to inaugurate a adequately account for the large sums too when the prejudices which he encountered system, which, in its ulsimate developes often realized. at the very threshold of his adminstration ment, should being the means of education have been dispelled (if they have not al. within the reach of every family in the stitution of slavery should prompt us to State." Since the last session, the Com- do all we can to fortify it within. This right to a degree of civilination wh as to his fitness for the position to which missioners of Free Schools in the city of fusion is strength—concentration, weak- the black race has never attain he was called by a very decided majority. Charleston, with similar views as to the ness. Our true policy is to diffuse the easy other age or country. of them have been disposed of. The Act of the Board, and that, too, without the best mode of improving education, have slave population as much as noted forbile the sale of these bonds below par. slightest solicitation on his part. Mr. Rive opened a symmon school in that city, and and thus becure in the whole common ers, of Charleston, whose life has been without abridging the opportunities of the ty the motives of self interest for its stitutions in the world." Had the si poor, they offer to the tax-payers a parti-cipation in the benefit from which hereto-rent ability of the institution to maintain between the North and the Se ature, in place of Pr. Henry, deceased; fore they have been excluded. About itself against all assaults. It is the not have been de-I herewith transmit a communication and Dr. LeConte, of Georgia, a gentleman seven hundred children are now receiving basis of our political organism, and it has ball the Old from the Hen. W. F. Colcock, enclosing of well established scientific attainment, has education at this school, and even the would not be difficult to show that the draw her superpolitical organism.

In the death of Dr. Henry, the College difficulty of obtaining proper teachers - ting from sale (under contracts to be appropriate remedy.

> of education, it has occurred to me that who acquire the property, so will you some encouragement should be held out, widen and deepen the determination to to induce the citizen to supply his family. with the means of instructive reading, family books, or libraries. I suggest that such enecuragement might srise from ex- exceed the supply-not from want, on empting family books and libraries, in ed into; and that they should also be exempt from sale by executors and administrabequeathed, and in the absence of testamentary disposition, that they be allotted among the family, or next of kin, as in cases of intestacy.

I beg leave to ask of you a favorable inage. His recommendation was the apreport a system or scheme on that subject. No possible objection can exist to the appointment of such a commission, and much good may result, When the report is made, it will still be in your power to adops, modify, or reject it altogether. Large bodies of the very best land in the State lie wholly unproductive, for the want of a law establishing the right and defining the sanneighbor. The public good demands a destitute, it is no less imperatively her duty landholder the unobstructed use of the

I submit to you the necessity of some The Military Academies continue unoa- titled to it. I am informed that in Enginterest can be safely paid by the bank there, I do not perceive why the Bank of the State could not pay the same rate on orphans interested are entitled to protection, and should not be allowed to suffe loss, while their funds are in court --Should you conour with me as to the propriety of legislating on the subject, I suggest that your legislation should also em brace funds in contestation in the courts of law; and I can see no reason, why is might not be extended to money raised by heriffs. Why should they retain it, and

The outward pressure against the inof the financial condition of the States and also a copy of the opinion of the Atpointments, I believe, are admitted on all
would permit. The complete success argument of self-interest is easy of own labor, and has need
torney General . the United States, in hands to have been judicious and most which would attend this well-timed and comprehension and sure of action, I slower progress in actiling

judicious effort, is checked only by the recommend the passage of a law exemp mourns the deserture of an old, able, and This difficulty is also fully brought to the hereafter entered into) at least one slave. these communications, it will be seen that faithful professor. He was a ripe scholar notice of your predecessors, and I would Such an immunity would stimulate a man full of learning who, without respectfully renew my recommendation that every one to exert himself to pessess you would carnestly seek to provide an his family at least of a property in some degree above the casualities of In connection with the general subject debt. As you multiply the number sustain the institution. The consumption of cotton has steadi-

ly increased, and will in a few years our part, of land on which to grow it, actual use by the owner, from legal pro- but from want of operators to cultivate coss under contracts to be hereafter enter- it. The demand for the article being greater than the supply, the price must go up in the absence of all disturbing tors, and that instead they should be de- causes. As long as this continues to livered over to those to whom they are be the case, we must prosper; but the certain effect of high prices will be to stimulate the growth of it in foreign countries, and in time to destroy the monopoly which we have so long enjoyed. The possession of this monopoly consideration of a recommendation of the is the chief element of Southern proslate Gov. Seabrook, on the subject of dra- perity, and the dependence of the manufacturing interest on us for a supply pointment of commissioners to digest and of this article will continue to prove to be one of our strongest safe guards,-The amount of cotton now grown in the East Indies should open our eyes to our true policy- The idea that African slaves only can successfully grow cotton, is an entire mistake. Under British domination, free Staves are now producing in the East, more than the entire crop of the United States in ner of draining them. No man, through 1820. From a report of the Hon. W. obstinacy, or a worse feeling, should be L. Marcy, Secretary of State, in anallowed to use his own to the injury of his swer to a resolution of Congress, it appears that during the year 1855, the general law which shall secure to every shipments of cotton to Great Britain, were from the United States, in round numbers, 670 millions of pounds, and from the East Indies, Egypt, and Braspecial legislation in relation to funds in zil, 202 millions of pounds. Whenever the Court of Equity. It not unfrequently England and the Continent can procure happens that, from sale for partition, some their supply of the raw material elacof the parties living out of the State, and where than from us, and the cotton same time to be taxed for the support of others being minors without guardians; or States are limited to the home market. free schools Ignorance among the masses from the sale of a trust estate, and no sui then will our doom be scaled. Destroy table investment offering at the time; or the value of slave labor, and emancipafrom a fund being in court as a stake, the tion follows inevitably. This, England, suit proceeding between contending par- our commercial rival, clearly sees, and education which contents itself with the ties, in order to determine which of them hence her systematic efforts to ctimusmere ability to read and write, will prove is the rightful owner, the fund lies dead late the production of cotton in the and unproductive to those eventually en- East. The scecess which has thus far attended those efforts, will incite her to trusively, but not the less satisfactorily, to land, in such cases, the fund is paid into redouble them. The East Indies abound pursue their even tenor of usefulness and the Bank of England, to the credit of the infertile land and cheap labor. France success. No equal amount of the public Accountant General, who checks it out to too, is encouraging and stimulating its growth in Algeria, with like advantage the mountime the bank is chargeable with of soil and labor. To maintain ou present position, we must have thear labor also. This can be obtained in but one way-by re opening the African alave trade. Until Providence inerposes and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a "hewe of wood and a drawer of water." It is a discused sentimentality which star back at the idea of legalizing the six trade, and at the same time cont without emotion the grael servited which capital exacts of labor, all the world over. There was a time when into us a belief that slavery was up Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on the point The South now believes that a myste ous Providence has brought the two races together on this continent for wise purposes, and that the exist Southern slavery has elevated the Af