

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you upon your assembling to deliberate upon the affairs of the Commonwealth, and to discharge the high and sacred duties which devolve upon you.

Since your last meeting our State has been blessed with an unusual degree of health, and although, in some portions of it, a scorching drought has blighted the hopes of the husbandman, to a considerable degree, yet in others they have been rewarded with an abundant harvest; and whatever deficiency in breadstuffs may occur in one section, can be supplied from another. A new spirit of enterprise and improvement seems to animate our people, and when the great railroad enterprises (now rapidly progressing) are completed, we may indulge the hope that a new era of prosperity will dawn upon us—new life and energy be infused into all our industrial pursuits. For these, as for all His mercies, we are bound to render our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, our Heavenly Father.

The financial condition of the State may be put down as follows:

Assets, - - - - -	\$5,113,414 47
Liabilities, - - - - -	3,298,424 56
	\$1,814,989 91

The Bank of the State during the past year has paid a heavy interest on its capital. According to a report made to me by the President, the capital in use may be put down at three millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Deduct fire loan bonds, - - - - -	\$3,350,000
	410,000
	\$2,940,000

The entire profits, after paying all expenses, are - - - - -	\$300, 00
Deduct interest on fire loan bonds - - - - -	28,000
	\$272,000

It will be seen by the above statement that the Bank has realized a profit of something over nine per cent. on its capital.

In conformity to a resolution passed at your last meeting, I appointed an agent to receive the share of the proceeds of the public lands assigned to this State under the act of Congress of the 4th of September, 1811. The amount paid him was

	\$18,214 90
Deduct commissions paid agent, - - - - -	799 00
	\$17,415 90

which sum is deposited in the Bank of the State to the credit of the Governor. I await your further directions as to its disposal.

The South Carolina College, which has been so liberally endowed by your enlightened generosity, and looked upon as the pride and ornament of our State, is in a most flourishing condition. Under the auspices of its accomplished president and able professors, its reputation is daily extending, and students are drawn to it from nearly all the Southern and South-western States. Although the western wing of the North College was burnt down in April last, yet it caused no suspension of the usual routine of duties either of professors or students. This injury to the building was promptly repaired and paid for out of the tuition fund. As this first admonishes us of the dangers to which so large an amount of public property is exposed, I beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of having all the College buildings insured.

The important science of geology and mineralogy, which for years has been so entirely neglected, is now taught with great ability. The cabinet of minerals has been considerably increased, and although it is still comparatively small, yet its elegance and propriety of arrangement not only present a most attractive aspect to the visitor, but reflects great credit upon the skill and industry of the able professor of that department.

I regret to announce to you that the valuable services of Dr. Thornwell, whose eminent piety and profound learning rendered him one of its brightest ornaments and strongest props, were lost to the College by his resignation, which was tendered to and accepted by the trustees at their May meeting. It is also with painful emotions that I inform you of the heavy blow it is to sustain in the contemplated resignation of its venerable president, who, with zealous fidelity, has discharged the delicate and laborious duties of his office in such a manner as to give an additional lustre to his already extended reputation, and to the brilliant fame he has won for himself in other fields. It is most deeply to be deplored that continued ill health forces him to take that step which will deprive the rising generation of our State of the example of one whose commanding eloquence, whose pure morality, springing from a highly cultivated mind and heart, was destined to exercise such a happy influence over them. Justice requires that I should mention, to the credit of the other professors, that the deficiency resulting from the inability of the President to complete his course of instruction to the classes was promptly supplied by the assumption of additional labors by them.

The experiment of our Military Academies has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of their early friends. The Cadets now number at the Citadel 103 (one hundred and three), and at the Arsenal 27 (twenty-seven). The increasing popularity of these Schools call for an extension in the buildings. At the last annual meeting of the Board of Visitors, at least one hundred applications for admission were rejected, for the want of means of accommodation. If the buildings were extended, and the annual appropriation increased, the number of Cadets might be doubled in the course of a year. Already sixty-eight applications have been made for pay pupils alone, and this number we may calculate will be greatly increased by the next meeting of the Board. The Board, with the view of receiving a larger number of Cadets, ask for an appropriation of \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) for the purpose of enlarging the buildings of the Arsenal in Columbia, so as to accommodate the whole of the fourth class in that place. By doing this, two hundred Cadets (200) can be received at the two schools. I think that the funds of the State could not be expended in a more profitable manner than to

grant the sum asked for. I beg leave to call your attention to another matter connected with this subject. The Professors in these Institutions, although their duties are exceedingly onerous, and discharged with great fidelity by them, are more poorly paid than any officers of their grade in the State. Their salaries are scarcely sufficient to support them, and I have reason to believe that we cannot procure their valuable services much longer at the same rate. If the number of Cadets is increased (and the popular voice calls for it) an additional Professor must be employed. I therefore recommend a further annual appropriation of three thousand dollars to these Academies. I feel less hesitation in recommending this, as the State has, as yet, done little or nothing for them as Institutions of learning. Not a single dollar has been added to the annual appropriation beyond what was given originally to hire a guard to protect the arms; and it seems to me that the Legislature cannot refuse to grant a sum so small, to an Institution which, under the fostering care of the State, bids fair to rival in usefulness any one of the kind in the Union. Already many young men, entirely destitute of means, who might have ever lingered in obscurity, have been sent forth with their useful members of society, exhibiting the practical utility of that mode of education they were designed to illustrate. Upon these Institutions, founded in designs of benevolence to the poor, as well as usefulness to all classes of the community, I feel assured that I can with success invoke your liberality.

I visited during the summer the Cedar Springs Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb. This benevolent Institution, founded in 1849 by the enterprise of Mr. N. P. Walker for the education of some of his own connections, has grown into importance, and excites the deepest interest in every philanthropist. The number of mutes is now twenty-seven. There are many others too poor to pay their own expenses, who are now applying for admission, but cannot be received because there is no provision made for them by the State. I think that instead of appropriating a specific sum to this purpose, as is now the case, it would be better to allow one hundred and thirty dollars (\$130) for each indigent mute (native of the State) that is admitted, without regard to the number of them. There should also be appointed a Board of Visitors to regulate the admissions, and take a general supervision over the beneficiary pupils. This plan would suffice for the present to secure the means of education to all the mutes in the State. As this subject begins to excite great interest in our community, I have no doubt but that some plan will be soon proposed by which this Institution will be put upon a permanent basis, and this unfortunate class, who have heretofore been cut off from all the enjoyments of social intercourse, will be so educated as to be put in communication with them, and thus not only rendered happy, but fitted to act their parts in the drama of life. For the information of the Legislature, I herewith transmit Mr. Walker's letter on the subject.

During the past summer, I visited officially, the Lunatic Asylum. There are now one hundred and fifty (150) patients in it. Fifty (50) have been admitted this year nineteen (19) have been cured; seventeen (17) dismissed much improved, and nine have died. The male apartments are now full. Justice to those to whose management it has been committed requires that I should testify to the fidelity with which they have discharged their duties.

The cleanliness and good order of the establishment reflects great credit upon its excellent Superintendent; and the complete control exercised over the patients, not only exhibits the skill of the attending Physician in the management of them, but his benevolence and kindness to them. I was greatly struck with his kind, paternal manner towards them, and their almost filial devotion for and obedience to him. This Institution has been raised and nurtured by the State with a munificence highly creditable to it.

Although some alterations and improvements in the buildings have suggested themselves to me, yet I forbear to say anything on the subject at present, as the Legislature at some more prosperous period may deem it necessary either to remove them to some more favorable location, or so to remodel them as to keep pace with the improvements of the day. The reports of Dr. Trezevant and Dr. Parker, on this subject, are herewith transmitted, to which I invite your particular attention.

Ten thousand dollars appropriated by you at your last meeting for the purpose of stereotyping and publishing the two manuscript works of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, comprising a "Treatise on Government" and a "Discourse on the Constitution of the United States." Gov. Seabrook very properly selected as the editor of these works Mr. K. K. Cradle of Virginia, the intimate personal friend of Mr. Calhoun, and the gentleman to whom he had himself consigned his manuscripts. The entire work was executed in South Carolina, except the stereotyping, which was done in New York, at the cost of about \$277 20. These two works are comprised in one volume, which is now ready for distribution.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the fact that nothing has yet been done by the State towards erecting monuments to Mr. Calhoun and Col. Butler. The Palmetto Regiment, actuated by a spirit worthy of so noble and gallant a corps, have determined not to suffer such neglect to the memory of their beloved commander, who proved himself worthy of the appellation of "Father of his Regiment," have taken steps to erect a monument at their own expense. This should not be allowed. Although it is a most pleasing duty to them, yet the State should certainly claim the right to pay this last tribute to the memory of one whose conduct during the Mexican war has added the brightest page to be written in her history. The stranger who visits their graves might well be struck with surprise, that no sculptured marble marks the spot where sleep the remains of two of her most cherished sons. The one who illustrated her glory in the Cabinet, the other on the tented field. For the credit of the State, I trust that this seeming neglect be remedied at once.

The work of indexing, collecting and arrang-

ing the records of the State, relating to its Colonial and Revolutionary History, has been pursued with much energy and industry by Mr. John S. Green, who was selected by my predecessor for this important purpose. Many valuable documents, which are almost entirely obliterated, have been sufficiently restored by him to be copied. It will be seen by this report, (which I send you,) that certain chasms occur in the records, from the loss of documents. If it is at all desirable to preserve them, it is important that they should be complete. I therefore recommend that you authorize the Governor to send an agent to England in order to supply the deficiency.

Since your last meeting, I have received, through Monsieur Alexandre Vattemare, a copy of the great national publication, "La Galerie Nationale de Versailles," containing several thousand engravings, illustrative of the historical events of the French nation, with the Memorials de L. Artillerie, and other military works. The former was presented to the Governor and Legislature in the name of the Prefect of the Seine and municipal council of the city of Paris, "as an additional token of the fraternal feeling of France for South Carolina, and their desire to see this enlightened and most useful intercourse permanently established between the civilized nations of the earth." The latter were presented by Monsieur Vattemare to the Military Schools. These compliments to our State I acknowledge in suitable terms, and have sent in return all of our State publications. I trust that this kind intercourse will be kept up on our part.

I received, a short time since, a petition, signed by the principal chiefs of the Catawba Indians, to grant them the means of emigrating to the West, with the view of settling near the Chickasaws. Although I felt much disposed to favor this scheme, for the good of the Indians, yet I felt that I had no authority to act in the premises. This, as you are aware, is now but the small remnant of a once powerful and numerous tribe, reduced to penury by their roving and dissipated habits. I am informed that the whole tribe will not make more than one hundred bushels of corn this year, and there is no reason to hope that it will ever be better with them, while, with their slovenly habits of tillage, they are forced to remain and cultivate poor lands. It is the opinion of Mr. White, the Indian Agent, that nothing short of emigration to the State more genial to their habits, will save them from utter annihilation. I am sure that he is correct in this opinion, for the reason set forth more fully in his report, which I send you. I therefore recommended that means be given to all, or as many as wish to emigrate, to enable them to do so.

By a resolution of the General Assembly I was instructed to cause the Magazines to be removed from their present location to the Citadel Square. The City council petitioned me to postpone the matter until they could have an opportunity to lay before you the dangers to the city from having so large an amount of powder kept within its limits. As I found the apprehension on this subject very general in Charleston, and some portions of its citizens painfully excited about it, I determined to delay the work until the present session, on condition that the city authorities would become responsible for the safe keeping of the powder during that period. I thought this course just and proper, particularly as the State could suffer no detriment by it. A more thorough examination of the subject convinced me that the necessity of removing the Magazines was not as great as was supposed, but that a small additional appropriation for building a wall around them would make them safe. For full information on this matter, I refer you to the report of Maj. Traylor, which I send you: I await your further instructions on the subject.

By an act of the General Assembly, Brigade Encampments were re-established. According to your instructions, I encamped the ten Brigades of Infantry and five of Cavalry in the State. The officers, generally speaking, exhibited great enthusiasm, and conducted themselves as soldiers and gentlemen. A high-toned spirit and patriotism seemed to animate them, which convinced me they would ever be ready at their country's call to "stand to their arms." Although encampments must be admitted by all to be excellent schools for the training of soldiers, and although the good which has been done by them is already manifest, yet I am not prepared to recommend their continuance under present circumstances. Where the immediate necessity for them is not great, I do not think the State ought to be subjected to the heavy expense, nor the officers to the inconvenience incident to them. Where the Brigades are compact, little inconvenience attends them; but where the country is sparsely populated, and the Brigades are stretched over a large extent of country, the duty of attending them is exceedingly onerous to all the officers, and almost ruinous to those of them who are poor. Under these circumstances, I recommend that they be abolished.

The General Assembly, at its last meeting, put a disposal of the Board of Ordnance, in connection with the Governor, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000) for the purpose of arming the State and putting it in a condition of defence. What progress has been made in the matter will be seen set forth in the report of the Major of Ordnance, which is herewith transmitted.

Resolutions, passed by the Legislature and Convention of New Hampshire, also by the Convention of Maryland and the General Assembly of Illinois, on the subject of the compromise, together with resolutions passed by the Legislature of Florida and New Hampshire, on the subject of the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau in the Department of the Interior at Washington, are herewith transmitted.

On the subject of our Federal relations, I have but little to say. You are fully aware of our wrongs, and know that the Federal Government, which was instituted for our protection and welfare, as well as that of the other States, has directed all its energies to the destruction of that institution which our very vitality depends. You know that we have been deprived of every inch of that territory which was won, in part, by our blood and treasure; that we have been robbed by a tyrannical and unjust government of the very graves of our

gallant countrymen who sacrificed their lives that the "Star-spangled Banner" might float in triumph on the bloody fields over which it waved. You know that our equality in the Union has been denied, by the very act which excludes us from this territory. You know that the tide of Northern Fanaticism must sweep over us, depriving us of our property, and despoiling our homes, unless it is stayed by the bold efforts of freemen, worthy to be free. The noble attitude of resistance which I supposed the State was about to assume, and which I have directed all my energies to place her in, seems to have been delayed or abandoned by the popular voice as indicated by the result of the late elections. I cannot believe that this result has been founded in a willingness tamely to submit to our wrongs, but in difference of opinion as to the best mode of redressing them. I know of no other mode to recommend than that which I have heretofore so earnestly advocated, viz: That, as our equality is not acknowledged in the Union, "we should assert our independence of it." This course I think our pride, honor, our safety alike demand. Others whose opinions are entitled to respect, think differently—and it seems the popular voice has sustained them in their opinions. It remains now for those who have defeated the proposed mode of action, and who have proclaimed their unalterable purpose not to submit to our wrongs and degradation, to point out a better course. I, myself, have none to suggest. Whatever is the action of the State through her constituted authorities, it is my duty to obey. But I solemnly call upon you, as the representatives of the people, and as guardians of their rights, to remember that since you resolved upon resistance, and ordered the State to be armed for defence, no single wrong of which you then complained has been redressed; no indemnity has been offered for the past, no security for the future. That, under the vaunt of fugitive slave law, it has cost, in some instances, the owner four times the value of the slave to recover him, and in others his life. But, above all, I call upon you to remember that the soldiers of the Federal Government are now stationed on your coast; either to overawe or to coerce you. That the guns of Castle Pinckney, and even of Fort Moultrie, (which your fathers so gallantly defended,) and which were ceded to the General Government for your protection, are now frowning upon Charleston. Surely this monstrous insult, added to our injuries, will rouse the pride and patriotism of our people. The dangers which threaten our country call upon us to bury the party feelings which have so unfortunately divided and distracted us, and to unite all our energies against the common enemy of our institutions. The taunts, the insults, the abuse that is heaped upon our State, should cause every true son of Carolina to cling to her with an allegiance still more unflinching. Gentlemen, the honor and safety of our beloved State are in your keeping. May God direct you in your deliberations.

JOHN. H. MEANS.

## Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 24.  
Both Houses assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock. The Senators elect from Richland, All Saints Orange, and Williamsburg appeared, and were qualified.

In the Senate Mr. Quattlebaum announced, in some very feeling remarks, the death of Mr. Fel-der, late Senator from Orange, and offered the customary resolutions; after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after being organized, members elect from Abbeville, Edgefield, and Pendleton appeared and were qualified.

Mr. Preston presented a petition praying for a recharter of the Commercial Bank of Columbia and gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Abney gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into this State.

Mr. Popenheim gave notice that on Thursday next he would introduce a bill to prevent the citizens of any State, where the execution of the fugitive slave law was obstructed, from using the courts of this State for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of any contract.

Sundry petitions and pre-arrangements and notices of bills were offered.

The reporters of the South Carolinian, Edgefield Advertiser, and Charleston Courier were allowed seats on the floor of the House.

In both Houses the usual committees were appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and reported that he would communicate with both to-day at one o'clock.

Nothing of interest was done yesterday in either branch of the Legislature. The Governor's Message was read in both Houses, and made the special order for to-day.

In the House Mr. Popenheim presented the petition of citizens of Charleston against the removal of magazines, which was referred to a special committee, composed of the Charleston delegation. The same gentleman introduced a bill to incorporate the Charleston Plank Road Company.

Mr. Preston, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to renew the charter of the Commercial Bank. Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to charter a bank in Winnsboro.

After the reading of the message, both houses adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

NOVEMBER 25.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions, presentations of grand juries, &c. After which, on motion of Mr. Robertson, the special order of the day, the Governor's Message, was taken up; and, on motion of Mr. Lyles, was referred to appropriate Committees.

In pursuance of notice, Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to incorporate a bank in Winnsboro; which was read the first time and referred.

Mr. Phillips gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the tenth section of the first article of the constitution of South Carolina.

Mr. Lyles gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves, or of free persons of color, from any State north or northwest of South Carolina.

Mr. Dargun offered a resolution to the effect that a joint committee, to consist of one member from each judicial district, be appointed, to which should be referred the whole subject of incorporating Banks.

Mr. Torre gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the temporary re-charter of certain Banks.

Mr. Tupper, in pursuance of notice, introduced bills to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates; to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale, and to incorporate the Wofford College; Read the first time and referred.

Mr. Hunt gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to re-charter the Bank of the State; also a bill for the better security of funds in the hands of Masters in Equity.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the House adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

In the Senate, Mr. Mazzyck, from the special committee of the last session on the communications of the British Consul on the subject of the laws of this State in reference to colored seamen, made a report; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.—South Carolinian.

## CAMDEN,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1851.  
THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

The absence of the editor will account for the barrenness of his columns, and for other matters remaining unattended to.

## Our Market.

The activity which we noticed as prevailing in the cotton market at our last report continues, with a further advance in prices, and an increase in the quantity offered. Quotations, 7 to 8 3-8.

Corn 75 to 80; Flour 5 to 5 1/2; Pork 4 to 6; Butter 18 to 25; other articles of provisions high and in great demand.

## Governor Means' Message.

To-day we publish the able message of his excellency Gov. Means. It is a brief, but full and concise document, and shows the precise state of the affairs of the Commonwealth. The financial condition of the State is given, embracing to some extent, the affairs of the Bank of the State, which appears to be in a prosperous condition, and pays something over nine per cent. on its capital. The South Carolina College and the cause of Education generally, in the State, receives his attention, and his various recommendations are entitled to and will no doubt receive the attention which their importance demands. The suggestions of his excellency relative to increased means being provided for the Military Schools, for the accommodation of a larger number of students, it is earnestly hoped will be acted upon without delay. He recommends the abolition of Brigade Encampments, and it appears to us, his reasons therefor are so forcible as to convince all that the disadvantages overbalance the advantages of the system. All the recommendations and suggestions of his excellency are so reasonable and proper, that they may be embraced in one category, and be provided for, as many of them no doubt will be to the satisfaction and advantage of the State. On the subject of our Federal Relations, we think his excellency has shown good taste, and as the Message is quite short, and this latter clause as it should be, we hope all our readers will read for themselves, and do away with the necessity of any further remarks on our part to-day.

## The Mississippi Convention.

We learn from the Mississippi papers that this body met in Jackson on the 10th inst. Nearly every member was in his seat.—Hon. C. Camack was elected President, and a committee of thirteen appointed to whom all matters were referred, who reported through their Chairman, the following resolutions, which at our latest accounts had not been acted upon:

Resolved, 1st. That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Mississippi, in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, have maturely considered the action of Congress, embracing a series of measures for the admission of California as a State into the Union, the organization of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, the establishment of the boundary between the latter and the State of Texas, the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the extradition of fugitive slaves, and connected with them, the rejection of the proposition to exclude slavery from the territories of the United States and to abolish it in the District of Columbia, and whilst they do not entirely approve, will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of this sectional controversy.

Resolved, 2d. That we perceive nothing in the above recited legislation of the Congress of the United States, which should be permitted to disturb the friendly and peaceful existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State of Mississippi.

Therefore resolved, 3d. That, in the opinion of this Convention, the people of the State of Mississippi will abide by the Union as it is, and by the Constitution of the United States without amendments.

Resolved, further, 4th. That in the opinion of this Convention, the asserted rights of secession from the Union, on the part of the State or States, is utterly unsanctioned by the federal constitution, which was framed to "establish" and not to destroy the union of the States, and that no secession can in fact take place, without a subversion of the Union established, and which will not virtually amount in its effects and consequences to a civil revolution.

Resolved, further, 5th. That, whilst, in the opinion of this Convention, such are the sentiments and opinions of the people of the State of Mississippi, still, violations of the rights of the people of the State may occur, which would amount to intolerable oppression, and would justify a resort to measures of resistance, amongst which, in the opinion of the Convention, the people of the State have designated the following:

1st. The interference by congressional legislation with the institution of slavery in the States.

2d. Interference with the trade in slaves in the States.

3d. Any action of Congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety and domestic tranquility—the rights and honor of the slaveholding States.