

twenty-one, of whom twenty are beneficiaries; the number in the Citadel Academy has averaged sixty-five, in the proportion of forty beneficiaries to twenty-five pay cadets. By the additional rooms which the new story to the Citadel building has provided, one hundred and thirty cadets may be accommodated.

BANK OF THE STATE.

This institution was chartered in 1812. To the pecuniary pressure of the times, induced by the restrictive policy of the Federal Government, it owed its existence. The distress of the planting community was so general and paralyzing, that the Legislature, after investigating every mode of relief, ultimately adopted the scheme of a system of public loans, in the nature of its count, on real or personal property. The accommodation furnished on mortgage to individuals, limited at first to \$2000 each, but the act of '25, increased to \$10,000, the 7th section of the original law prescribed should be distributed in proportionate amounts among the election districts. This provision, I believe, has never been carried into effect. Its execution, if required at the time, was soon rendered unnecessary, as it is well known, that our agricultural population recovered from the consequences of the sudden revulsion in their condition, at an early period subsequent to the war.

In 1820, the capital of the Bank was pledged for the redemption of the public debt. This was done to meet the expenses consequent on the establishment of a system of internal improvement, then commenced by the State. The immediate effect was to convert the Bank, for many years practically only a loan office, into an institution to be conducted on purely commercial principles. By the usual accommodation on bonds, it incurred embarrassments and hazards, and the operation was too slow to attain the end, which, by a virtual modification of the principal, it was henceforth to fulfil.

In 1833, it was deemed "expedient and beneficial, both to its citizens and the State, to re-charter the Bank." It now becomes the solemn duty of the Legislature to inquire whether its existence shall be prolonged beyond the year '55, to which by law it is limited. On this subject a great diversity of opinion has for many years been entertained. The public mind seems at length to have been brought to the conclusion that the Bank has not accomplished the high purposes for which it was created; that it is a dangerous institution, anti-republican in its character and tendency; and that the evils incidentally arising from the connection between a moneyed corporation and the State, increase and ramify, the longer the rights and privileges of the former are extended. The resolutions of your last session, adopted by very decided majorities, and the decision of your rulers, would seem to have definitely settled the question of a recharter, and that necessarily all minor and collateral issues have been absorbed by it.

The political history of South Carolina has too long presented the anomalous spectacle of its constituted authorities pertinaciously upholding a State corporation, while it denounced any union between a Bank and the Federal Government. To me it is obvious that, except the unconditional assent of a United States Bank and the possession of a wider field of operations,

value of the products of labor, is not easily divested of its established authority. By its influence it insensibly acquires, it measurably perpetuates its own existence. The fatal blow to the Federal Bank was given by the Executive in the exercise of an unwarrantable power. I invoke the Legislature then to profit by the admonitions which the past has written on the legislative history of our country. I also, in this place, to express my settled conviction, that the Bank of the State was founded on a false and pernicious principle; that to grant to the members of a community almost exclusively devoted to rural pursuits unusual facilities for commanding money, is to inflict upon them and their posterity an unmitigated evil, that the more numerous and difficult the obstacles in the way of receiving Bank accommodations by that class, the greater their contentment, and the more certain the success in their vocation. Whenever the agricultural subject speculates for the results of industry, his prospects may seem brilliant for a season, but the day of darkness and disaster will inevitably follow.

Submitting a plan for winding up the Bank, I earnestly need assure you that the subject has received my most attentive examination, and that in suggesting the necessity for your action upon it, I have been influenced solely by a high sense of official duty.

It is proper I should inform you, that Messrs. Barring, Brothers & Co., of London, have addressed to me a communication substantially protesting against closing the Bank, on the ground that that institution was voluntarily offered by the State as one of the securities for the loan negotiated by them. I will only here remark, that it is not proposed to destroy the Bank, but to deprive it of its banking powers. It will continue as a corporation until 1860—four years beyond the period to which its duration extends by the existing law. At that time, only \$488,888 88 of the foreign, and \$295,619 50 of the domestic debt will be due, while the assets of the Bank will amount to about two and a half millions.

But, in truth, the foreign debt will then have been paid, if the plan of hypothecating securities, or emitting new bonds should the ordinary means fail, be resorted to. In order to secure that result, the directors should be invested with full powers. By this expedient, the argument of violated faith will have no ground on which to rest. The State will have discharged its obligations in full, and that, too, before the period specified in the contracts. In the meanwhile, let the assets of the Bank, not required for the redemption of the liabilities of that institution, be solemnly set apart for the liquidation of the public debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a detailed statement of the debt of the State:

Date of issue and date loan	New York	Payable in	Where
Rate of interest, 1820	175,224 21	1829	Charleston
do. do. 1821	175,224 21	1830	do.
5 percent. do. loan, 1828	400,000 00	1834	London
do. do. 1829	400,000 00	1835	Charleston
do. do. 1830	400,000 00	1836	London
do. do. 1831	400,000 00	1837	Charleston
do. do. 1832	400,000 00	1838	London
do. do. 1833	400,000 00	1839	Charleston
do. do. 1834	400,000 00	1840	London
do. do. 1835	400,000 00	1841	Charleston
do. do. 1836	400,000 00	1842	London
do. do. 1837	400,000 00	1843	Charleston
do. do. 1838	400,000 00	1844	London
do. do. 1839	400,000 00	1845	Charleston
do. do. 1840	400,000 00	1846	London
do. do. 1841	400,000 00	1847	Charleston
do. do. 1842	400,000 00	1848	London
do. do. 1843	400,000 00	1849	Charleston
do. do. 1844	400,000 00	1850	London
do. do. 1845	400,000 00	1851	Charleston
do. do. 1846	400,000 00	1852	London
do. do. 1847	400,000 00	1853	Charleston
do. do. 1848	400,000 00	1854	London
do. do. 1849	400,000 00	1855	Charleston
do. do. 1850	400,000 00	1856	London
do. do. 1851	400,000 00	1857	Charleston
do. do. 1852	400,000 00	1858	London
do. do. 1853	400,000 00	1859	Charleston
do. do. 1854	400,000 00	1860	London

* Valued at 72,810.00.

The resources of the Bank, applicable to the payment of this debt, amount to \$3,288,368 60, which is an excess of available assets over the liabilities of the State of \$1,532,843 93, or over two and a half millions, if the sum of \$1,051,000, received from the federal government on deposit, be included.

In conclusion allow me to add that, as far as my personal knowledge extends, the Bank from its organization to the present day has been able and faithfully conducted. My objections are not to its administration, but to the policy in which the Institution itself originated.

The accompanying letters from the President and Cashier were written in reply to certain interrogatories propounded by me.

CATAWBA INDIANS.

The Legislature, at its last session, confided to the care of the Governor this whole subject, with a request that he would "appoint some fit and proper person to examine into the condition of the Indians, and report to him." In compliance with the spirit of this resolution, I nominated five commissioners from the districts of York and Lancaster to meet me, with as many of the Catawbas as could be assembled in the vicinity of Nation Ford, on the twenty-third day of July. At that meeting full and satisfactory answers were obtained on many material points. Subsequently, I proposed a series of questions to the commissioners to elicit a written reply. At the same time, B. S. Massey, of Lancaster, was despatched to Haywood county, North Carolina, for a purpose connected with the main object to be accomplished. Copies of the papers, disclosing the result of my investigations, I now forward.

The two important questions involved in the general inquiry, have reference, the one, to the proprietors of the lands in the Indian boundary; the other to the Catawba tribe.

Thirty-seven years ago, the Catawba country, embracing an area of fifteen miles square, was represented in the Legislature. The member elected in 1803, being only a leaseholder, was declared ineligible to a seat. The law of 1812, constituting a lease for three lives, or ninety-nine years, a qualification equivalent to a fee, placed the people of that region, in relation to a representation, on a footing with the rest of their fellow-citizens. By an act passed in December, 1838, the reversionary right to the lands, which thereafter were to be considered and adjudged real estate, was transferred from the State to those who owned them "as lessees from the Catawba Indians."

In 1840, an agreement was concluded with the Indians, by which they contracted to cede their interest in their lands for twenty thousand dollars. The present assessed rate is one-half a cent an acre. By the act of that year, "to carry into effect the late agreement between the Catawba Indians, and the commissioners on the part of this State," South Carolina succeeded "to the right, title, and interest heretofore vested in the Catawba Indians, for the purposes of taxation and of issuing grants to the respective lessees thereof." The 7th section declares, that the lessees who had executed bonds, as enjoined by a previous act, were required to pay into the Treasury the annual sums stipulated, until they should accede to the terms "of this act, or until the expiration of the term of their leases, at either of which periods, they shall be entitled to grants for their respective leasehold possessions." By the 5th section, it appears that the sum of \$7000 was set apart to purchase land, and for "the establishment and outfit of the Indians." Under this provision no action was taken, as neither the money nor object were named in the appropriation act of that year. In 1841, \$2500 was appropriated for that purpose. At that time the Agent had continually bargained for a tract of land in York district, containing 503 acres, at \$1 per acre. As it was subsequently ascertained that no better arrangement could be made, the contract was concluded.

This brief history shows, that the inhabitants of the Indian territory occupy an anomalous position, in which the government should no longer compel them to acquiesce. South Carolina did not by the treaty of 1840, buy the Catawba lands. The fee simple from the first settlement of the country had been vested in her, according to the legal doctrine as to Indians. Since; we did not purchase the usufruct of the Indians, for the State had, two years previously, conveyed it to the lessees, who then

proprietors have returned an adequate equivalent. In confident anticipation of speedy relief from their rulers, they settled and reared a wilderness to the dominion of the plough. Where beasts of prey undisturbedly roamed, a hardy, highly intelligent, and dense population are now to be found. With an accurate perception of their rights and obligations, they feel that they do not stand on the same footing and elevated ground with the other members of their political family. The high prerogative of equality, by persistence in an invidious discrimination, is practically denied them. They do not complain of the pecuniary burden which they are made to bear, but that its imposition substantially proclaims them as in the enjoyment of a benefit, obtained generally without full costs, and, in many instances, unwarrantably, if not fraudulently. It may safely be affirmed, that four-fifths of the farmers are in possession of their farms by purchase for an ample consideration. For a large proportion of their possessions, the real worth was paid before the existence of the treaty. The number who hold by inheritance, and who morally, if not legally, should be considered as purchasers, is comparatively very limited. In despite, then, of this decided evidence of right ownership, the Legislature has subjected all the proprietors to an annual charge upon their lands, which I hold to be unequal and unjust, and probably unconstitutional; unequal, in reference to rent and taxes; unjust, because poor land pays more than the rich; unconstitutional, for the reason that it annuls written contracts.

If the public spirited and industrious citizen who now bails from that interesting division of South Carolina, had been prevented by considerations of insecurity of title from constituting his home, the result would have been a loss to the State of over three thousand agricultural enterprises, the labor of a large black population, and a very considerable revenue derived from the tax on slaves. To constrain him therefore to remain in his present unsatisfactory situation, would be manifestly inexpedient and impolitic. Barriers which create avoidable distinctions, especially in relation to pecuniary burdens, ought not to be allowed in a republic; but if from any cause, permitted, they should exist only so long as the public interests imperiously demand. At this period too of difficulty and alarm, we should rigidly abstain from the enforcement of any measures, which by possibility might interrupt the current of harmonious feeling which now so happily pervades of our borders.

The difference between a half cent per acre, and the tax that would be levied, if the lands were assessed in the ordinary way, is too small to warrant the exercise by the Legislature of a questionable power. Virtually, equality in the payment of the State taxes would not remove the lien on the possessions of the proprietor, but by diminishing the yearly rate, only extend the period of reimbursement of the debt, for which his lands by statute are pledged.

Influenced by these views, I recommend that the bonds, given in pursuance of the requirements of the act of '38, in number 25, and amounting in the aggregate to \$1,226 24, interest and principal, be cancelled; that the lands within the late Catawba territory be classified and valued, with a view to the payment of taxes by the owners; and that the State discharge the remainder of the debt due the Indians from the public treasury.

By treaty of 1840, South Carolina agreed to expend five thousand dollars for the purchase of land in Haywood county, or in a mountainous or thinly settled country; to pay for the outfit of the Indians two thousand five hundred dollars, and afterwards, fifteen hundred dollars annually. A true construction of this clause of the "agreement," perhaps warrants the conclusion that, whether or not the emigration of the

tribe should take place, the State was bound to pay the respective amounts, and at the periods specified. So far as this has been done, the debt, from the report of the commissioners, only an amount of nine thousand two hundred dollars of the debt, that was to be liquidated in 1851, has been cancelled. It is to be inferred from the evidence adduced, that many of the Indians in North Carolina have received either no part, or a legally insufficient portion of their annuity; and with regard to the majority, that its appointment has been made at times irregular, and without reference to any established rule. For this result I regret the agent of all causes. In the prosecution of his responsible engagements, I believe him to have practised all proper zeal and fidelity.

The terms of the treaty not having been complied with by South Carolina, how and when the remainder of the debt, \$11,200, is to be paid, is a question for legislative decision. In aid of your labors on this subject, I desire to bring a few facts to your notice. The present Indian farm, within the old Catawba boundary, was purchased for \$2000. Only one family of six persons—a mother and her young children, remained on it; the other members of the tribe in this State, being all wandering life; and fifty-eight are in North Carolina. Strong efforts have long been perseveringly but fruitlessly used to induce those who form a part of our population to live on their own land. The report of Mr. Massey shows, that the Catawbas in Haywood are dissatisfied with their condition; that many design returning to South Carolina; and that after due deliberation, their chiefs or head men, in both States, had united with the Chickasaws, as soon as the means of removal shall be put at their disposal. In the act of Congress making provision for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, passed July, 1842, it appears that the sum of \$5000 has been appropriated "for the removal of the Catawba tribe of Indians now in the limits of North Carolina." As this grant was obtained, it is believed, through the instrumentality of Mr. Thomas, the Indian Agent of that State, the reason why the act does not apply to South Carolina is apparent.

When the debt of twenty-one thousand dollars shall be discharged, our obligation to minister to the wants of the Catawba Indians will by no means have ceased. To guard with parental affection these children in disposition and intellect, is at once dictated by humanity and gratitude. The period perhaps is not remote, when the last soil will be thrown on the grave of a people who, individually and collectively have been faithful to the land of their adoption, and in times of peril, zealous in the protection of its honor and interests.

I recommend that an application be made to Congress for an appropriation equivalent to the amount set apart for the Catawba Indians in North Carolina, to defray the expenses of the removal of the portion of that tribe yet remaining in this State; also, that an agent be appointed to gather its scattered members on their farm in York, in order, at the most convenient season next year, to superintend their emigration to the West; that on their arrival at their new home, he furnish them with farming utensils, cause suitable buildings to be erected for their use, provide them with the necessary seed, and remain with them until his services shall be no longer necessary. I also recommend, that until their removal, the present agent be required diligently to attend to their wants, and to supply them with clothing and provisions in such a way as, if possible, to insure an equal and ample provision for all, wherever located.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, I visited the Arsenal, and subsequently attended as many of the military exercises

as were wanting. The martial ardor, too, which, it is admitted, distinguishes our people, seemed to be wanting, and the not unimportant exhibition of listlessness and indifference by the officers, as well as private soldiers, was operating injuriously upon the true interests of the State.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as a military people. The history of our country, for the last ten years, affords abundant proof that, as long as the Union endures, there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. An eternal warfare against his rights of person and property, under the associated influence of the people and States of the North, and the central power, has been solemnly and deliberately decreed. For this reason, it is essential that the community, of which he is a member, should be prepared, at any moment, for every emergency.

The measures which are the best adapted to put the State in a condition of defence; to insure an efficient military organization; and to arouse the vigilance, the pride, and the energy of the citizen soldier, should indicate your path of duty at this time.

By a resolution of your last session, the Governor was required to increase the number of annual reviews of the Arsenal, to 12,000, fit for service, and to permit a reduction below it by any ordinary issues. "To carry into effect this important resolution, the Legislature neglected to put one dollar at my disposal. Independent of \$5000 for the purchase and distribution of arms, and \$15,000, the amount that was in the treasury, to the credit of the fund, for the same object, under the act of '33, I have expended and contracted to pay for muskets, rifles, swords, and musket accoutrements, \$10,000 of the appropriation for "military contingencies."

Having received from the War Department, the goods of this State, for 47, 48, and the present year, there have been deposited in the Arsenal, acquired from that source, and by purchase, since the commencement of my administration, the number and character of arms specified in exhibit A.

The cleaned muskets, of which the number is, proportionally, very large, and those that have always been in good order, show the aggregate that you will find in exhibit B.

Deducting the repaired guns, which are very suitable for distribution, there will exist a deficiency of arms in the Arsenal, absolutely required for the public service, which, I trust, will readily be supplied. Of other military weapons and materials, the number needed is detailed in exhibit C, to which I refer you.

To what extent it is advisable to distribute the public arms among the people is a question I submit for your decision. The repaired muskets and rifles are the only guns that I have consented should be withdrawn from the Arsenal, and to this rule, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, I shall generally adhere.

In order to ascertain the opinion of the military on several points of deep public interest, I addressed a circular to the Major-Generals of the State, requesting them to convene a board of officers, in their respective divisions, for the purpose of answering certain questions. The replies of the boards are herewith forwarded. Of such of their recommendations as I approve, and to which I ask your notice, a statement you will find in the paper marked M. I advise also the adoption of the following measures, viz: 1st. That, with the consent of city council, the magazine be removed from its present site to the Citadel Square, within the corporate limits of Charleston.

2d. The city council of Charleston paying one-third of the purchase money, that the lot, the property of Dr. Waring, on the South side of the Guard House Square, be bought at a fair valuation, and that there be erected thereon gun carriage rooms, and a suitable building for fixed ammunition.

3d. That, for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and to meet extraordinary expenditures, \$50,000 be appropriated, and \$30,000 for the contingent fund, subject to the draft of the Governor.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

In a state so strictly devoted to the culture of the earth as South Carolina, it is surprising that no inquiry by the constituted authorities has been instituted to ascertain her agricultural resources, and indirectly her capacity for commercial and manufacturing enterprise. Of this knowledge, easily acquired, and important, if its true interests be consulted, to every class in society, probably not one member is accurately possessed. It is from this cause mainly, that only about 2,500,000, of near 20,000,000 of acres, of our arable grounds, are annually in till; that to the best soils the plough is a stranger; that the intrinsic value of the pine lands, comprehending over 6,000,000 of acres, is unappreciated; and that the swamp region, of 2000 square miles, generally well adapted to the most valuable crops, continues unsubjected to a trial of its productive powers. It is, therefore, wonderful that the spirit of emigration should, at times, have been awakened; that sections of the State should retrograde, or remain stationary in population; and that a feeling of disquietness has been generated, which, time, under the circumstances that exist is incapable of subduing? If full and authentic information, for the people's guidance, were in possession of the people, the prominent motive being withdrawn, but few would elect to dissolve the tie that connects them with home, kindred and friends.

It is personally known to me, that there are millions of acres of fertile highland, still in a state of nature; that where, from exhaustion, extensive tracts have been abandoned, the means of resuscitation are at hand; and that an immense area of swamp and low ground, valueless in its present condition, is ready to reward the efforts of ordinary industry. My late tour through the northern districts has convinced me, that whilst the railways and other roads, in the progress of construction, will effect a radical change in our agricultural habits and practices, they will introduce the people of the middle and lower countries to a region unsurpassed for the mingled beauty and grandeur of its mountain scenery, purity of water, invigorating atmosphere, and for the various purposes of extensive and profitable farming, and other industrial occupations.

To ascertain with correctness the resources of a country which a beneficent Being has so providently endowed, is among the paramount duties of the representatives of the people. Their development and improvement, when ascertained, might properly be entrusted to the people themselves.

As inseparable from the enterprise, should the wisdom of the Legislature determine to prosecute it, I recommend the careful collection of statistical information on all the branches of industry. By the possession of facts and materials, lucidly presented and methodically arranged,

interesting or instructive to our citizens and their rulers. Under our political organization, and in the condition of society which the Southern States exhibit, the value of this knowledge will soon become manifest and duly estimated. It will tend materially to facilitate many of the most important duties of the public functionary; enable the Legislature to adjust and regulate the various interests of society, and to reduce a chaos of details, on matters requiring their action, into order and system. Nor will the people themselves be less benefited. To know all that concerns the land of their birth, is a matter of pride and deep interest. If the results of an agricultural exploration satisfy them that South Carolina, in all the elements of strength and prosperity, occupied a higher rank among the members of our great political family, than is now generally conceded, contentment, with its inspiring concomitants, will impart increased energy to the arm, and infuse new blood into the veins.

The late geological survey having laid the foundation for the graduates of our colleges to erect a superstructure upon, concerning an important branch of knowledge, a practical and more satisfying effort should now be made to diffuse the benefits which an acquaintance with the resources of the State are so well calculated to bestow.—Under this conviction, sound policy and the public good induce me to advise, that a competent person be chosen to make a thorough agricultural and physical examination of South Carolina, and to collect full statistical information on every industrial pursuit, with the addition of vital statistics; further, that the task of collecting statistical information be renewed every ten years.

RAILROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The railways in this State, already finished and in progress, furnish strong evidence, that the foresight and enterprise of our citizens have been awakened on this important question of industrial progress. When Greenville, Spartanburg, and Abbeville, shall have been connected with the great Western Columbia branch, it is supposed that not an avenue of communication, which can profitably be opened and maintained by steam power, will remain unestablished. To consummate a purpose so intimately connected with the prosperity of the State, I trust that the power of the Legislature will not be withheld, though assistance be required.

The three principal railroads under contract, and the lesser ones on which operations may shortly be expected to commence with the Columbia and Hamburg Road and its branches will exhibit, when completed, a net work of railways, equal to an extended line of 361 miles, in a territorial area of 30,000 square miles. Except the main trunk, the great work will have been executed by the planter and his slaves, and at a cost, too, probably lower than any similar undertaking in the United States. As these iron roads will soon have monopolized the public or general traffic, it becomes important, in view of local communication, that the carriage ways of the State should be rendered as efficient as practicable.

Plank Roads in localities, and a better scheme for working and keeping in permanent repair our common roads, suggest matter of no ordinary interest.

If the former be a question for the people to determine, the latter is one for legislative decision. They positive and collateral benefits of good roads are too obvious for special comment. The increase the demand for the products of industry; create new markets; develop commerce; save labor and time; diminish expense, and exercise accumulative moral and political influence on society, which has rarely been properly estimated. From long personal examination and inquiry, I have arrived at the conclusion, that our present road system is radically defective, burdensome to the people, and utterly unsuited to the end it was intended to accomplish. I therefore submit, with great deference, however, the elements of a new plan in the paper marked R, which I feel assured will be attentively considered by your Honorable Body. Substantially, it is the same that was presented to the Legislature by the Grand Jury of Newberry, in 1822.

DRAINAGE LAW—BOARD TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS IN STREAMS.

I suggest the expediency of instituting a commission, consisting of scientific and practical men, to digest the general principles and details of an efficient drainage law; also, the institution of a board in each district, parish, or precinct somewhat resembling the Board of Commissioners of Roads, to supervise and enforce the removal of those obstructions in the streams from which the general health of the country so frequently suffers.

1. The necessity for a comprehensive law of drainage arises from the inability of the proprietor, in many instances, legally to reclaim his land, or relieve himself of the malaria arising from stagnant water. It often happens, that his own premises do not admit of the fall necessary to carry off the water, and, if obliged to conduct it by the proper channel to the land of his neighbor, he is liable to an action as for a nuisance. This puts within the power of the latter, if he be obstinate, capricious, or lacking in public spirit, to defeat any measure, of whatever degree of agricultural profit, and to fasten upon a whole community a pestiferous annoyance, however, easy of removal.

2. The second measure is nearly as essential as the present road system. Water courses are choked up, lands overflowed, bridges carried away, and entire sections of country prostrated with disease—formerly only in the summer and fall, but latterly in the winter likewise—all arising from inattention to logs and timber, rafted down and lodged in rainy seasons. An inconsiderable portion of the tax laid to replace the bridges, would have removed the causes by which the disaster was occasioned. Perhaps a tenth part of the physicians' fees, arising from diseases generated by putrid water, would clear these streams of all the obstacles that impede their natural current. The crops lost by overflow, or a quarter of a century; the lives and property lost, might be gained by relocations and allowing them their own channels.

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The adoption by the State of the scheme I have so briefly noticed, if faithfully carried out, would not only replace sterile fields and an atmosphere poisoned by malaria, with a productive soil and a healthy climate, but greatly reduce the revenue now expended by individuals in visiting other regions to avoid disease, or to renovate constitutions impaired by protracted illness.

COLONIAL HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The papers herewith submitted, will put you in possession of very gratifying information on a deeply interesting subject. They show that a rich mass of authentic materials, illustrative of the early history of our State, and of the public character of several of her citizens, has been brought to light. The examination by a public spirited citizen in the State officers; the discoveries in the archives of the Senate by the clerk of that body, and by the special agent of one of my predecessors, charged with the duty of ascertaining the number and character of the documents in relation to South Carolina in the Colonial Department of England, are, in my judgment sufficient to justify the adoption of prompt measures by an enlightened Legislature, to rescue from oblivion those precious relics. Accordingly recommended, that the Governor be authorized to appoint an agent to make, in the first place, an index of the manuscripts on this subject in our State offices, to copy as many as are becoming illegible, or may be in a decayed condition; afterwards to visit London; Paris and Madrid, for the purpose, under the auspices of the ministers of the United States, at those capitals, of a thorough inspection of the historical records, concerning the State, that are known to exist, and might be found in the Colonial or other Departments of England, France and Spain, and to select and transcribe such of them as are worthy of preservation.

CENSUS OF 1840.

The returns of the Census-takers you will find in the office of Secretary of State. The accompanying abstract makes the present white population to be 250,355, an increase in the last ten years of 23,260. The increase between 1820 and 1830, was only 6174.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUE MERIDIAN LINES.

By the letters of Professor Williams and report of Capt. Parker, you will be fully informed concerning the matter entrusted to their execution. Prevented by official engagements from commencing his labors at the desirable time, local difficulties greatly retarded the operations of the latter. His elaborate communication, however, is more than an equivalent for the apparent tardiness with which the task assigned him has been accomplished. In advising your acquiescence in the suggestions at the conclusion of his report, I would further recommend that, for the convenience of the surveys in the upper districts, another point of observation, with a view to ascertain the variations of the magnetic needle, be established at Greenville.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

I repeat the recommendation of one of my predecessors on this subject. A division of the labor among the Solicitors, would be a very ready mode of effecting the object. The punishment for certain offences is not only indeterminate, but unjustifiably severe. Not less than 12 crimes are punishable with death in South Carolina.

If, in your opinion, the scheme of a Penitentiary would be a wise and salutary modification of our present system, I would respectfully suggest, whether the absolute requirement of all the funds at command, to put the State in a proper condition of defence, does not present an obstacle in the way of establishing such an institution, at this time, not easily surmounted.

DUTIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

He who is elevated to a station of profit or honor, in the gift of the State, is morally, as well as legally, bound, faithfully, to discharge its functions. This can only be done in person. If aid be needed, let it be procured, but to constitute the assistant the chief, and to devolve upon him the burden of the office, is to shift the responsibility upon a stranger, not elected by the Legislature, nor amenable to law. An anxious desire to fulfil my obligations, as Chief Magistrate, has, from the apparent neglect of others, repeatedly placed me in an embarrassing situation. Under the constitution, the powers of the Governor of South Carolina are very limited, yet, by law, they are made so numerous, that to execute them with fidelity requires the unwearied exercise of all his energies. But exclusive devotion to his official engagements will be found weak and insufficient, unless the officers, especially those connected with his department, are always at their posts. It is worthy of legislative inquiry, whether a certain long continued practice in several public stations, the result probably of inadequate compensation, is not operating injuriously on the public interests.

To other matters, chiefly of domestic concern, I shall claim your attention in a few days.

WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT.—A letter in the Anderson Gazette, dated Pickens C. N., Oct. 30th says: "We have just learned, that Col. Joseph Grisham, has concluded the sale of 15,000 acres of land, in the upper part of this District to a colony of Germans three or four hundred in number. "This move, we hope, will benefit those honest Germans; and also the citizens of this rapidly improving District. There are many thousand acres of good land at the base of the mountains, now lying waste, which needs only the hands of industrious and honest Germans to convert it into beautiful farms. "In this State, there is a wide field open for the industry and enterprise of German emigrants. What these hardy people have done for the State of Ohio, and other northern and western sections, we should be pleased to notice in Georgia. Already large numbers have located themselves in the upper portion of our State and in the cotton-growing counties of Tennessee, and we hope, in a few years, to see their lab