

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

On so much of the Governor's Message, and the accompanying Documents, as relates to the Controversy between New York and Virginia, and the Bill on that subject, which were referred to that Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred so much of the Message of His Excellency the Governor, as relates to the Controversy between the States of New York and Virginia, with the accompanying Documents, and a Bill relative to the same subject, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The subject which has engaged the deliberations of your Committee, involves a grave and delicate inquiry, as to the duties and rights of the States of this Confederacy, under their compact of union, and it has claimed their most earnest consideration. Their inquiry, and the Bill which has been committed to them, are suggested by the controversy that has unhappily arisen between the authorities of New York, and of Virginia.

Three persons of color, having their domicile in New York, and trading to Virginia, were, in 1839, charged with a violation of the criminal law of that State, in having feloniously abducted in their vessel on its departure, the slave of one of her citizens. These felons having returned to the State of New York, were formally demanded by the Executive of Virginia, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The Executive of New York, waiving exception to the regularity of demand, as well an objection to the completeness of the evidence on which it was founded, declined to comply with the requisition, on the ground that the laws of New York do not recognize the right of one man to hold property in another: and that stealing a slave in the Commonwealth of Virginia, is not an offence within the intent of the Constitution of the United States.

This unexpected and alarming determination of the Executive of New York, and his views of the constitutional obligations of a confederate State, were communicated by the Executive of Virginia to the General Assembly of that Commonwealth. That department of the government of Virginia, after mature and wise deliberation, pronounced, in solemn resolutions, the refusal of the Executive of New York to comply with the requisition of the Executive of Virginia, a palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. It announced its well considered and earnest determination, not to acquiesce in the course of the Executive of New York, and to enact such legislation as would suffice, to protect the property and rights of the citizens of Virginia.

The General Assembly of Virginia requested the Executive to renew his correspondence with the Executive of New York, call upon him respectfully, to calmly review the grounds of his refusal, and to present the subject to the Legislature of New York, by the official organ of that State, and that body apprised that Virginia appealed to its sense of justice and of duty to a co-State. How was that appeal regarded in the response of New York! The Committee to whom the subject had been confided, expressed its concurrence in the views of the Executive Department, pronounced its construction of that Federal Constitution, the only exposition of that charter which consists with the sovereignty of that State, and the rights of her citizens, and was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Contemporaneous with this proceeding, was the enactment of a law, bearing the specious but delusive title, "An Act to extend the right of trial by Jury," an Act which is the most alarming and dangerous from, in which fanaticism or folly has made its assaults on our domestic institution.

This statute provides, that in proceedings to recapture a fugitive from service or labor, the claim to the service of such alleged fugitive, his identity, and the fact of his escape from another State, shall be determined by a jury; that the State shall provide counsel for the slave, witnesses attend in his behalf, and that the fees of officers for summoning the jury, and the fees of the jurors and Court, shall, in all cases, be paid by the claimant. It provides also, that if any Judge or other officer, shall issue a certificate for the removal from the State, of any fugitive from labor, except in the manner prescribed by this statute, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished; and that an attempt to remove such fugitive, without the authority of law, shall incur a forfeiture of five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved; that it shall constitute the crime of kidnapping, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, for a term not exceeding ten years. It is a further provision of this statute, that the writ of habeas corpus, to arrest the fugitive from service, shall not be issued until delivery to the officer to whom the application shall be made of a bond with two sufficient sureties, inhabitants and freeholders of that State, with condition to pay the costs of the proceeding, and two dollars weekly, for the support of the fugitive, so long as he shall be detained by the proceeding on habeas corpus; and that if the verdict of the jury be against the claimant, he shall pay all the expenses of the proceeding, and shall pay to such fugitive one hundred dollars, and the damages he may have sustained. It is not the least obnoxious feature of this statute, that it seeks to confine the adjudication of these questions to juries, and to preclude the consideration of them by the Judiciary of that State, as is evinced by the imposition of restrictions on the claimant's right of appeal, which greatly impair that right, if they do not render it utterly nugatory.

Whether this course of the Executive of New York, or the legislation of its General Assembly, comports with the prescription of right, and the injunction of duty, that the Constitution so explicitly enforces, in regard to our slave property, let that charter, and the laws enacted in pursuance of it, define.

The provision of the Constitution is, "that no person held to service or labor in any one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor, but shall due." By the Act of Congress, the master of any fugitive slave, his agent or attorney, is authorized to seize and take him before a Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, or before any State Magistrate, who, on proof to his satisfaction, by oral testimony, or affidavit certified by a Magistrate of any State or Territory, that the person so seized, is the slave of the claimant, is authorized to give a certificate thereof, which shall be a sufficient warrant for removal of the slave to the State from which he fled; and impose a penalty on any one who shall hin-

der, or obstruct such claimant in seizing or arresting such fugitive slave.

In this posture of the controversy, Virginia having exhausted the argument with New York, and hopeless of the remedies which should be found in the constitutional obligation and duties of a co-State, appeals to her sister States of the south for counsel and co-operation. Standing on the out-posts of Southern Institutions, this faithful sentinel announces the presence of danger; warns that a common foe is advancing, and calls those who have a similar polity, to their defence. Her claim—her rights to lead in defence or maintenance of the right of a confederate State, or of Southern policy, has been nobly vindicated by the incidents of her past history.

An ancient domestic institution, cherished in the hearts of the people of the South, the eradication of which would demolish our whole system of policy, domestic, social and political, has been assailed by methods most likely to be successful. Is it a contest in which any Southern State without utter abandonment of honor and of right, of policy and duty, can assume a position of neutrality? Let other States do as they may, South Carolina has taken her stand in this great contest. Her gauge of honor has been given to her countrymen, and she is not of those who know how to leave it unredeemed.

When the Federal Constitution was adopted by the States, slavery existed with but few exceptions, in them all. The right of property in slaves, and the duty of all the confederate States to respect that right in the citizens of each State, are admitted and enforced by that Constitution. Congress, in discharge of its duty, has enacted laws providing safe-guards, and inculcating duties in regard to this species of property. South Carolina, as Virginia, has not seen fit to change her policy, and abolish this species of property; and she will permit no State or authority to impair its value or security; and like Virginia, she here avows her unalterable purpose to protect and defend it from all invasion and attack, come from what source they may.

That the refusal of the Executive of New York to comply with the demand of Virginia, is, in the language of the Commonwealth, "a palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution and Laws of the United States," is a proposition which admits no debate. The pretension of N. Y., that that State or any department of her Government, may look into the statute book of another State, and pronounce upon the policy or the morality of its legislation, when called to the performance of a Constitutional duty, plainly enjoined, is no less arrogant than it is violative of her Federal obligations and plighted faith. The statute, whose provisions have been recited, is no less plainly and directly in contradiction of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, than is the refusal of the Executive department. It is a distinct and unequivocal recognition of the right of the master to hold property in his slaves, and the correlative duty of States, into which he has fled, but a mere mockery of both. The impediments and hindrance which it imposes on the right to recapture slave within the jurisdiction of New York, amount to a virtual denial of the rights of the master, and withholding his remedy. The laws of the United States define a proceeding ministerial, summary, and expeditious, which alone consists with the rights of the master. The statute of New York, prescribes magisterial inquiry, and dilatory, doubtful, and vexatious litigation, the hazards of which are a denial of the remedy to the master, and impunity and protection to his slave. And the right of the master to seize and arrest his slave, as well as the duty of the magistrate to issue the certificate for removal, which are prescribed by the laws of the United States, are made high misdemeanors by the statute of New York.

If in the final determination of the Executive of New York, and the delay which attended his communications, in his correspondence with the Executive of Virginia, a disregard of the obligations of the Constitution, and a spirit inimical to the slave property of the latter, be not apparent, they are manifest in every feature of the obnoxious Statute, which has been reviewed.

Interest, duty and honor, imperiously demand that South Carolina announce to the authorities of New York, that so soon as that State shall break its solemn faith to Virginia, so soon shall be cancelled our constitutional obligations as to her. When a State shall have been disappointed of those rights and remedies, for which stipulation was made when the compact of Union was adopted, then will the painful but imperative duty of protecting her rights, in her own way, have been imposed upon her. This State having a common purpose, and common interest with Virginia, to uphold the Federal Constitution, by exacting compliance with its obligations, is prepared to make common cause with that Commonwealth, in the maintenance of her rights.

As the chief danger to our slave property arises directly from the commercial intercourse, which is permitted the citizens of States like New York, having no similar interest, our enactments should be specifically directed against the means that have been resorted to, and are most likely to be embraced by those who assail it.—The peculiar character of that property, its immense value, and the facility of abducting it, by those who trade to our ports, are considerations which should determine us to a course of decisive and effectual legislation. These views have suggested to your Committee the expediency of imposing such restrictions and obligations upon those who would benefit by our commerce, as will enforce the simple duty of not molesting us in the enjoyment of our property.—This species of legislation is commended by your Committee, as not only free from well founded constitutional objections, but as promising the greatest security to us, which is probably attainable.

If this species of legislation be supposed to contravene the constitution or laws of the United States, your Committee venture to believe that the competency of the State to make it, depends on principles neither of recent origin, nor questionable acquaintance. The basis of the whole doctrine of State Rights is the assumption, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign States.—From this postulate results the concession of that Constitution, that the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. If the power delegated to the United States be also prohibited to the States, or in its nature and essence exclusive, it is not pretended that it can be exercised by a State.—But if the delegated power be not of category, and be not expressly prohibited to the States, it is a power which may be concurrently exercised by the States, and the United States. The ablest commentators, and the most distinguished jurists concede, that this is the just and accepted construction of powers that are by the States delegated to the United States. Of this latter class is the power of the United States to regulate commerce.

If then, the regulation of commerce be with-

in the competency of the States, as well as of the United States, enquiry arises, whether there is any law of the latter regulating commerce, to which the bill proposed by your Committee, would be repugnant. In determining whether there would be collision between the Bill proposed, and a law of Congress affecting commerce, the question would be, whether there is a constitutional repugnancy and incompatibility, as mere inconvenience cannot by implication, be permitted to divest a right of sovereignty. Occasional interference in the exercise of a concurrent jurisdiction, is not enough to infer constitutional contradiction, and the exclusion of State authority. The right of the States to enact regulations that affect commerce, and even impose restraints upon it, is illustrated by quarantine laws, port laws, and others of like nature. But your Committee are not apprised of any law of the United States, regulating commerce, with which the Bill proposed would be found to conflict.

But the Bill proposed by your Committee, as they conceive does not seek to regulate Commerce, and cannot be said, with propriety, to affect it in anywise. It proposes a measure of mere Municipal Police, a regulation of that species which no one has denied to the States.

But although it may be conceded, that the legislation proposed, does not contravene the power of Congress, legitimately to regulate Commerce, yet it may be supposed, that it does not consist with the privileges and immunities that are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, to the citizens of a State, in all other States of the Union. To this point, it will be permitted your Committee, to address a brief argument. Without such provision in the Constitution of the United States, as that here alluded to, it would have resulted from the Sovereignty of the several States, that the citizens of each, would bear to all the other States, the relation, of aliens, and be subject to the inconveniences and disabilities of that relation, and to confer upon them, not citizenship itself, but the rights of citizenship, was its purpose and object. But the privileges and immunities contemplated, are fundamental in their nature, and embrace, in the language of an eminent jurist, "protection by the Government, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and attain happiness and safety, subject to such restraints as the Government may justly prescribe for the general good of the whole."

But your Committee, presume the question is whether the citizens of each State, should enjoy, in every other State, the privileges and immunities that are conferred on its own citizens. If it be ascertained that a State may bestow, on classes of its own citizens, privileges and immunities that are not common to the mass, then it is apprehended, the point is made clear. The qualification of the Elective Franchise which exists in some of the States, and once existed in this, the eligibility to office, charter laws, and the right to practice the learned professions, are examples of the power of a State to create distinctions amongst her citizens; and many others might be embraced in the enumeration. The principle is that a State cannot deprive the citizens of another State, of the privileges and immunities of which it cannot divest its own citizens. But discriminations between citizens of a State, and those of other States, are of frequent occurrence in all the States, and the right to create them, is of unquestionable validity.

But the Bill proposed by your Committee, seeks merely to take from the citizens of other States, the immunity which is not enjoyed by citizens of this State; and to impose upon them, restrictions which are endured by its own citizens.

South Carolina has, however, declared in the solemn form of Legislative enactment her views of these provisions of the Constitution, as well as of her police regulations, and as they have not yet been impugned, your Committee take leave to decline further vindication of them.—By the Statute of 1823, any vessel from another State or foreign port, having on board any free negroes or persons of color, as cooks, stewards, mariners, or in any other capacity, is prohibited from entering any port or harbour of this State, under sanctions which have been found adequate to the suppression of the evil that was sought to be corrected. Let, then, those who may concern to know the policy of this State, and her interpretation of her rights as a member of these United States, consult her Statute Book, and if they are wise, they will not offend against her policy or her institutions.

In testimony of the high confidence which South Carolina reposes in the Counsels of Virginia, and a manifestation of her determination to co-operate with that Commonwealth, and other States, in maintaining, by all proper methods, an institution in which she has a common interest, your Committee beg leave to Report the Bill referred to them, which is a copy of the Virginia Law.

A. BURT, *Chairman.*

Mortgage Sale.
I will sell on the first Monday in January next, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, M. the following four Negroes; comprising the mother and three children, to-wit: Delilah, aged about 30, Randal aged about 12, Margaret aged about 10, and Katy, aged about 4 years, to foreclose a mortgage on said Negroes, executed by James W. Cantey to Thomas Whitaker and John M. DeSaussure, and sold under said Mortgage as his property.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Purchasers to pay for titles. B. GASS, Agent. Dec. 14. Pr's fee, \$1 50

Seasoned Lumber.
A FEW thousand feet of SEASONED LUMBER, for sale. JONES & HUGGISON. Dec. 14.

New Tailoring Establishment.
The subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Camden and its vicinity, that they have formed a copartnership under the style of BELDEN & WATSON, and have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. William Severns, one door north of the Masonic Lodge, where they will execute with neatness and dispatch, in the most fashionable style, all work in their line of business. Being practical and experienced workmen, and determined to use every exertion in their power to give satisfaction, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.
All work warranted to fit, or no charge made. A. J. BELDEN, W. M. WATSON. Nov. 3, 1841.

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM CARLISLE, as a candidate for Sheriff of this District, at the ensuing election.

CAMDEN 8
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1841.

ANOTHER SNOW.—We were visited on Thursday night last, with a considerable fall of Snow.

Gen. JAMES W. CANTEY, has been elected by the Legislature, Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

Well—the grand Military Review at Columbia is over, and contrary to the expectations of its opponents, who prophesied "great loss of life and limb," and time, and money, and a thousand other "ills that flesh is heir to," has passed off without a single accident, & with the most perfect success and eclat. We were an eye-witness of the spectacle, the most imposing of the kind we ever saw, and shall not soon forget the emotions that swelled our breast, as we looked along the serried ranks of Carolina's chivalry—her armed citizen soldiery, who are ever ready—"ay, ready" to defend her, "animis opibusque," from domestic aggression or foreign invasion.

One feeling seemed to animate the whole, from the general officer to the private soldier, a feeling of patriotic emulation, to show that they had not been regardless of their duty and responsibility, but conscious of the truth of the latin adage, "in pace pare bellum," were prepared to defend their rights and the liberties of their country whenever they might be assailed.

We marched over with the "DeKalb Rifle Guards," to which corps we have the honor to belong, and did our limits permit, would take great pleasure in recording the many incidents that occurred on the route, and served to enliven our bivouac, but must defer to some other occasion the satisfaction of "fighting our battles over again," & content ourselves here with the simple mention that the expedition, altogether, was an exceedingly agreeable one, and far surpassed our expectations, great as they were. The utmost harmony, cheerfulness, and "esprit du corps" prevailed in our company, and the "hurra for Kershaw" or "DeKalb," was always sufficient to inspire the weakest soldier with new strength, when nearly exhausted by the fatigues of the march.

This spirit of pride and emulation was greatly encouraged by the gallant conduct of our Commanding Officer, ably sustained by his subaltern officers, who marched at our head from our rendezvous at Camden, to our Camp at Columbia, and back, and shared every hardship and fatigue that the privates in the ranks was subjected to. His constant attention to the comfort of his men, and his spirit and firmness in opposing the division of his company in the formation of the Battalion on the day of the review, will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

We publish below a series of resolutions adopted by the "Guards" on leaving "Camp Cantey," and also some complimentary resolutions adopted by the "Jackson Creek Blues," of Fairfield, with whom we were associated under the command of Col. KENNEDY, on the day of review, together with the letter of Col. K. to the Editor of the South Carolinian, transmitting the resolutions, and expressing his approbation of the conduct and performances of the "Guards," while under his command. It is needless for us to say that the letter and resolutions will be duly appreciated by our corps—who already most cordially reciprocate the kindly feelings and respect that have been in so grateful a manner manifested towards them.

In conclusion, we have only to say that our company returned in high spirits, with ranks as full as when it started from home, and were escorted into town by a corps of mounted citizens under command of Capt. ANCRUM of the Kershaw Troop, and regaled with a handsome entertainment at the "Troop Armory," highly creditable to the liberal feelings and generous spirit which always animates that gallant corps.

CAMP CANTEY, DEKALB RIFLE GUARDS, }
December, 10th, 1841. }

Resolved, That on leaving our Camp, we tender our grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Roach, for the handsome reception he gave us on our arrival in Columbia.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Brigadier General Schrieler, for his attention in selecting Rifles for our Corps.

Resolved, That as a mark of our high estimation of Col. Kennedy, and Capt. Broome, acting Lieutenant Colonel, to whose command we were attached on the day of review, and to whose courtesy we are indebted for preserving our company entire, on the formation of the Battalion, we present them, each, with a handsome sword.

Resolved, That the Commanding Officer forthwith appoint a committee to carry the above resolution into effect.

Resolved, That we consider the law requiring sixty-four rank and file to Volunteer Companies, unjust, onerous, and inequitable, and that our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature, be requested to use their exertions to modify this feature in our Militia system.

Resolved, That the officers and Privates of the company, are decidedly in favor of the re-establishment of Brigade Encampments.

Resolved, That we cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Board of Officers, in the awarding emblem of distinction to the College Cadets, and congratulate that gallant Corps most cordially on their success.

Resolved, That we tender our respectful acknowledgements to His Excellency, the Governor, and suite, to the General Officers with their respective Staffs, who, with him, invited us to a public dinner; and that while we decline the invitation, on account of the length of time we have been absent from our homes, we tender them our thanks for the high conduct, public spirit, and kindness, which induced it.

Resolved, That we thankfully acknowledge the courtesy and attention of Major McCully, and of the citizen soldiers under his command, and of Capt. McRae, and his Band of Music, for their escort, through the Town.

J. P. DICKINSON Captain,
S. E. CAFERS, Secretary,

To the Editor of the South Carolinian.

Sir—Permit me to use the columns of your useful paper, to pay but a just tribute to the DeKalb Rifle Guards of Camden, for their military discipline and uniform gentlemanly demeanor at the Governor's Review on the 8th instant; and as Colonel commanding, to tender to the officers and members of that Company my warmest and best wishes for their future welfare; and to request the publication of the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Jackson Creek Blues, and communicated to me by a Committee of that Company.

I have the honor to be, your obt. serv't.
JOSEPH KENNEDY.
December 12, 1841.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the gentlemanly demeanor of the DeKalb Rifle Guards, and congratulate them upon their military discipline and soldier-like conduct.

Resolved, That Capt. J. R. CLARK, Lieutenant S. G. WILDON, Lieutenant C. G. JOHN SEIGLER, and Lieutenant C. G. WILDEN, be appointed a Committee on the part of the Jackson Creek Blues, to tender, in our names, to the officers and members of said Company, our highest considerations of respect and esteem; and that the same be published in the South Carolinian.

We copy below, the Report of the Board of Officers awarding the Plume and Bugle, at the late parade in Columbia, to the "College Cadets," as the best drilled Infantry, and to the "State Rights Troop," as the best drilled Cavalry corps. The first of these "emblems of distinction," it was understood and believed before the parade, would be given to the College Cadets, for the purpose of imbuing the College with a military spirit, and thereby disseminating it through the State, as they graduated, and returned to their several homes. However laudable this design, in a general view, it was still unfair to effect the proposed giving of emblems to the other corps, who were brought into this seeming competition with them. The difficulty might have been obviated and the object as well accomplished by awarding a plume to the Cadets, as the best drilled Infantry, and a separate emblem to the Riflemen—making a distinction in the arm of service.

We mean no disparagement whatever to the "Cadets"—for a better or more gallant corps, in our opinion, never "shouldered musket or handled cartridge," or more deserved the commendation of their superior officers, for the zeal they had manifested, in voluntarily undertaking at "alma mater," to learn the drill and discipline of soldiers—that they might be prepared at the same time that they "donned the toga," as citizens, to gird on the sword to defend, if need be, the citizens rights. We only mean to say that in our opinion, justice might have been done them, without doing any injustice to any of their fellow soldiers. Altho' no plume was awarded to the troops of our District, yet distinctions of a more substantial kind, in being the voluntary tribute of strangers, were abundantly conferred on them, and "old Kershaw" has every reason to be proud of the reception they met abroad, and of the spirit caught from the sleeping ashes of their sires, that still animates her sons.

The Board of officers appointed to award premiums to the Cavalry and Infantry, for the best drilled Companies, take the occasion to express the great gratification with which they have witnessed the performances of the day. It is with the utmost difficulty that they have been able to come to a decision, so well has each company acquitted itself. But being compelled to select one corps in each arm of service, they have felt bound to permit their judgement to be influenced by the slightest shade. And in awarding to the Free Trade and State Rights Troop, and the College Cadets, the respective prizes, they cannot do justice to their own feeling, without expressing their high admiration of the performances of all, and their unanimous and sincere opinion, that it cannot be excelled, in this, or any other country.

JNO. BUCHANAN,
President of the Board of Officers.

Col. F. H. ELMORE, has been elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina—

SAML. BURGER, W. A. CARSON, W. C. DUKES, M. T. MENDENHALL, C. T. LOWMEDES, J. S. BOWIE, D. C. WEBB, R. CALDWELL, J. L. NOWELL, W. M. LAWTON, A. McDONALD, H. T. M'GEE,

The Legislature adjourned on Friday last.—The following is a list of Acts passed—

1. An Act to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Caw-Caw Swamp Creek, and to appoint commissioners of fish sluices for the same.
2. An Act to extend the bounds of the several Jails of the several judicial districts of this State.
3. An Act to confer on George Frederick Holmes, an alien, the privilege of applying for a license to practice in the Courts of this State.
4. An Act to authorize the erection of a toll gate on the States land near the Saluda Mountain turnpike road.
5. An Act to provide against trespassers on the Saluda Mountain turnpike road, and to punish trespassers.
6. An Act to prevent the obstruction to the passage of fish up Lynch's creek.
7. An Act to suspend the election of members of Congress from this State.
8. An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1841.
9. An Act to increase the number of Commissioners of Free Schools for Marion District.
10. An Act to annex the Equity District of Sumter to the 4th Equity Circuit, to change the time of holding the Court therein, and to establish a Court of Equity for the Districts of Chesterfield and Marlborough.
11. An Act to prevent the citizens of N. York from carrying slaves or persons held to service out of the State, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime.
12. An Act to prevent the emancipation of slaves, and for other purposes.
13. An Act to incorporate the Cokesbury Female Institute, of Abbeville District.
14. An Act to incorporate certain villages, societies and companies, and to amend certain charters heretofore granted, and to establish the