

We stated in our last week's paper, that we should probably be able to present our readers with the President's Message this week. In consequence of a failure of the Northern Mails, we did not receive it until too late for insertion. It will, however, appear at the earliest possible date.

The weather during the past week, has been unusually mild and pleasant. A slight rain fell on Saturday last, but was followed by a clear, serene sky on Sunday, which has continued ever since. We notice by our Northern papers, that the weather has been very cold, and large quantities of snow have fallen. Owing to this inclement state of the weather, the mails have been delayed, there being five Northern Mails due at Charleston on the 10th inst.

The election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, took place on Wednesday, the 9th inst., and resulted in the choice of Hon. JOHN P. RICHARDSON, and Hon. WM. H. CLOWNEY. The vote stood thus:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes Richardson (104), Hammond (47), Scattering (13), Clowney (94), Ferguson (51), Scattering (16).

Messieurs Adams, Treadwell, Black, and Wade, the Whig Candidates, were re-elected on the 9th inst. without opposition, to represent Richland District in the Legislature.

Ker Boyce, Esq. Senator from the District composed of St. Philip and St. Michael, has resigned his seat. The reasons he assigned are, that the favor given to the investigating Committee by the Legislature, would enable his enemies to rake up all the filth of Charleston against him, and therefore preferred to return the question to his constituents. He will undoubtedly be re-elected.

A Bill has been introduced into the Alabama Legislature, to repeal the Act which prohibits the carrying of deadly weapons.

At the late annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

- President—W. B. Seabrook. Vice Presidents—Col. W. Brooks, Col. W. K. Clowney, Col. J. Gregg, Chan. B. F. Dunkin, Gen. J. Gillespie. Corresponding Secretary—C. R. Carroll. Recording Secretary—Dr. R. W. Gibbs. Anniversary Orator—Col. J. H. Hammond.

Bank of Augusta, Ga.—On the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Augusta, for the ensuing year:

- Messrs. John Moore, A. Waterman, James Fraser, Wm. Cumming, J. Bones, James Harper, Samuel Clarke, James McDowell, Robert A. Reid, Wm. Shear, James W. Davis, Thomas N. Poulain, O. E. Carmichael.

At a recent meeting of the new Board, John Moore, Esq., was re-elected President.

Treasury Notes.—The amount of Treasury Notes, outstanding on the 1st instant, according to the monthly statement, just published by the Secretary of the Treasury, is \$4,433,823 38. A large portion of these notes bear interest.

A Bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Middleton, of Prince George's Parish, "to provide for the publication of the Acts of Assembly, in the public newspapers," which we cannot but hope will become a law of the State. And although our readers may be disposed to charge us with motives of selfishness, in advocating the adoption of such a Bill, yet we are firmly impressed with a belief that the benefits arising from its adoption, will appear evident to every reflecting person.

As it has been heretofore, but a small portion of the citizens in the State, have any self-acquired knowledge of the laws under which they live. The Acts of Assembly are placed in the hands of a few only, whose situation, as public officers, require a correct knowledge of the Statute Laws, while the laboring portion of the community must remain in ignorance, or depend upon the "chosen few," for what information their circumstances may need; thus the majority are deprived of the privileges which belong to them, and no opportunity is offered them of judging for themselves.

Mr. Fair, of Newberry, has introduced into the House a Bill to alter and amend the 1st and 2nd Sections of the 2nd Article of the Constitution of the State, so as to give the election of Governor to the people.

Also a bill to give election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to the people. We are pleased to see the introduction of such a bill, as we have never doubted, that this right belonged to the people. This is the only State in the Union that has no sufficient confidence in the virtue of her citizens, to trust them with the election of President and Governor. And although it may be argued that the present system does very well, yet we think it might be improved. Many persons will vote for a candidate to the Legislature, from some personal regard or esteem, which they cherish towards him, while at the same time, they are aware that his political opinions are not in exact accordance with the

ridiculous by 29 yeas, 13 noes—a commission will consequently issue, to take evidence in behalf of the Protestants, and also on the part of Mr. Boyce. The examination will, as a matter of course, take a considerable time, and the denouement cannot transpire before the next session. In the House there has been a considerable debate upon the amendment to the Constitution on the subject of duelling. I was occupied in listening in the Senate, and therefore heard but little of it. Col. McMeinger during the time I was there was eloquent in favor of the amendment, which is intended as a still further check upon the pernicious habit of settling differences among honorable men by single combat.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 10. At one o'clock P. M. the Senate were announced and entered the Hall of the Representatives, and were accommodated by the committee of arrangements of the House, of which Col. M'Kelvy is chairman. The extensive gallery was adorned with the congregated "beauty" of the town, and otherwise filled with anxious and enquiring spectators.

The President of the Senate was seated on the right of the Speaker. At twelve minutes past one, the Governor, elect; accompanied by the late Lieut. Governor, or acting Governor Hanagan, was conducted by Col. M'Kelvy and the committees to the Speaker's desk—the House and Senate rising as he passed before them. His Excellency then, handsomely and forcibly, and eloquently, delivered his inaugural address, of which I shall endeavor to procure for you as early as practicable. The tone of the address was such as became the occasion, high, liberal in all its parts—firm as regards the future action of the state in her relations with the general government, and courteous towards those who differed with the state on her presidential question. It will prove highly acceptable to the democratic party, whose candidate Governor Richardson emphatically was—and by whom he will be warmly sustained—and in so doing, they can give no just offence to any one who has the heart and devotion of a Carolinian. Upon the whole, we have abundant reason to be satisfied with our Democratic Governor. His debut was at once dignified and striking, and could not but favorably impress the numerous audience which attended the inaugural ceremony.

His Excellency closed by expressing his readiness to qualify under the Constitution—the Speaker then administered the oath of office. The President and Senate then retired to their chamber, followed by the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives—Col. M'Kelvy and Committees conducting his Excellency, for the purpose of receiving from the hands of the President of the Senate his commission—which being delivered, the Senate and House repaired to the Portico of the State House, and the Sheriff of the District, armed with the sword of State, proclaimed the election and qualification of John P. Richardson as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican. FLORIDA, Dec. 5th, 1840. Gentlemen.—The only news I have of the progress of the Campaign, is the return of Col. Riley's command to their respective posts, Forts King, Russell and Holmes.

They scouted to the South to within some 30 miles of Tampa and back—some of them marching 250 miles without even the sign of an Indian having been discovered. The country on the route is represented as utterly worthless to a white population; and truly if we ever are victorious and possess ourselves of it, we shall have reason to exclaim with Byron—"Wo to the conquering, not the conquered host."

The daughter of that active leader Coocoochee, (Wild Cat) recently captured by Lieut. Sibley, is now here. She is an active little girl some 10 or 11 years of age, named Chim-chatta, and seems to possess all the inhumanity of the true Indian. She says of a little boy and fellow captive several years younger than herself, that "she does not see why he should be kept along with them and fed, as he cannot bring pine knots to make a fire, or water to boil a gopher—she should think the Lieutenant would knock his brains out and leave him."

We shall probably soon hear from the other parties in the field, and will apprise you of their success—or more probably, their want of success.

The Northern Eastern Boundary.—The St. John Courier states that the British Commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the American possessions of Great Britain and the United States, have finished their labors for the present season, having completed the survey of the due north line from the river St. John to the Beaver stream, on the Metis. From thence the Commissioners proceeded up the St. Lawrence to River Guelle, with the intention of passing up that river and examining the highlands at its sources. They started the last week in October for that purpose, but heavy and continued snow storms forced them to relinquish their operations. From the river Guelle the Commissioners proceeded to Quebec; from thence, Lieut. Broughton, R. E., one of the Commissioners, went to New York, on his way to England. Mr. Feneston-haugh, the younger, remains at Quebec for the present, making up the returns and completing the plans.

It appears from the Woolstock Times that the American Commissioners have also been active in prosecuting their researches. They have explored nearly the whole extent of country between Woolstock and the St. Lawrence, which is represented as most desolate and barren region. Nothing but bogs, lakes and marshes, with some broken and irregular ridges of highlands, covered with a stunted growth of moss clad trees, meet the eye after leaving the St. John some fifteen or twenty miles. The parties that went up the Kennebeck and Penobscot, have likewise reported, thus completing the whole American survey, with the exception of running the Meridian by lunar observations, now going on under the direction of Major Graham.

"I will call again," as the man said who was shouting for help.

but thrice blessed, and thrice honored be those, who bring all their prejudices, and all their errors, and all their wrongs, real or imaginary, to sacrifice them on this consecrated altar of their country's weal and happiness. And now, sir, with an allegiance, true, faithful, heartfelt, and ineffaceable, I am ready, in the solemn form prescribed by the Constitution, to dedicate my services to the State.

After taking the Oath of Office, which was administered by the Speaker, Gov. RICHARDSON, accompanied by the Members of both Houses, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the Commission of the State was presented to him—and thence to the front portico of the Capitol, where he was formally proclaimed as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina.

The excellent Address of Governor Richardson speaks for itself, and needs no eulogy from us, to ensure it as cordial a reception among our people generally, as it has met with here—all apparently greeting it with approbation; the immediate friends of its respected author, most cordially, as fully sustaining, so far, the generous confidence which selected him for and elevated him to the high station, under circumstances so honorable, and distinguishing, alike to him and the people: while many, even of those who opposed him, generously declare that his address amply justifies that confidence, so far, and if fairly acted on, throughout his administration, will make it all that can be reasonably hoped or desired—some of them expressing their regret that they mistakingly opposed him.

For our own part, we especially approve and admire the conciliatory tone and spirit of the address, and the very proper confidence manifested in those of our party, agreeing with him in principle, who have opposed his election. That some very few of them may have done so perhaps too zealously, if not sometimes indiscreetly, under their warm personal regard for one highly deserving it, and well calculated to inspire its generous enthusiasm, is not at all surprising; and is a matter not to be dwelt on or remembered. Their defeat is neither a political or personal one, and their highly talented and worthy candidate, no less regarded on our side than theirs. To both him and them, we say, from the very bottom of our heart, "Let there be no more strife between us, for we are brethren." Their principles are our principles; their party our party; and their hopes of the future, our hopes. There scarcely ever was a time when a cordial union of our people was more important and desirable; and we feel assured that the friends of Governor RICHARDSON will all warmly unite with us, and none more cordially than he himself, in obliterating all distracting distinctions or memories of the past or the present—everything that can militate against our being a united people—one and indivisible—merging all mere considerations of men or party, in a noble, patriotic devotion to principle, and the public good!

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 7.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Jamison, from the Military Committee, made a report on a Bill to reduce all Acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the Militia of this State to one Act, and to alter and amend the same. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Elfe gave notice that on Wednesday next, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Law in several particulars. And Mr. Roper that on tomorrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to secure a lien to mechanics and handicraftsmen on buildings constructed or repaired by them, passed December 1816.

Mr. Griffin submitted a Resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing the County Court system in this State.—Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice given, Mr. Eckhardt introduced a Bill to constitute as Magistrates, certain public and municipal officers.

Mr. Griffin a Bill to amend the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution.

Mr. Middleton a Bill to provide for the publication of the Acts of Assembly in the public newspapers.

All read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

IN SENATE, Dec. 8. The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to notice given, Mr. Clowney introduced a Bill to provide against the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the State; read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Mr. Gregg, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on a bill to prohibit marriages between white and free persons of color; ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The Senate resumed the special order of the day, which was the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the memorial of sundry electors of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, protesting against the claim of the Hon. Ker Boyce to a seat.—Mr. Gregg resumed the debate, and spoke at length in support of the adoption of the report submitted by the committee, and was followed by Messrs. Rheet, Verdier, and Jones, on the same side.

Mr. De Treville moved to amend the second resolution reported by the committee, which is to send commissioners to examine witnesses, which was agreed to.—Mr. De Treville called for the yeas and noys, and were yeas 29, noys 13.—Mr. Huger voting in the affirmative.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 8. The question of jurisdiction in the Senate upon the point of bribery and corruption is at length settled. Upon the opening of the discussion to-day, Mr. Gregg made one of his practical, mathematical sort of speeches, showing by actual demonstration, the right of the Senate under the Act of 1721, to act in all cases therein provided for. Several other Senators took part in the debate, pro and con. The question being put and the yeas and noys being called for by Col. Treville, resulted in the right of the Senate to entertain ju-

lations for so signal and important an occasion of "deliverance and liberty."

To every State in the Union it presents a laudable example, to be imitated, if not in the mode, at least in the effort to obtain so desirable an object, as that of procuring a sound and stable currency. And while the legitimate action of the Federal Government on this important subject is strictly and judiciously limited to the influence of its own fiscal operations, in completing the work of reformation so happily commenced, the solemn duty devolves on this, as well as every other member of the Confederacy, to contemplate measures, necessary, not only for the protection and stability of their own institutions, but for the greater security of the citizen, against all the disastrous consequences of a licentious and profligate abuse, of chartered privileges and monopolies.

A zealous exercise of all powers and prerogatives which legitimately appertain to any department of State Government, may always be regarded as the concomitant of a patriotic zeal in the public officer. I trust, therefore, that in my case, this branch of our State Government, has been committed to hands, neither negligent nor relaxed. I am sure I should disavow any reasonable and just expectations, if I evinced any feebleness of grasp, or of purpose, in retaining or exercising the authority which you have entrusted to me, to the full extent of its constitutional vigor and efficiency.

Nor shall any officious interference of Executive clemency or discretion on my part, interrupt a wise and efficient administration of justice. If there be any defects in our system of jurisprudence—if there be errors in the law, or in the mode of administering them—let the consequence devolve on those departments which are justly responsible. My duty shall be, to avoid an indiscreet interposition of the authority with which you have invested me, violative either of the intention of the Legislature, the rights of the community, or the province of the judiciary.

In the capacity assigned me, as Commander-in-chief of the Military forces of the State, I am far from being insensible to the highest trust confided, the important interests it is designed to protect, or to the gallant and spirited material of which it is composed. No people can be highly and chivalrously patriotic, without a proper infusion of military ardor; and when the heart of the citizen ceases with the same desire to defend the liberties of his country, as actuated his ancestors to achieve them, he is no longer watchful or vigilant of his rights, and becomes a listless and indifferent spectator of tyranny and oppression. As the influence of music and the fine arts, was said to have reclaimed some of the nations of antiquity, from a lapsed condition of ignorance and barbarism, perhaps in our times, the cultivation and improvement of a martial pride and military ardor, may be regarded as equally wise and efficacious, to prevent a negligent and slothful patriotism. If war were to be totally exterminated from the practice of nations—if the discords and differences of Governments were to be forever adjusted or excluded, by the arts of the negotiation; and if the effect of this perpetual state of peace was to enervate and impair that lofty patriotism and elevated feeling which can only appertain to a martial people, it would be doubtful how far its consequences would operate injuriously, or beneficially, on our destinies. But when combined with these considerations of expediency, are added the strong reasons of necessity, incident to a situation of danger to our State and domestic institutions—of rivalry and of ambition from our sister States—and of aggression and encroachment from the Federal Government—the inducements on our part, to a well organized Militia, are irresistible and conclusive.

With these views, I need not reiterate the zeal and satisfaction with which I shall engage in the performance of this branch of my duties. It is neither just nor true, to suppose that militia, formidable as it has proven in all our experience of war, and irregular and insubordinate only in periods of profound peace, cannot be brought to that state of duty, discipline, and improvement, which it owes, by allegiance and by interest, to the State, and to itself. Enumerating in its ranks, some of the most intelligent and efficient officers, that ever directed the valor of any body of men, it is a sufficient recommendation of the system, and inducement enough to preserve it, that it has been productive of such signal examples of military science and accomplishments. The comparative perfection to which it has attained, under the auspices of my predecessors, justifies me in entertaining the hope that the most unremitting zeal and efforts on my part, and of the energetic officers by whom I am destined to be supported, will not be unavailing, in rendering that improvement, all that the pride, and all that the exigencies of the State may require.

And now, fellow citizens, if there be ought of duty or of obligation in the official character which I am about to assume, with a sense of which I am most deeply and solemnly impressed, it is to cultivate that restored peace, harmony, and confidence, which has so successfully, and I trust, so permanently obtained among the citizens of this State. Those who would weaken the strength and energy of the State, by distracting her councils with causeless and unprofitable party bickerings and proscriptions, are her worst and deadliest foes. None but the guilty can suspect the motives of the innocent—one but the craven in danger, or the dastard in war, can perpetrate hostilities in peace—none but the conscience-stricken criminal, can meditate the wish to institute a cold blooded system of cruelty, revenge, and proscription. Who is there among us that would not defend the rights of the State, against encroachment or aggression? Who is there that meditates the destruction of this blood-cemented Union? There are none here, I am sure;—no, not one! Conscious of the purity of our own purposes, let us suspect the motives of no man. Confident in the rectitude of our own course, let us enquire not, what men were, but what they now are. Blessed are the peace makers—blessed on earth, and blessed in heaven—

puated the pernicious and unconstitutional innovations upon the practice of the Government, of high Tariff duties, for bounty or protection. Already has it acknowledged the necessity of a rigid and judicious economy in the administration of the Public Revenue. Already has it avowed, and evinced, a virtuous determination to renounce all alliance and connection with Banks, Corporations, or speculative monopolies. Already has it manifested a laudable and spirited opposition to the assumption of State obligations; and rebuked the temptation to incur a new National debt, the prolific cause of most of the immoralities and corruptions, either in the conduct of men, or in the affairs of Government. Already has it reclaimed many of the errors and corruptions of office, which the power and patronage of party had recklessly tolerated or introduced. Already has it arrayed all the sanctions and authority of the Constitution, in defence and support of "Southern Institutions." The entire abolition of all discriminating duties for protection—a reduction of the Revenue, to the actual and necessary exigencies of the Government—and a more just and equal distribution of its benefits, are among the few, but important objects, which remained to it to achieve, in perfecting the salutary work of reformation.

But if, in the results of the late Presidential canvass, these great principles, so ardently cherished by the South; so faithfully, and so ably maintained by the present administration, are destined to be overthrown, if a change of men, necessarily implies a change of measures; if the now inevitable succession of another popular dynasty, seemingly allied to the implacable enemies of our domestic institutions; combining every element of opposition to our principles; rising upon their downfall, and winning trophies and triumphs at the expense of Southern rights and interests: if, in short, the political aspect of events may be regarded as bemoaning the recurrence of all those disastrous evils and abuses, which have so long waged a desolating warfare of oppression, extortion, and injustice, upon the rights and interests of the people of this State: then let us remember, that the great redeeming and conservative principle of redress and defence, remains and abides in ourselves: in the exercise and interposition of all those means and resources, so amply provided in the Constitution, and so expressly reserved to the States. Nor shall I be wanting in my duty, on such an occasion, to invoke the aid and counsel of the Legislative Department of this Government. In such an event, I cannot anticipate that there would be one citizen in our State, of whatever shade or distinction of party, whose heart would be unmoved, or whose arm would be unnerved, to defend her: and from those, perhaps none more confident in the purity and professions of a succeeding administration, we may reasonably expect the manifestation of a zeal and ardor in resisting the aggressions it may premeditate, in proportion to the extent to which their patriotic anticipations are disappointed and deceived.

If, therefore, our rights should ever again cease to be respected, we are, I trust, as willing, as we are competent, to redress them; and while the experience of the past, inculcates a lesson of warning, and of rebuke, to the ambitious encroachments of Federal power, it at the same time exemplifies the dangerous tendency which exists to perpetrate, and illustrates the realness with which they may be repelled, by the evoked resources of the Constitution, and the Sovereignty of the States.

So far as depends on me, fellow-citizens, let me assure you, that I trust to enjoy the proud and happy consolation, of transmitting as much of the rights, honor, interests, or dignity of the State, as may be committed to the care of this department, uncompromised and unimpaired, by the aggressions of any power on earth.

The opinions of a high public functionary, entrusted with the confidence and authority of the State, may not perhaps be properly omitted, on an occasion like this, on those great questions of finance, involving as they do, not only the welfare and character of the nation, but deeply affecting the interest, of every class and member of society.

Under the expressed provisions of the Constitution, granting the power of "coinage money" to Congress; prohibiting the issuing "of bills of credit" to the States; and defining a "legal tender" to consist in "gold and silver" only; I cannot but conclude, that a discretion over this subject was not only intended to be vested to that extent in the Federal legislature, but at the same time restricted to the power of regulating the value of that medium so specifically designated in the Constitution. The unlimited use of an unsound, fluctuating, (and sometimes depreciated) paper medium, in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, is not only to my view, an obvious deviation from the safe and salutary principles of the Constitution, but has to a great extent contributed to produce those vicissitudes and disorders in the currency, which have disastrously embarrassed the business and prospects, of every portion of the community. A return to the safe, primitive, and constitutional practice of the Government, contemplated in the late act of Congress, for receiving and disbursing the public revenue by responsible depositories, with a gradual approximation to a specie medium, it is confidently hoped will do much to correct the derangement, which the influence of its own fiscal operations had hitherto tended so greatly to produce, and restore health, and vigor, and confidence, to the vitiated and demoralized condition of the credit system. On the monied institutions of this, and other Southern States, whose credit was rather depreciated, than enhanced, by the unjust and immoral effects of this financial policy, it cannot but exercise a most salutary influence—great in proportion to the extent of the operations of the Federal Government, in the paper of those more favored sections of the Union, where the largest amount of revenue was received and disbursed.

The cheering prospects, therefore, which this judicious measure of reform opens to the hopes and prospects of the South, cannot but be contemplated by the people of this State, with the most sincere congratulation.

Happy for us, and for the cause of Liberty, the Constitution, and the Country, the triumphant vindication and ascendancy, for the last three years, of those great State Rights and Democratic principles, upon which a sound administration of the Government can only obtain, have left us now but little more to perform, than the mere duty of preserving the advantages already acquired, over the advocates of Federal abuse and usurpations. Already has it elapsed, under the conduct and influence of the present administration, the right of imposing exactions upon the industry and products of one section of the Union, for the benefit of another; and re-

From the South Carolinian—Extra. COLUMBIA, Dec. 12, 1840. THE INAUGURATION.

This auspicious event, so indicative of political harmony and unity, and promotive of the strength and welfare of the State, and its character and influence at home and abroad—sealing as it does the bond of union and friendship between the two late divisions of the Republican Party—took place at the Capitol, on Thursday last and was attended by a large concourse of spectators; presenting one of the most brilliant assemblages of beauty, fashion, talent, and respectability, and political character and influence, that we have ever seen in Columbia. The day was a most delightful one; the finest we had experienced during the Session; seeming as though Heaven itself smiled upon the happy restoration of peace and harmony; and to the ladies, whose smiles are second only to those of Heaven, and whose presence adds the brightest, sweetest charm to such occasions—availed themselves of it in great numbers, and rendered the large gallery a most beautiful and brilliant scene.

At one o'clock—both branches of the General Assembly being present—the Governor elect, the Hon. John P. Richardson, entered the Hall, leaning on the arm of Gov. Heagen, and attended by the Committee appointed for that purpose—the Members rising as he entered—and took his seat in the Speaker's Chair, between the Hon. August Patterson, President of the Senate, and the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Speaker of the House. On the Members taking their seats, he rose, and in a manly dignified, and impressive manner, united with a warmth and eloquence of expression, strongly indicative of the honest sincerity of the sentiment uttered, he delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

With profound gratitude for this distinguishing evidence of the confidence of the State; with deep and anxious solicitude, for the manner in which I may merit it; and with a solemn determination to devote my best energies to her service—I approach to assume the duties and obligations of the high, and dignified station assigned me.

Respect for that high authority, to whose estimate of my services, every feeling of doubt and diffidence on my part, must, on such an occasion defer; and a sense of patriotism, that knows no earthly obligation so high, as that of obedience to the mandate of the State; bid me to cherish the hope, while it actuates to the determination, of discharging them to her best weal and interests. Under any circumstances, and in any aspect of events, so high a distinction as that which has been conferred, could not but be gratifying to the best feelings of the citizen, and the patriot. But when accompanied with the high and honorable motives, which have so successfully conducted to the obliteration of all past differences and divisions; and when it devolves on me as the exponent of this restored confidence and harmony; it cannot but immeasurably increase the sense of duty, and obligation, of which the dignity and importance of the station, must always impose.

Happy indeed, is that existing state of things, when every shade of doubt and distrust is dispelled from the hearts and countenances of our people; when all parties are resolved into one general, and more characteristic term of Carolinian; when the energies of the State have resumed their full moral tone and vigor; when every citizen stands armed in the same panoply of patriotism, to cherish her interests, and defend her rights; and when, discarding forever all the cabalistic terms of party, we may explain, in the spirit, and almost in the language, of Mr. Jefferson, "we are all Nullifiers, we are all Union men."

If there should be ought in my official conduct to obscure these gratifying felicitations for the future, then shall I have most signally failed, in the highest hopes, and the most ardent wishes, which I have cherished, in dedicating myself this day, to the service of the State.

Connected, by the most intimate political relations, with the great Federal Union, of which this State is one of the sovereign and independent parties, it cannot be presumed, that any branch of our State government, could ever be insensible to its action on the rights and interests of our citizens, or to the policy or principles, by which its measures are influenced and directed. But perhaps, of all others, a duty at once so important and imperative, devolves more peculiarly on that department, which I am now called to administer; and whose high province it is, to supervise the execution of the laws, for the weal and protection of both State and citizen.

For the manner in which I hope to discharge this obligation, I shall look to the illustrious examples of my predecessors, and to the great principles of the Republican party of '95 and '99; and which this State, in all its controversies and struggles to preserve its constitutional rights, has so successfully and pre-eminently maintained.—Those advantages, which her stern and ardent patriotism may have been mainly instrumental in achieving, in the salutary reformations in the administration of the Federal government, so happily illustrated by the judicious measures, and of sound policy, those into whose hands it is now committed—my efforts shall be unremittingly directed, to cherish and improve.—And whatever success may have accrued to the increasing vigilance, and inexorable firmness, with which she has asserted her rights, her principles, and her sovereignty, no act of negligence, or of coersion, on my part, shall ever tarnish or abate.

Happy for us, and for the cause of Liberty, the Constitution, and the Country, the triumphant vindication and ascendancy, for the last three years, of those great State Rights and Democratic principles, upon which a sound administration of the Government can only obtain, have left us now but little more to perform, than the mere duty of preserving the advantages already acquired, over the advocates of Federal abuse and usurpations. Already has it elapsed, under the conduct and influence of the present administration, the right of imposing exactions upon the industry and products of one section of the Union, for the benefit of another; and re-