State, so as you should grant private Bank with a sient size to give such in-No Bank should be ed with a capital beyond a mil-

believe that nent that has been an over indulgence to debtors. I have not to learn, however, that ank has sustained any losses from cause. In some instances a long ndulgence has secured the final payment of the debt, and at the same time enabled the creditor to secure a competence to his family, when the sudden calling in of the debts would

imper-

management of this Institution that it rendering heartfelt thanks and praises should have erred in this particular, to Almighty God, for the many and that it should have proved a relentless undeserved mercies bestowed upon creditor, by forcing sales of property at a rainous sacrifice. It any real abuses do exist, they ought, most vertainly, to be reformed. The existence of them in a system Is no proof that they are incident to it, or that the system itself is a bad one.

have resulted in heavy losses to

The Charters of many of the Private Banks are about to expire; and in all d gree of health; and although we have probability application will be made to you for a renewal of them. Whatever may be thought of the policy of the Banking System, were the question of its introduction amongst us for the desolating effects were not felt, a rich first time made one thing is certain, it and abundant ha vest will reward the has so completely interwoven itself into all our habits of business, that to abandon it now would greatly embarrass the commercial interest, and probadestruction of crops and bridges on bly bring rain on the country. It perhaps would be wise to re-charter them we sympathize with those of our fel- all; yet some check ought to be ; laced upon them. I know of no better than

Another argument in favor of its recharter is the amount of taxes it saves to our citizens. During the past year, ing this aid you adopt the most enlight-He has seen fit, in His wisdom and as I have already stated, its profits have amounted to \$279,725, which of trial pursuits of the country; but more course, has releived our people of that It gives me pleasure to inform you amount of taxation. But above all that the same flourishing condition of other reasons why you should renew the State is pledged to it should have greater influence with you than any- he seen that our State will rival any all around us. Yet this grand sys- lieve that any change has taken place thing else. When the Fire Loan ergetic management of its able Pres- Bonds were negotiated in England by idents quartilly its on- Ex-Gove the section of mready above and efficient Corps or hear paylogue. Dust it would be us it would anpear that a refusal to re-charter this past year the services of Dr. Reynolds, Bank, at least until these Bonds are liwhose high character, devoted piety, quidated, would involve a violation of the pledges, affect the credit, and tarnish honor of the State, which every Carol an should regard as sacred as

thus far filled with honor to himself, his ov Without making a positive recommendation on the subject, I suggest the evidence of increasing usefulness, and proprie'y of considering at time whethhid fair to stand as enduring mon, er it would not be wise, under existing reasons to show there ought to be pass for the Blue Road, which is the other Southern States, whose interuments of the wisdom and raunificence circumstances, to increase the capital of a change in the management of Pristo cross the Rabun Gap, and extend ests and destiny were the same as oars, crease of all kinds of business, caused by our Rail Roads, calls her additional Banking Capital. Some of the large manufacturing establishments which have recently sprung up amongst us, have been greatly embarrassed during the past summer for the want of Bank accommodation. In fact, the complaint is very general on this subject. No doubt this state of things will produce applications for charters for more Banks. Now, as the Banking system has proved so highly profitable, would it not be wise to appropriate a large portion of it to the State, and thus in a

measure free our people from taxation, But a still stronger reason for an increase, is to give it the power of acting as a check upon the private Banks .-They are certainly much to be dreaded. if left entirely uncontrolled. When the condition of the country is prosperous, the temptation to expand their currency, and thus increase their profits is almost irresistible. Such expansions cause all kinds of property to assume a fictitions value, and the whole country runs riot in the wildest speenlations. Scenes of great distress always follow such periods as these, and is generally hastened and rendered still more terrible by the sudden ealling in of the debts, and the contraction of the to use. As no appropriation was currency. An expansion always runs made for this purpose, and as the it far beyond its value, and a contrac Trustees, acting under the authority tion far below. Even the price of our great staple can be affected by the Banks' refusing to lend money freely, and thus seriously injure the planter.

There should be some check upon this immense, this fearful power. I know that great fears are entertained as to the political power which a strong Bank of the State would wield -but these are rather imaginary than real, if you will reflect that it will be entirely under the control of the Legislature. Its officers are elected annually, and of course could be removed if found exerting any influence at variance with the true interest of the people. All the arguments which go to establish our fears that a corrupting influence might be exercised upon the politics of the country, would equally apply to private Banks. If there is any real danger of such influences from

the State, than that they should control *See Mr. McDuffie's letter to Col. Elmore,

moneyed monopolies, it is far better

that they should be under the control of

of dollars.

The Lunatic Asylum, and charitable Institution so creditable to the humanity of the State, demands your special care and attention. Justice requires that I should again report to you not only the admirable order of its arrangement, but the devoted attention of its officers to the delicate and laborious duties they are called upon to perform. take such other steps as would lead to

A memorial from the Directors of a full exposition and understanding of the South Carolina Institute is herewith transmitted, to which I invite your attention. This lustitute established for the encouragement of all the industrial pursuits of the country, was in-corporated by an act of the Legislature in 1850. One fair was held previous to its incorporation, and two since that time, which have given a most gratifying evidence of its success in promoting the great object for which it was established. When we reflect how far behind our State has been in the great race of the improvement of the mechanic arts, the exhibition of mechanical skill and ingenuity, which the fairs of this Institute have devel oped, must be a source of pride and satisfaction to every one who has the real interests of his country at heart. They have clearly shown that there was no want of talent or energy on the part of our mechanics, but that it only required some stimulant of this of its interest at present, since an arkind to spring it into life. These exhibitions are common to all those States which have been most remarkable for their improvements in the mechanic arts, and have received the par-

ticular patronage of their Legislatures. This Institution has been established by the private enterprise of its founders, to effect a great public good; and while it reflects credit upon their public spirit, deserves your patronage. Since it was founded, the articles offered for exhibition have been so numerous, that no hall can be found of sufficient capaci ty to contain them. The necessity of building another has induced them upon you for aid to construct it. By givened plan of encouraging all the indusparticularly the mechanic arts, which have heretofore been so much neglected. Encourage your own mechanics. its Charter, the fact that the honor of by bringing the results of their talent and enterprise into notice, and it will matical. Living witnesses of it are other in useful improvements. Neg- tem, which is to bring wealth and proslect them, and you will find that they perity to use oil energize into action where the e skill will and awarded.

The Attorney General, at my re quest, has drawn up a report on the subject of Prisons and Prison Discipor pline, to which he has added a report on the Criminal Law. As it contains much valuable information, and many important suggestions, I herewith transmit and invite your attention to it.

Without pretending to enter fully upon the subject, I will state a few several States through which it will ruinous, and that the co-operation of

There is no provision made for the separation of the different classes of prisoners. The youth who for the first time has been convicted of some small offence, and upon whom the punishment of imprisonment might have so salutary an effect as to bring carry it on to Cincinnati.) A road is about his reformation, if left alone to the workings of his own conscience, is confined with the hardened telon, and, of course, subjected to his pernicious influence. The debtor, who is perhaps more unfortunate than criminal, is herded with the felon and murderer. Good sense, as well as justice and good taste, revolt at this state

A change ought to be made in the manner of Executions. All public executions are demoralizing to the community, and fail to produce the effect upon it they were intended to produce. A morbid curiosity collects thousands together to witness them, and when the criminal is brought forth for execution, the natural sympathies of the crowd convert him into a hero or ries bring to this important point, tomartyr. Thus, much more of pity than terror is inspired by the exhibition. Or where, by frequent recurrence, they become familiar, from outlet through Charleston. At a single some strange perversity of human na- glance you must perceive the magnifiure, a vulgar taste is inspired for cient prospect it presents. It would be hem, which is revolting to witness. It suicidal policy in our State, not to ses a familiar fact, that during the Reign | cure this gigantic commerce, now that of Terror in France, when the streets of it is within its reach. But to secure it, Paris were flowing with the blood of the Legislature must subscribe liberal Innocent victims, the populace actual- ly. So great are the advantages it iy clamored for more executions, when presents, so great the prosperity which each individual was not sure but that it will bring, the State c uld well afhis head would be the next to be ford alone to build this only link which brought to the guillotine. If it is is now wanting in this mighty chain. intended to strike terror to the heart of But there is no call for this. Charlesthe multitude, by witnessing execution, I am inform d, will subscribe tions, the very publicity of them half a million, and even more, if necesdefeats this end. Much more of ter sary. Enough has already been subror would be inspired by the knowl. scribed in North Carolina to secure the edge, that at the tolling of a bell, or Charter of that State, and Tennessee, some other signal, a human being by her general system of liberality to within the narrow compass of his her roads, gives \$8,000 per mile. As cell, was launched into eternity, undeeply interested as all these States sustained in his last dark moments by are in this grand scheme, none are so

to be continued, that, too, were better | more, if it be necessary to complete it. done in private. I doubt exceedingly, Even if the stock never paid a dollar however, the propriety of this mode of of interest, it would be a judicious ex-

over which the commerce of five or six | under this vaunted law. The spirit of the gap left by the breaking downs of pass, together with the immense left in his heart, it is entirely extinamount of travel, which from the posiguished by the degradation of a pubtion it will command, there cannot be ic whipping. If he is already hardoubt but that the stock will pay a heavy interest, and thus make the investment a profitable one for the State. shame, no other effect is produced upon him beyond the physical pain in-And if we add to this consideration the fact that it will increase greatly the flicted by the lash, I think that the general feeling of our people is deousiness, and consequently the profits cidedly opposed to this mode of punof the roads already built, in which the ishment; so much so, that it is exceed-State has a large amount of stock, you ingly difficult for the Executive to rewill see a still further inducement for sist the earnest appeals and powerful fostering the enterprise. influences brought to bear upon him.

or ever effected by it.

of reformation can be built,

lened in crime, and lost to all sense o

By a joint resolution of the last Gen-

eral Assembly, it was requested to

communicate with the Governor of

Georgia on the subject of the "ob-

structions to commerce and inter-

course between the two States, and to

the rights of all parties concerned, and

to a frank and friendly settlement of

the whole matter." On the 6th of

May, I addressed a letter to his Ex

cellency Governor Cobb, in accord

ance with the spirit of the said joint

resolution, and requested the Attorn-

ey General to look into the matter,

and report to me what were the leg

al rights of the parties concerned.

have received as yet no direct re

ply from Governor Cobb,-My let-

ter to him, together with the corres-

pondence between the Attorney Gen-

eral and the Executive Secretary of

Georgia-the statement of the Attor-

ney General, and te result of his

legal investigations of the case, em-

bodied in the form of a Report, are

sage across the Savannah river is

It gives me pleasure to inform

Columbia and Charlotte Rail Road,

and the King's Mountain Road, are

were sustained by the Greenville Road

repaired, and, under the energetic man-

agement of its President and Direct-

rapidly. Already do we see the po-

tent effect of these Roads in develop-

ing the resources of the State, and

springing into life the energies of

now in progress to connect Calhoun

with Chatanooga. From Chatanooga

to Memphis, a road has already

been built, and the Chatanooga road

connects it with Nashville. A road is

also about to be made between Nash-

Blue Ridge road is built, commencing

at Anderson Court House and extend-

ing to Calhoun, Charleston will be con-

neeted by a system of Roads, not only

with Cincinnati, but with Memphis and

Cario, two important points on the

Mississippi river and at a distance from

each other, equal to the entire breadth

of Tenneesee, and nearly one-third of

Kentucky. All the immense trade

which the Mississippi and its tributa-

gether with that of the fertile regions

through which these roads and their

numerous feeders pass, must find its

fore recommend that you subscribe a

Thus you will perceive that if the

ville and Cairo.

from the late freshet, they will soon be

completed Although heavy damage

State are rapidly progressing.

secured to the Company.

spark of good, upon

either to remit or change it.

I trust that no sectional feeling will be brought to bear on this question. It is a great State matter. It is true that the interest of Charleston will be more promoted than any other section of our State, but the wealth which will be poured into her lap, will be radiated hroughout its entire extent.

There is also, I believe, a project on oot to extend the Charlotte Road so as o command a portion of this trade .-These two projects cannot interfere with each other, and therefore ought not to be considered antagonistic; but rather assisting each other in earrying out a grand plan of improvement .-When application is made for assistance to extend this road, the same liberality ought to be extended to it .-The State cannot expend too much money in the construction of Rail Roads, providing they are judiciously located and economically built; for every dollar will be returned four-fold to the citizens by the advantages they afford. Nor will it be necessary to tax the people for this purpose. Borrow the money, and the roads themselves will soon pay the interest, and gradually iquidate the debt.

all herewith transmitted. I think it, however, proper to state, In pursuance of Act of the last Legisthat the question of the boundaries ature, the State Convention met at between the two States has lost much the appointed time. The proceedings of that body, together with the expen rangement has been made by the ses incurred, are herewith transmitted President of the South-Carolina Rail to you in accordance with its request. Road Company with the city authorities of Augusta, by which a free pas-

Perhaps there never was a body assembled under circumstances of so much embarrassment, and which called for an exercise of such prudence, sagacity, and devoted patriotism on the you that the Rail Roads of our part of its members. The same causes of complaint against the Federal Government which called it into life, till existed in full force. No evidence had been given that its onward progress towards a consolidated despotism was stayed, or that any barrier had been erected against that tide of fanatieism, which, with fearful rapidity, was ors, will ere long be completed —The Manchester Road is also progressing still rolling onward, threatening the overthrow of the institutions of the South. No security was afforded us that we should not forever remain in a state of vassalage to the Federal Gov ernment, paying far beyond our just the people. The prosperity which fol-lows in their track is no longer probleproportion of its expenses, and receivng far less than our share of the benefit of its expenditure. Nor. do I bein the feelings and opinions of the peoplenof our State. An almost universal burning desire to redress them, prebegun. If we would effects, they must be vailed. But discord and party strife wrich commerce of which have blasted the success of many valleys of the West is a glorious cause, had raised its head poured into Charleston. This can

among us, and paralyzed our strength. easily be effected, by pursuing a liberal One party believed that the time and enlightened policy towards them had come when every consideration of -a policy worthy of the age in which policy and duty required that the State we live. The golden opportunity to should act, even though it should stand command this trade is within reach, alone. Another party believed the Charters have been granted by the separate action of the State would be through Clayton and Franklin to Cal- could and would be obtained. houn, where it will intersect the Knox- doubt but that both parties were hon ville and Dalton Road. Through est in their convictions, that the policy Knoxville a communication will be recommended by each, would redound opened with Cineinnati, (as a chart- to the welfare of our State. The diser has been granted by Tennessee for cussion of these conflicting opinions a Road to the Kentucky line, and a produced the bitterest party feeling .-Company is formed in Kentucky to Amid the convulsive throes of this fierce strife, the question of our wrongs and common dangers should have uni ted in closest bonds, completely prostrated and paralyzed, not by the force and power of the enemy, but by their own internal strifes. It was too plainly seen that any action under existing circumstances, could end in nothing else but self-destruction. Many a bold and gallant heart, that had never quailed before the power of the Federal Gov ernment, grew faint at the prospect, and shrunk from the thought of civil

The people had, by a large majority passed their verdict against seperate secession, in the election which bad been recently held for members to a Southern Congress. Under these cir. cumstances, the Convention met. The only course which wisdom and patriotism could suggest was pursued, namely, to heal the wounds which had late y been inflicted, and re-unite the State. I can but congratulate you on the happy result. The members of that Con vention, actuated by a spirit worthy of the palmiest days of our Commonwealth, determined to bury all bitter feelings which had been generated by the late contest, and act with an eye single to the good of the State, under the circumstances which then existed. Nor do I think, in effecting this great object, that any sacrifice of principle was involved. The principles which have ever been held dear amongst us, were not only re-affirmed, but set forth

in the solemn form of an Ordinance. But sincerely as I feel the gratification of announcing to you that the State has been united, I must call upon you to remember that our safety has not yet been secured. The storm which, one day or other, is destined to burst upon us, is still brewing. The the sympathies of a surrounding mul- deeply so as South Carolina. I there- great feature of the Compromise, which induced our sister Southern If the Punishment of Whipping is million of dollars to this road, or even States to accept it, has been openly violated. In one of the Northern States, the Fugitive Slave Law has been nullified; and in all the others it punishment under any circumstance, penditure on the part of the Legisla- is but a dead letter. A brutal mur-Reformation of the culprit, (one of ture. But from the fact that it must der of a slave-holder has been the re-

of the largest States in this Union will mischief is working with fearful energy. Agitation still goes on with ceaseless activity. Every element which can be made to operate on public opinion is put in action against our institutions. Even that powerful weapon, the literature of the country. is employed to direct its polished but poisoned shafts against them. It is true that nothing has been done by Congress, since your last Session against which we can complain .-Judging, however, from the elements which are at work, and from the history of the past, we cannot hope that this cesssation from bostile net against our institutions will be of long duration. Amid all our prosperity. and the still greater prosperity which we would enjoy if left alone, the heart sickens at the contemplation of that fierce fanaticism which is at work, and which hings like a pall upon our fu

> However strong may be my convictions as to the propriety of an attempt to stay the coming storm by the separate action of the State; and however deeply I may deplore the decision to which our people have come ipon this subject, God forbid that hould fan into a flame the expiring embers of party strife, by now recom mending it to you. Our destiny, for weal or for woe, is connected with the w ole South. Further aggressions (which will surely come) will convince our sister Southern States that the institution upon which not only the prosperity of the South, but Republicanism itself depends, is no longer safe in the Union. Then we may hope that they will rise in the majes ty of their strength and spirit, and, in conjunction with us, either force our rights to be respected in the Union, or take our place as a Southern Confederacy amongst the nations of the earth. In the meantime, let us unite, heart and hand, in carrying out those great schemes of internal improvement, by which the wealth and resources of our State will be developed, and thus give it all the power and strength of which it is capable.

JOHN II. MEANS.

THE SUMTER BANNER. Sumterville, So. Ca. JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852. The Governor's Message which we publish this week, is of such length as preclude our usual variety. We have no space even to offer a comment

Our Legislature is at work but as yet their proceedings are devoid of interest. In our next we will give a full summary of their doings.

Charleston Market. CHARLESTON, Nov. 27th, 1852.

Cоттох.-We give the following quotations as the current rates at he close of the market vesterday: Inferior to Good Ordinary 8 a 8 2-4; Middling to Good Middling 9 a 9 1-4; Middling Fair 9 1.2; Fair a Fully Fair 9 5-8 a 9 3-4.

Alarm of Fire.

Monday more eight o'clock our citizens were alarm ed by the cry of fire, which was found to spread from a building in Washington street occupied by Mrs. Dorle. There was a rush to the spot, and the fire which was confined to the furniture of a bed-stead was promptly extinguished. Had it been allowed to progress one half our village would have been laid in ashes in a few hou.s.

Steam Mill Blown Up.

On Monday 22nd instant the boilers of the Steam Saw Mill belonging to T. J. Coghlan, near our village, ex ploded tearing the building to pieces and instantly killing one negro and wounding two others so severely that they died in the course of a few hours. There were two or three white men present who escaped with broken limbs and severe bruises. We seem to have fallen within the past week into a chapter of accidents the end of which we have not yet reached.

Terrible Casualty. As the passenger train from Charleson was passing over the road a short distance beyond the Wateree on Friday evening last the trestle work over a narrow creek gave way and a scene of wreck and ruin took place such as we have never hitherto been called upon to describe. The tender was thrown from the embankment and completely upset, and the remainder of the train rushing into the chasm, several of the ears were dashed in pieces against the timbers of the trestle-work. The passenger car, which was filled with passengers, and among them many ladies, though much shattered, was still institutions are certainly at variance. mediately preceded it, was hurled viowere overwhelmned by the lumber, shaved! boxes, iron, and trunks, which were driven upon them as the car plunged in France. The Judges and Prefects in the important ends of punishment) is inevitably be the great thoroughfare sult of an attempt to reclaim a slave an almost perpendicular position into the different departments are throwing

the trestle. With all promptitude those who remained unburt set about the task of releiving their less fortunate companions and several individuals. among them we regret to say Mr. CHARLES MAYRANT, SAMUEL J. BRAD LEY and HENRY B. DELORME of our District, were, the two former serious, ly and the latter slightly hort. Mr. RICHARD SINGLETON WAS taken out scarcely breathing and expired in a few seconds. A grandson who was with him had already been crushed to death. Several others were more or less injured, but we are happy to learn that all the wounded are doing well.

No blame can attach to the conductor in charge of the train as the trestle work had been passed over but two hours before, in perfect safety by a heavily loaded train.

We are fearful that others whose fate is yet unknown, have parished in the wreck. We are informed by one of the passengers that there were two foreigners on board the car whom he saw no more after the accident occured. They were probably in that portion of the car which was utterly demolished and no doubt their bodies sunk intothe creek where the accident occurred and were swept away.

Oh Carry me Back.

Our rea lers probably remember that some two or three years since an attempt was made to arrest a couple of negroes Ellen and David Crafts, belonging to Dr. Collins of Macon, Ga., who had taken refuge in Boston. Subsequently Ellen Crafts the heroine of the story, was run off into Canada and finally made her escape into England, where she played quite a distinguished part in the World's Fair under the escort of the Chairman of the executive committee, who abandoned some of the loveliest of his own country women to act as cicerone and gallant to an escaped slave.

Since that period however Ellen's admirers have grown weary of their attentions, and she of her liberty, and the conclusion of the whole matter is that she has placed herself, voluntarily in the service of an American gentleman and lady travelling in England, on condition that they will restore her to her owner.

Here's a nut for the Abolitionist to crack! We recommend to Mrs. HAR. RIET BETCHER STOWE a romance "found. ed upon fact," containing the adventures of Ellen Crafts, and her final voluntary return to slavery; it would be a sufficient commentary upon the Higler Law philosophy and the pseudos philanthropy of the nineteenth century

The War upon Beards, Both in Austria and Spain "the Powers that be" are out in open war against the wearing of beards, and in our own country, as we learn, hostile demonstrations have been made by certain stump orators against the cultivation of goatees, imperials, and cesarican ornaments. The Queen of Spain has reduced her full bearded subjects, from royal consort down to the meanest muleteer, to whiskers of the smallest dimensions, and an imperial decree, issued from Vienna, has left the subjects of the Austrian Emperor with smooth faces.

We must confess a slight penchant

for a full and flowing beard unless the quality of Birmingham cutlery (so-called) should meet with a decided improvement, "Sharp razors or long beards" such is our motto. We must confess we feel our beard and our lip both curling when we hear some braying incompoop, whose information does not extend to the customs and costumes of the times of his grandfather, launching out in ignorant and senseless ridicule of the long and graceful beard, of oriental origin that begins to re-appear among us. Their efforts at wit and sarcasm are truly lamentable. A cut of the beard which has existed nearly six thousand years, and been handed down by an illustrious line of Patriarchs, Sages, Philosophers, Poets, Warriors and Kings can scarcely be rendered ridiculous by the sarcasm of a brainless witling or the bufoonry of a blockhead. We will stick to our beard as long as it adheres to us, and shall always suspect the individual of being influenced by the perquisites of a barber's shop who makes witty war against a time honored beard. All antiquity is on the side of the goatcevulgarly so called-royalty seems to go against it. Democratic and kingly in a measure preserved from the The "gude man" of the Queen of general wreck, but the car which im- Spain will get-we don't know what if he don't get shaved according to lently against the embankment upon the royal decree of his better half, but the opposite side of the creek, and the on our side of the water don't our few passengers who were within it wives blow off steam when we get

Troubles are beginning to arise in

alth. And jects which, for the good of our State, the Bank, and brought ruin and bank-I may deem proper to bring to your ruptey upon the debtor.

attention, permit me carnestly to the request that you will join me in us as a People during the past year. Although some portion of our State has trembled beneath the scourge of the "Pestilence, which walketh in darkness and wasteth by noonday," yet we have eause for thankfulness that we have been permitted to enjoy, in

other portions, more than a usual been called upon to mourn the devastion and ruin which marked the track of the late disastrous and unprecedented flood, yet whorever its labor of the husbandman. Terrible as has been the blow to the prosperity of our State, by the

our water-courses, and as deeply as low-citizens who have suffered, yet we are bound to bow submissively fo a strong Bank of the State. the afflicting rod of our Heavenly Father, and render to him the homage of grateful hearts for whatever mercies goodness, to vouchsafe to us, His dependent creatures.

our different Institutions of Learning, noticed in my last Annual Message, still continues. The South-Carolina College, under the judicious and en-Professors, has been added during to pear that and elegant crudition, amply qualify him for the exalted station to which he has been called, and which he has

and usefulness to the Institution. The Military Academies still give The studies at the Citadel were suspended during a part of the past suminer and fall, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever; but in future steps will be taken to prevent the disbanding of the Corps, by encamping in some healthy region, in case this epidemic should again visit the city. The addition to the Arsenal, ordered by the last Legislature, is completed, and, with the former building, will be of sufficient capacity to accom-

date all the Fourth Class, (say from ninety to one hundred.) The last Legislature authorized the Trustees of the South Carolina Col-

lege to build a Chapel, provided they did not call upon it for more than \$10,000. This building, so much needed, has been contracted for by the Trustees at \$22,000, and will be of sufficient size to accommodate 1,600 persons. The Trustees have paid \$4,000, (the first instalment,) out of the Tuition Fund, and have contracted to pay \$10,000 after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the balance when the building is completed. You will perceive from this statement that the Legislature will be only called upon for the sum which it authorized the Trustees given them by the Legislature, have contracted for the payment of that sum after your adjournment, I recommend that at the present Session you make an appropriation to meet

Before I leave the subject of these your cherished Institutions of learning -the one which has given to your history some of its brightest names, and the other, which, although but in its infancy, begins to show its practical utility by giving to the State the services of well-educated gentlemen, who, but for its munificence, mignt have grovelled forever in obscurity.... permit me carnestly to invoke for them a continuance of your care and liberality.

The Bank of the State; according to a Report made to me by its President, is in a highly prosperous condition,-The capital is \$100,000 more than last

The capital in use may be set down