

Inaugural Address
OF GOVERNOR MANNING.
Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

To be elevated under usual circumstances to the first office of the State, would have gratified my utmost ambition; but when thus bestowed upon me by those who represent every shade of political opinion within its limits, the gift is invested with additional causes for pride and gratification. I shall, therefore, regard it as a part of my duty, to represent and cultivate these harmonious sentiments; and trust, that by uniting with a desire to discharge uprightly and zealously, the duties which will soon devolve upon me, to retain your confidence, and that of the people whom you represent.

I deem it proper upon the threshold of office, to state in brief and general terms, the views which will hereafter govern my official conduct. Our constitution confides but a limited portion of the active power of government to its chief executive officer. Besides the general superintendence demanded of him, the supervision of the institutions of education, and the command and inspection of militia, his most responsible duty is the discreet exercise of his interposition, in tempering any undue rigor, in the enforcement of the penal law.

It is scarcely necessary to advert to the importance of a proper attention to those institutions which the State has established for the improvement of education. I shall regard it as one of my most pleasing functions, to do my part in the discharge of this, our common duty. And if I can contribute, in any degree, to raise the standard, or extend the benefits of these wise establishments, I shall regard myself as richly rewarded for the most anxious efforts.

A proper attention to the organization of the Militia is also an indispensable part of my public duty; and if we cannot expect to render our citizen-soldiers equal to those trained in the severe school of military life, we may yet do most important service in keeping up such a system, as will at once remind our countrymen that they may one day have to take their place in the field, and will keep us acquainted with the resources of the State.

The Constitution requires of me to take care that the laws be executed in mercy; and to this end clothes me with the power of pardon and reprieve. In my view, this by no means permits me to indulge my own feelings in the general administration of justice. The expediency of any law is exclusively a question for the Legislature. The correctness of the conviction must rest with the tribunals of the country. In undertaking, therefore, to arrest the course of the law, the responsibility of interposing remains entirely with myself. It is only in those rare instances, in which, consistently with the efficiency of the general law, and without impairing its sanction, a pardon may be extended, that this power ought, as I conceive, to be exercised; and to these will I strictly confine myself.

For two years, gentlemen, the authority is delegated to us, to administer the affairs of this commonwealth. It is a noble trust, and one which is attended with the gravest responsibilities. Possessing myself, neither the rare gift of great abilities, nor a large political experience, I shall rely with confidence upon that prudence, wisdom, and patriotism, which have always characterized your respective bodies. We live in a period of our history, free from cabal and faction at home; and are blessed with institutions honored for their antiquity, and made sacred by the approval of generations of wise and good men. Except those gradual modifications of law, which time and change of circumstances always render necessary, your action, by every dictate of wisdom, should be of a character purely conservative.

Happily for us, we live under a constitution, in which every local interest is blended and harmonized by a judicious adjustment; and whilst it allows to every citizen the largest liberty compatible with order, and gives all due effect to popular conviction; it also affords an adequate representation to the refinement, intelligence, and property of the country. If to these advantages, you add a higher standard of popular education, so as to extend proper encouragement to those liberal pursuits, which elevate the national character; and to apply science to Agriculture and the useful Arts, and as a consequence, diversify the industry of the country; and ultimately take measures for the increase of your commerce, by opening to your markets those great valleys of the west, which at no distant day, are destined by their trade, to make whole continents rich; you will then live under a government which you may proudly compare, either in character, prosperity, or stability, with any which is mentioned in the history of republican institutions.

I am about to take the oath prescribed by law, to preserve, protect, and defend, the constitution of this State, and of the United States. I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge my obligations to both; not less for the respect and veneration in which I hold them, than that the future happiness and prosperity of the country depend upon their maintenance and inviolability. We yet have high duties to perform, touching the welfare of the South, by giving fresh vitality and a more effective organization to those well-tried principles of State Rights, to which this commonwealth has been so long and ardently attached. But should it happen, however, in the Providence of God, that, during the term of my office, obligations to one shall become incompatible with the support of the other, then, both my inclination and duty as a State Rights Republican, will be to sustain the constitution and laws of this commonwealth.

The government of the United States has recently undergone trials of its strength to which it has never before been subjected; and which have threatened to sever, from time to time, the bonds which unite the various parts in a Federal Compact. But the unwillingness of the people to endanger the Government under which they have enjoyed so much happiness and attained such prosperity, has induced them to rebuke to a certain extent, the tendencies to a reckless fanaticism and a total disregard to the guarantees of the Constitution. As if to carry these views into effect, they have, by an unexampled majority, given the administration of the Federal Government into the hands of those who stand pledged before the country to maintain all the

guarantees and the rights of each section of the Confederacy.

But whilst this State has given its support, with remarkable unanimity, to the candidates of the Democratic party for the highest honors of the American Republic, and listened to the pledges which that party has given to protect the Southern portion of the Confederacy in the employment of all its rights, to which our State has been so long and so ardently attached principles—by which the triumph was achieved over the doctrines of consolidation, and which mark the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, as the halcyon days of the Republic; it is only by the revival of these principles and their active influence in the control of party organization, that security can be given to individual liberty, through the separate energies of distinct governments, the general interests preserved from the injustice of sectional legislation, and our domestic concerns fortified against the invasions of federal authority.

Having thus briefly expressed my views upon those topics to which it seemed proper to advert on the present occasion, I now invoke the blessings of the Almighty upon the present and future action of the co-ordinate branches of our government, and hope that through His mercy, every thing may work well together, to perpetuate the many advantages and blessings, which have hitherto attended the results of our industry and crowned the wisdom of our Magistrates and Counsellors.

South-Carolina Legislature.

DECEMBER 11, 1852.

SENATE.—EVENING SESSION.

A bill to restore the law authorizing the appointment of sutlers at muster grounds on certain conditions, received two readings in the Senate, and was, after a debate in which Messrs. Marshall, Huey and Moses participated, not agreed to.

Mr. Buchanan, moved to suspend the General Orders in order to make a report.

Mr. Buchanan on part of the Committee of Finance and Banks reported a bill to extend the Charter of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, with amendments; ordered for consideration on Monday next.

A bill to repeal all acts and parts of acts which authorize Ordinaries to administer delinquent estates, received the second reading, was agreed to, and sent to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Witherspoon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter every publication for any appropriation, either to enlarge or to erect Court Houses, shall be accompanied with a plan of such building or addition, and the estimated cost thereof.

DECEMBER 13, 1852.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body had reconsidered its resolution to adjourn on Wednesday, the 15th, and proposed now to adjourn on Friday, the 17th inst. Message was laid on the table.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Porter introduced a bill to authorize the State to afford aid in the construction of the Northeastern Railroad Company, which received its first reading.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Finance and Banks, reported a bill to make appropriations for the year commencing October, 1852.

On a motion to strike out from the 5th section \$15,000 as an appropriation for the College Chapel, for the purpose of inserting \$10,000 in its place; a debate arose, in which Messrs. Adams, Zimmerman, Witherspoon, Carn, Townsend, Huey, Buchanan, Moses and Porter participated; ayes, 19; noes, 20; so the motion did not prevail.

Mr. McAlilly moved to strike out \$74,400 as an appropriation for Free Schools, and insert \$49,600; which, after some debate, was negatived by a vote of 19 ayes to 20 nays.

Mr. Townsend now moved to strike out \$74,400 for the purpose of inserting \$43,100; which was negatived by a vote of 19 ayes to 20 nays.

The President of the Senate before voting on the above motion assigned his reasons for the vote he was about to give. He was opposed to any increase of the Free School Fund, until the citizens of each District raise by taxation levied on themselves an amount equal to that which they receive from the State Treasury. He should therefore vote in the negative.

Mr. Townsend now moved to strike out \$74,400 and substitute \$59,100, which was negatived by a vote of ayes 19 to nays 19.

Mr. Buchanan from the Committee on Finance and Banks submitted an unfavorable report on a bill to define the principles on which joint stock Banks should be incorporated; also a favorable report on a bill to afford aid in the construction of the Northeastern Railroad Company.

A bill from the House of Representatives to extend the charter of the bank of the State received its second reading, and was agreed to, and sent to the House of Representatives.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill to declare and amend the law in relation to words of limitation in deeds and wills, was, on motion of Mr. Mazyek, laid on the table.

A bill from the House of Representatives to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Charleston, was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

A bill to provide for the more prompt and efficient administration of justice, was, on motion of Mr. Carn, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Moses moved that the message of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the adjournment of the Legislature, laid on the table this morning, be taken from the table and considered.

After considerable debate, in which Messrs. Witherspoon, Mazyek, Adams, Griffin, Moses, McAlilly, Huey and Moorman participated, and after an expression of opinion on the subject by the President, on motion of Mr. Moorman the motion of the Senator from Clarendon to take the message from the table was laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Finance and Banks, reported a bill to incorporate the Northeastern Railroad Company; also a bill in relation to a loan of \$3,500 for the erection of a building for the education of the deaf and dumb in this State; also a favorable report on a resolution to authorize the Commissioners of Public Buildings in Richland District to appropriate a lot on Court House square for the erection of a Banking House, which was ordered for consider-

ation to-morrow; also a report on the report of Commissioners of the Fire Proof Buildings recommending the appropriation of \$50,000.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

DECEMBER 14, 1852.

SENATE.

The journal having been read,

On motion of Mr. Dudley, the message from the House of Representatives, in respect to the adjournment of the two Houses, was taken up and read. Mr. Boozer moved that a message be sent to the House of Representatives asking leave to substitute Thursday instead of Friday, as the day of adjournment. Mr. Adams hoped the Senator from Lexington would not press his motion. Mr. Mazyek moved that a message be sent to the House of Representatives refusing to grant leave. Mr. Griffin moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The President expressed his opinion that it was not competent to amend a joint resolution of both Houses. Mr. Townsend said the question had reference to extending the time of the session—how long? He thought business might be so accelerated that the Legislature might adjourn on Thursday. He approved of Thursday as the day of adjournment, and thought the message might be so drafted as to meet his views. Mr. Mazyek said the House had sent a message asking leave to amend the joint resolution, by fixing a new day for adjournment. The Senate must either grant or refuse leave.—Mr. Porter moved to lay the message on the table, for the purpose of sending a message to the House of Representatives. Mr. Griffin said that, according to the decision of the Chair, a joint resolution of the two Houses could not be amended by the usual interchange of messages between the two Houses. The proposition of the Senator from St. Philip's and St. Michael's would place this body entirely in the power of the House of Representatives. Mr. Porter was of a different opinion. The question to lay the message of the House of Representatives on the table was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 27 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. Porter now offered the following resolution:

That a message be sent to the House of Representatives proposing to rescind the joint resolution of the two Houses to adjourn on Wednesday, and substitute Thursday as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Adams moved to substitute Friday instead of Thursday.

Mr. Huey was opposed to substituting Friday. If the Senate gives the House half the time it demands, it is fair play. If it gives all, it gives too much.

Mr. McAlilly differed from the Senator from Lancaster. Each branch of the Legislature best understood its own duties. From the time of the message, the Senate were informed that the House could not get through its business before Friday. It was a solemn declaration on their part. If the Senate abridge the time proposed by the House, the House would not be likely to concur, and we should only lose time, and unnecessarily occupy the attention of the two Houses by sending such a message.

Mr. B. G. Allston was opposed to sending the message. The proper course was for the Senate to refuse to rescind, and request a committee of conference. So much at least was due to the dignity of the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

The question of sending the message was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 21 yeas to 20 nays.

The President assigned his reasons for voting in the negative.

Mr. Gist submitted a resolution in respect to the appointment of proxies to represent Railroad stocks.

Mr. Goodwin, on the part of the Committee on State House and Grounds, submitted a report on the report of the Committee on State House and Grounds of the House of Representatives. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The account of Benj. Hart was presented and referred.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concerning a bill respecting the management and administration of delinquent estates.

A bill to repeal all acts and parts of acts which authorize Ordinaries to take charge of and administer delinquent estates, having received a third reading, was passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, asking leave to amend the report of the Military Committee on the petition of Oliver Townes. A message granting leave was ordered.

A bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State of South Carolina received its third reading; was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

A bill making appropriations for the year commencing October, 1852, with amendments, was referred to the Committee on Finance and Banks.

A bill to afford aid in the construction of the Northeastern Railroad Company received its second reading, was agreed to, and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Harlee moved to amend, by deducting from the sum proposed to be subscribed (\$250,000) the sum of \$30,000, which had been subscribed by the Bank of the State. This proposition elicited considerable debate, in which Messrs. Harlee, Porter, Townsend, McAlilly, Dudley, Buchanan and Moorman participated. The question, upon the adoption of this amendment was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 22 yeas to 17 nays.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in the message of the Senate, proposing to rescind the joint resolution of the two Houses, and to fix Thursday as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Chesnut, from the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, begged leave to be discharged from the further consideration of various petitions asking for appropriations for the State, and from the further consideration of a bill to declare certain streams navigable. Committee discharged.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, but for some time after there was no quorum.

Sundry petitions were read.

On a petition from Edgefield, praying for di-

vision into two judicial districts, the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported unfavorably; the report was adopted and the petition was withdrawn.

The Appropriation Bill was read a third time.

A message was received from the Senate rescinding the resolution fixing Wednesday as the day of adjournment, and naming Thursday, at 9 p. m., as the time. After some discussion, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the case of J. C. Allen, member from Edgefield, was taken up. This was a minute and able review of the existing laws on the eligibility of individuals to seats in the Legislature, and recommending that the seat of Mr. Allen be declared vacant; the report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Middleton, Mr. Allen was allowed the usual pay and mileage.

The bill to raise supplies was then taken up for its second reading, and after some discussion and slight amendments, was read and ordered to the Senate. The tax on negroes was fixed at 60 cents. An amendment offered by Mr. Winn-smith to tax the profits made by slaving notes, and interest on money loaned, was lost.

The bill to extend the Charter of the Bank of the State was read a third time and ordered to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

The House took a recess until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to build a permanent bridge over the Congaree was taken up. Sundry amendments were offered and rejected, among which was one, offered by Mr. Tucker, requiring the Railroad Company to carry freight with equal promptness, and at the same rate of freight, between Charleston and Columbia as between Charleston and Hamburg. A motion to lay this amendment on the table prevailed, the question being taken by yeas and nays.

On motion of Mr. Burt, the bill to aid in the construction of the Pendleton Railroad was taken up, and read the second time. Sundry other bills received their second reading.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 8.

The Committees of the two Houses are to be announced next Monday. It is understood that there will be no essential alteration in these from the last of the late session.

The financial question thrown upon Congress, are the leading subjects of conversation here. Some of those who have given most attention to the subject, are of the opinion that Congress, at this session, will fold their arms and do nothing as to the tariff, as to the accumulation or disposition of the surplus revenue, or as to the great land projects now pending.

The evils of an accumulated surplus in the Treasury, now known to be seventeen millions, and likely to become greater, month after month are generally felt and admitted. But Congress is reluctant to adopt any modification of the Tariff at this session, whereby the revenue can be reduced or the Law of 1846 at all altered. The vote in the House yesterday, rejected Mr. Brook's proposition to refer these subjects to a Select Committee, is a proof of this. The Secretary of the Treasury wishes Congress to remove all restrictions upon the appropriation of money in the purchase of the public debt. But some Senators will object to this. Mr. Hunter was in favor of the proposition when made by Mr. Corwin, at the close of the late session, but it was objected to for the reason that it conferred too much power upon him. The only effect of it, would be to enable him to purchase any of the stocks in market, instead of being restricted to some particular stocks. He can now use no money in the purchase of the Stock created by the twenty-three million loan, except the amounts derived from the land sales.

The Secretary will go on and purchase Stocks in small amounts, but not to an extent that will enhance the present high rates.

Those most deeply interested in the great local bills admit that there is little or no chance to get them through at this session. They are of such importance as to require deliberation. It is wished, too to afford to the next administration, an opportunity for the suggestion of some comprehensive, consistent, and just scheme for the disposition of the public domain.

Mr. Denton's policy of reducing and graduating the price of the public lands, and ceding the refuse, after a certain term, to the States in which they lie, is likely to be again taken up. Perhaps it may be finally adjusted by the next Congress.

We can therefore, see what Congress will not do at this session. They will leave for the next Congress, and the next Administration all the great financial and land questions.

They will have enough to do, however, if they give their attention to many measures of acknowledged importance, to which the President directs their attention.

Not a word is said yet, as to the vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bradford's nomination was laid on the table by the Senate, at the close of the late Session.

It has been suggested that it is the intention of the majority of the Senate to defer any action nomination that Mr. Fillmore may make. In that case, Gen. Pierce will make a nomination at the extra Session of the Senate, next March.

INGENIOUS EXPEDIENT.

In the year 1792, the female part of the population of Toulon, in France, declared themselves in a state of insurrection.—They were at first laughed at, and their threats treated with contempt; but when they proceeded to acts of violence, it was found necessary to disperse them. Some regiments of troops were ordered out for that purpose; but the hostile manoeuvres of the military appeared to make no impression on this extraordinary assemblage of Amazons. The municipal authorities were reluctant to have recourse to sanguinary measures in order to quell the insurrection, and various expedients to intimidate the fair rebels, were resorted to in vain. At last the Procurator Syndic devised a method which was attended with complete success. He ordered the fire engines to be brought out, and filled with water, mixed with a quantum sufficit of soot. When all was ready for the conflict, they were carried in front of the enemy, and the smutty contents of the artillery were vigorously discharged into the thickest of their ranks. The phalanx was broken; the pet-

ticoated insurgents speedily vanished from the field of battle, and returned to their homes with drenched and soiled garments and sooty countenances.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

A Gentle Hint.

On the first of January, we design commencing a new system of operations. Our books will be examined, and those who have paid us nothing since 1850, need not be surprised to find their papers stopped, and their accounts placed in proper hands for collection.—This rule will be rigidly observed in regard to those residing out of the State, of many of whom we know nothing. Others personally known to us to be good, we shall exercise our discretion. Some arrangement like this is absolutely necessary, as it is impossible to succeed in any business, particularly like ours, unless we get paid for our labor. Hereafter the CASH must accompany all orders for the paper. It will be found in the end mutually advantageous, and all parties will be greatly benefited.

Ordinary for Charleston.

GEORGE BUIST, Esq. has been elected Ordinary for Charleston District.

Counterfeit Afloat.

We were on Wednesday last shown a five dollar counterfeit bill, on the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of Charleston. The bill is numbered 298, dated 13th April, 1848, and has the name of S. T. Robinson, instead of S. T. Robinson, as the genuine have it, and John Hill for President in place of Mr. Ravenel. The engraving is pretty good, but the filling up is bad. To one unaccustomed to handling much money, the bill might be passed off successfully; but most of our merchants and Bank officers are rather too sharp to be taken in by such notorious counterfeiters.

Death of Robert Martin, Esq.

We learn by the Charleston Courier that the death of this gentleman took place at his residence in Charlotte-Street on Sunday morning last, at six o'clock, after a long and protracted illness. Mr. Martin was well and favorably known by a large number of our citizens, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The Courier says:—"Few indeed could have been taken from us, whose loss to the community would be more generally felt than will that of the lamented deceased."

Legislative Items.

From the Charleston Mercury's correspondent of the 13th inst., we learn that a Bill was passed, permitting the Wilmington and Manchester road to connect with the South Carolina road, at some point on the Columbia branch. There was much discussion, and many amendments were offered by those variously interested in the project.

In the House, to-night, the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, the Commercial Bank, and the Union Bank, were rechartered, and eight other Banks incorporated. The list is as follows, with their respective capitals:—The People's Bank of Charleston, \$1,000,000; The Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Charleston, \$1,000,000; the Exchange Bank of Columbia, \$500,000; the Bank of Sumter, \$300,000; the Bank of Anderson, \$200,000; the Bank of Newberry, \$200,000; the Bank of Wintonsboro, \$200,000; the Bank of Chester, \$200,000.

The usual amount of appropriation to the Free School Fund has been increased from \$37,200 to \$74,400, just double. We suppose in accordance with amended joint resolutions in both Houses, that the Legislature adjourned last evening.

Congressional Matters.

We have as yet, given our readers nothing from Congress, for a very good and simple reason, that nothing has transpired worthy of note. We shall certainly give every thing of importance—but will not clutter our columns with those idle vapors which occupy so much of the time and space of the proceedings. The Washington correspondent of the Southern Standard, under date of 10th inst., gives us the latest news from that body, from which we copy as follows

"Legislation had been defeated in both Houses of Congress, for the last two or three days, by the announcement, on Wednesday, of the death of the late Hon. and Rev. Orrin Fowler, of Massachusetts, and, on Thursday, of that of his colleague, the late Hon. Benj. Thompson. The custom is to drop all business on such occasions, without reference to its importance, and to adjourn over for the day. This custom is a nuisance. These gentlemen died early in the recess. The ceremony of adjourning over on account of their death only served to idle a day. Thousands of honest creditors of the Government, many of whom are near starvation from unreasonable delays on the part of the legislature of the federation, are made to suffer in carrying into effect this worse than useless ceremony. Not one member in ten cared a pinch of snuff whether Messrs. Fowler and Thompson be dead or alive.

It is being said that the country is indebted to the Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, for the efforts of the administration of Mr. Polk to acquire Cuba by purchase. That gentleman was in Spain while Polk was in office, and on conversing with Spanish officials on the subject, he became convinced that such an offer as was subsequently made, might prove effective. Though the result proved that his calculations were wrong, the country is surely indebted to him for a step in the career of its diplomacy, which, in time, will be of vast national benefit.

The despatches received by the *Fulton*, doubtless relates to the American merchant ship, captain and crew, (of the *Lady Suffolk*), who are held prisoners in Havana at this time, for participation in the slave trade, or, rather under suspicion of being so engaged. So they are of no particular national importance.

Relics of a defunct Democratic age are already appearing in Washington. They come to effect a general restoration of *à divant* office-holders. These gentlemen are busily engaged in parading their wounds before the Democratic members. Poor old soldiers, they meet with little sympathy; however, according to their representations, no man is entitled to be quartered on the nations treasury, unless he has had the good fortune to have been well nigh surfeited with "pap" at the national expense in years gone by.

There seems to be a great indisposition on the part of the members to go to work on legitimate business. The Whigs are waiting the movements of the Democrats, who are responsible for the business of the session, while the latter are apparently as yet indisposed to take the