

Mr. Long nominated J. T. Kilgore. Mr. Kilgore was duly elected Assistant Secretary.

The Senate proceeded to the election of an Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Kilcrease nominated John G. Smith, of Gadsden County.— Mr. Smith was duly elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Messenger.

Mr. Provence nominated J. B. Cason. Mr. Cason was duly elected Messenger.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Snell nominated Michael Wall. Mr. Wall was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That the rules of the last session of the Senate be adopted as the rules of the present Senate, until other rules be adopted.

Messrs. W. H. Mitchell, Chief Secretary, John G. Smith, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, and Michael Wall, Sergeant-at-Arms, were duly sworn by C. W. Downing, a Notary Public.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, M.

TUESDAY, November 23d, 1852.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum being present, the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

A committee from the House informed the Senate that the House was now organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Blackburn moved that a committee be appointed to act with a similar committee from the House, to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly is now organized and ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to address them.

Which motion was carried, and Messrs, Blackburn, Long and Forsyth, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Kilgore, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Cason, Messenger, were severally sworn by Hon. John P. Baldwin, a Notary Public.

The Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them.

Mr. Baldwin moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft and report rules for the government of the present session of the Senate.

Which motion was carried; and Messrs. Baldwin, Stewart, Long, Blackburn and Brown, were appointed said committee.

Messrs. Wynn, Hawes and Smith, presented their certificates of election, and were severally sworn by Hon. L. A. Thompson, a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The following message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, and read.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, CAPITOL, }
Tallahassee, November 22, 1852. }

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives :

It is a source of no less pleasure than gratitude to a beneficent Providence to greet you again, assembled for the discharge of your high constitutional duties under circumstances so prosperous. Peace and plenty pervade our land, and though we have not altogether escaped the chastening rod of the Almighty, our condition as a People affords abundant evidence of His liberal and forbearing hand. I beg leave to unite with you in fervent supplications that His wisdom may guide us in all our efforts to advance the interests and happiness of the People of this Commonwealth.

Under the existing system of biennial legislative sessions a largely increased responsibility is devolved upon you, and your meetings concern much more deeply than before, the prosperity of our beloved State. In this age of progress two years of inaction or of error upon the vital subject of Internal Improvement may well involve a loss which cannot be recalled. The Constitution of this State declares that "A liberal system of Internal Improvements, being essential to the development of the resources of the country, shall be encouraged by the Government of this State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, to ascertain by law proper objects of improvement, in relation to roads, canals, and navigable streams, and to provide for a suitable application of such funds as may be appropriated for such improvements."

How little this provision of the Constitution has been practically regarded, your recent journeys from your respective homes in every part of the State, must have painfully reminded you. It is a melancholy reflection, that while the spirit of improvement is pervading every other State—opening new sources of wealth and comfort and stimulating human industry in all its varied departments

Florida alone, like the slothful servant who buried his talent, seems well nigh content with inaction and repose on this vital subject. We do not transcend the limits of truth when we claim for her natural advantages, resources and capabilities for improvement, unsurpassed by those of any other State of the Union. She is the fifth in territorial area—the third in health—with some 1,200 miles Atlantic and Gulf sea-board—a fruitful soil—a genial climate, extending within the tropic of Cancer, and a range of agricultural products of unsurpassed variety and value. She has noble rivers—spacious harbors—inexhaustible supplies of timber. Around her floats, in endless succession, a large portion of the commercial marine of the civilized world, and she lies in the direct line of travel and transportation between the great marts of the Northeast and Southwest—the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific coasts.

With all these advantages, her progress, if it deserves the name, has no parallel within the limits of the Union in feebleness and insignificance. Colonized 300 years ago, she is still weak in numbers—with very little greater comparative public or private wealth than less favored sections, and the broad bosom of millions of her acres, susceptible of profitable tillage, is yet undisturbed by the hand of agricultural labor.

The causes which have produced this extraordinary and lamentable condition of affairs, are in good part pointed out and explained in the communication of Hon. Mr. CABELL, our Representative in Congress, which I beg herewith to lay before you, as a paper of singular interest and value upon the resources of this State; but doubtless, no little blame must also attach to ourselves, as well as to our circumstances. It is questionable whether our legislation has latterly been of a character to encourage the investment of private capital, either at home or abroad, in any great work of public improvement. In a former communication, the Executive had the pleasure to lay before your honorable bodies, more minutely, his views of a work of Internal Improvement in this State, which, as the founda-

tion of a general system, affecting all interests as equally as possible, might, in his judgment, concentrate the energies of the State and people and break at once the death-like torpor upon this vital subject. In partial accordance with the views then expressed, a charter was enacted; but, I regret to say, so hampered with restrictions as to render it of little practical value. In this respect, however, its condition was not peculiar. Other bills of a similar or correlative character were in like manner, rendered inoperative, under, as I conceive, a mistaken notion of contributing to the public security.

The lessons of experience, indeed, would dictate to us the necessity of caution in granting acts of incorporation; but upon this subject, as well as all others, caution itself may become so extreme or ill-judged as to bring with it all the dangers of rashness and precipitancy. That golden mean which guards alike the rights and interests of the public and the corporators, and holds with equal hand the scale of justice, duty and obligation, is the true point of safety and efficiency. No man will be content to place his means at the arbitrary disposal of another. No prudent man will invest money in a public work under a charter which may at any moment, with or without reason, be repealed—his expenditure wasted—his time lost and his expectations blasted. Capital is proverbially wary and slow of confidence. It demands ample and written guaranties, and is not often disposed to risk its fiduciary operations upon any abstract or general confidence in mankind at large. If such restrictions do not become practically fatal to the charter which contains them, their most manifest operation must be to discourage investments by men whose knowledge that they are in condition to lose is well calculated to render them habitually cautious, and to supplant them by the reckless speculator, whose adventurous spirit and love of gain is unchecked by any knowledge or suspicion that he can suffer pecuniary injury. Thus, from the very excess of ill-considered caution, acts of incorporation may and, doubtless, often do, become potent engines of public mischief, in

their corporators, who, with reckless mind or fraudulent intent, are either willing to risk the chances of disaster and loss from ill-devised restrictions designed to secure the public, or have discovered a way to evade them, though at the sacrifice of personal integrity. It is often fortunate if such acts remain a dead letter on the statute book, and it would be better still, if they were not passed to cumber it. A fair reciprocity of duty and obligation—the ordinary measure of legal protection to private rights and property—this it seems to me should be extended in all our acts by which we seek to enlist private capital to the aid of the public convenience and utility. It is not, indeed, to be lightly supposed that any State Legislature would avail itself of these clauses in its own favor to work a gratuitous injury to private individuals; but the latter cannot be expected to invest their means on the hazard that even gratuitous injury may not be done; much less that they may not suffer consequential wrong. Capital *will* make the deduction, that where the right of unconditional repeal is reserved, it is intended to be, or very possibly may be, exercised.

With these views, I beg leave to suggest particularly such amendments of the Act passed at your last Session, incorporating the Atlantic and Gulf Central Rail Road Company, as may in your judgment harmonize therewith and subserve the public interests. Facilities for rapid, easy and cheap intercommunication and transportation—which shall invite immigration—stimulate private enterprize—arouse public spirit and energy and harmonize our population, are pre-eminently the wants of Florida at this time; and for one, fellow-citizens, I despair of any great or lasting improvement of any kind, in our condition, until we shake off sloth and betake ourselves manfully to the supply of these wants. A large portion of our people must remain comparatively destitute of even schools and other means of mental and moral improvement, until population thickens around them, and never will private energy develop itself, until our State counsels and government manifest some vigorous tokens of a public spirit. Let the State, if

she wishes the character of a State and the place of a State in the hearts of her people, display some enlarged purpose and design and some executive vigor in behalf of the People and herself.

I invite you, fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, if the views of the Executive with regard to any proposed measure do not meet your opinions, to devise some plan better adapted to the ends proposed, and provide for its efficient execution with the appropriate means of the State, so that two years' more inaction may not follow your present Session, and the State of Florida continue and remain the only State of the Union which has taken no step to better her condition by works of Internal Improvement.

As yet, the Internal Improvement Fund is intact, and one more legislative opportunity remains to unite public and private means and energies in a State enterprize; but it is easy to see the probable result of a little more procrastination. Local and isolated schemes will soon be clamorous for an appropriation from this Fund; and however meritorious those may be which shall *first* secure it, all subsequent appropriations will be made with regard, not so much to Internal improvements, as to what may be considered an equal distribution of money. But if a wasteful and unprofitable expenditure of this Fund were all the consequence to be feared, my own anxiety would materially abate. Worse results will, in all probability, follow, in sectional jealousies that may arise, or become embittered into enmities, in the course of this scramble for public money—interrupting all the ordinary currents of political action, and, perhaps, demoralizing and corrupting legislation itself. Thus, this munificent fund, which ought, if wisely managed, to be of so much common utility to the people, may be a source of almost unmixed evil and mischief. From such a catastrophe, I again invoke the General Assembly to save the Commonwealth, by committing it, with a wise promptitude, to some scheme of a State and general character.

It becomes my duty again to call the serious attention

of the General Assembly to the subject of the continuance of a portion of the tribe of the Seminole Indians within the limits of this State, to the great annoyance of our people on the frontier, and detriment to the prosperity of the State.

By an act of the last Legislature, *approved 20th January, 1851*, it was provided "that the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, invested with full power and authority to urge upon the President of the United States, through the proper department, the necessity for the speedy and final removal of the remnant of Seminole Indians now remaining in Florida;" and he was "authorized and required, when it shall be expedient and proper, to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers, to co-operate with any force of the United States which the President may order to Florida, for the purpose of removing the Indians, as contemplated by this act, and for the protection and security of the frontier settlements; or, as commander-in-chief of the militia of this State, to employ them, when, in his judgment, it may become necessary, as an independent force, for the removal of the Indians, and the protection and security of the frontier settlements." In conformity with the provisions of this act, it will be seen by the accompanying documents in relation to this subject—to which I especially invite your attention, as furnishing the fullest information in my power to communicate—that, as early as the 13th February, 1851, I addressed a letter to the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, with a copy of the act, and urged the necessity of prompt and decided action, on the part of the General Government, to accomplish an object so important to the safety of our people, and the prosperity of the State; and knowing it to be the policy of the Government to effect the removal of the Indians with the least possible violence, I proposed a plan for the survey of the country which they inhabit, under a military force sufficiently large to protect the surveying parties, and to capture all the Indians they might fall in with. The manner in which this proposition was received, will be seen in the correspondence referred to.

In the spring of 1851, I received information that the

charge of the Indians remaining in Florida was transferred from the Department of War to the Department of the Interior, and that a contract was made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, with General Luther Blake, as "Special Agent," to proceed to Florida for the purpose of endeavoring, by judicious arrangements and efforts, to effect the removal of the Seminole Indians remaining in that State, to the country of their brethren west of the Mississippi river;" and in the fall of that year, General Blake, with a deputation of Seminole chiefs from Arkansas, arrived at Tampa, for the purpose of effecting the objects of his contract, and fixed his head-quarters at Fort Myers. But it will be seen by the correspondence referred to, that he was unable to obtain an interview with any of the head chiefs until August last; and it is believed, his interview was then effected, more by the fears inspired by the operations of Gen. Hopkins on the frontier, than by the peaceful offers of Gen. Blake, who, I am happy to say, has done every thing in his power to accomplish the purposes of his mission. I have little doubt that his negotiations would have been attended with entire success had his efforts been seconded by the plan of survey which I proposed.

In August, 1850, a lad by the name of Daniel Hubbard, living with Captain Sumner, in Marion County, was captured and murdered by a band of Indians, which caused great excitement and alarm; and a party who had been sent out on a scout in search of the lost boy, found huts where Indians had encamped, and cultivated ground, many miles beyond their prescribed boundary, and evidence of their having driven off and destroyed cattle belonging to the frontier settlements. This discovery led to the formation of scouting parties for the protection of the settlements. On one of those scouts, Captain A. Jernigan, with a party under him, fell in with and captured some Indians and ponies, and a number of hogs. These transactions caused great alarm on the frontier, fearing the Indians would retaliate; and numerous applications were made to me, to

authorize the raising of volunteer companies for the protection of the settlements. Perplexed by the conflicting accounts of these occurrences which reached this office—unable to judge of the extent of danger to which the frontier was exposed, or the best means of protection, and unwilling to involve the State in a large expense by calling out volunteers, without a justifiable cause, I ordered Major General Hopkins to visit the frontier as a special agent, to investigate the facts, with full powers to call out any force he should deem necessary for the protection and security of the people on the frontier, and authorized to capture all Indians he might fall in with outside of their prescribed boundary. To my letters of instructions to General Hopkins and his reports, I beg particularly to call the attention of the General Assembly. It will be seen that a co-operation with Gen. Blake was particularly urged; which led to the interview that took place between Gen. Hopkins and Billy Bowlegs in August last, and the visit of the latter, with his party, to see the President at Washington City, terminating in an agreement *to use their influence to get their people to emigrate as soon as possible*. I must confess however, that I look for no beneficial results from this negotiation; and, indeed, it is surprising that, with a full knowledge of the faithless character of these Indians, the Department should have thought it worth the while to commit to paper an “agreement,” in which no *time* is stipulated for its fulfilment. Common rumor has undertaken to supply this important omission, and to assign March next as the period in which the emigration may be expected; but better testimony, that of Bowlegs himself, declares, as a voluntary act on the part of the Seminoles, it will never take place. The fact that declarations to this effect have been often made by that chief since his return from Washington, while in a state of inebriety, and removed from his habitual cunning and caution, shows that the “agreement” and all its concomitants is but another of his temporizing expedients to gain time and the means of defence, when force is resorted to, or, at best, to delay the period of its

application. Under these circumstances, it will be for the General Assembly to determine what measures shall be adopted to compel a removal, and the proper time for their application, should our anticipations as to the failure of this new attempt at negotiation prove well founded.

For the purpose of providing subsistence, forage and transportation for the troops called into service by General Hopkins, I borrowed, under the authority vested in me by the fifth section of the act referred to, the sum of five thousand dollars from the Internal Improvement Fund, which was placed under the control of the Treasurer and Comptroller; and all claims arising from that source have been audited and paid, agreeably to the regulations in that Department—a statement of which will be found in the Report of the Comptroller. No payment has been made to the officers and men for their services. It will be necessary for the General Assembly to make provision for their payment, and to demand of the General Government a reimbursement.

It was made my duty, by an act of the last General Assembly, *approved 23d January, 1851*, to cause “the accounts of the several officers and privates of the volunteer companies who were called out by the Governor of the State in the year 1849, to suppress Indian hostilities, to be audited and allowed;” and “State scrip, bearing six per cent. interest, for the same, to be issued through the Comptroller’s Office;” and by another act, passed at the same session, *approved 14th January*, it was made my duty to execute a bond, in the name of this State, to the Southwestern Railroad Bank of Charleston, South Carolina, to be substituted in lieu of the bond given by my predecessor, Governor Moseley; but as there was an appropriation made by Congress to reimburse the State of Florida for the claims for which these obligations were directed to be given, I exercised the authority given me by the *second section of the said act, approved 14th January*, and borrowed the sum necessary for the payment of those troops, until the appropriation made by Congress could be obtained; all of which

is more fully explained in the Report of the Comptroller, to which I beg to refer; and when the Quartermaster General's accounts are made out, the whole matter will be fully communicated to the General Assembly in a Special Message.

In accordance with the Act of the last General Assembly, "To secure the Swamp and Overflowed Lands," *approved, 24th January, 1851*, which provides, "That the Governor is authorized and requested to take such measures as to him may seem expedient and most to the interest of this State, in securing and classifying the lands lately granted to this State, designated as Swamp or Overflowed Lands," I opened a correspondence on the subject with the Surveyor General of Florida, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, copies of which accompany this Message. I regret to say that but little progress has been made. It will be seen by a Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that only 514,483 acres have as yet been confirmed to the State. Understanding that the field notes in the Surveyor General's Office were imperfect, and would furnish very inadequate information in regard to the quality of lands which properly should belong to the State, by virtue of the Act of Congress of the 28th September, 1850, making the grant of the "Swamp or Overflowed Lands" in the State, and that the interest of the State rendered it absolutely necessary that some Agent, competent and well acquainted with the land surveys in Florida, should be appointed on the part of the State to protect its rights, I made a contract with Mr. Henry Wells and Dr. Arthur M. Randolph, as general State agents for this purpose. Both of these gentlemen, have for many years been engaged in the execution of large contracts for the survey of the public lands in Florida, and from their capacity and high character, are particularly well qualified for the performance of this duty. It will be seen by the contract which is herewith reported, that they are, when necessary, to make examinations in person—to run out the lines and to furnish a complete set of Maps for the State for eight mills per acre,

on all the lands reported and confirmed to the State. They are engaged in the work, and have made considerable progress, and Mr. Wells is now in Washington City upon this subject. But by far the larger portion of the lands which will accrue to the State under the grant of Congress, are yet unsurveyed, and consequently cannot be selected and set apart to the State. Upon this subject, I invite the attention of the General Assembly to the opinions intimated by the Department of the Interior and the General Land Office in certain letters responsive to my proposition to survey the country occupied by the Indians, which are here with transmitted.

Soon after the adjournment of the last Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to this subject, I visited the keys and islands on the coast of Florida, and penetrated some distance into the Everglades. I do not think that any plan could be adopted for entirely draining this waste of waters; but that it could be very considerably reduced, and a large quantity of valuable land reclaimed, for a sum far below the value of the land, there can be no question. If the Indians were removed, it is a work which should not be delayed; and for that purpose, the Board of Internal Improvement should be clothed with the necessary power, and particularly with the authority to appoint a State Engineer and Geologist.

Connected with this subject is a Board of Agriculture. The last General Assembly passed "An Act to organize and establish a Board of Agriculture for the State of Florida," which provides that it shall "be composed of three persons resident at Tallahassee, and one corresponding member from each County in the State, to be appointed by the Governor;" and declares "that it shall be the duty of such corresponding members to collect and report to the head of the bureau at Tallahassee, by mail or otherwise, all information relating to the soil, production and climate," &c.; and, further, "that it shall be the duty of the chiefs of this department to transcribe and arrange all such information in a book to be kept by them for that purpose, and in some con-

venient form—at all business hours to keep the same open for public inspection and benefit, and also to distribute all seeds or plants they may receive for that purpose.” All these provisions, it is respectfully submitted, are either impracticable or inexpedient. The Governor could hardly be expected to possess such intimate knowledge of all the counties in the State, as to enable him to make judicious appointments; and as no salaries are provided, it is not presumable that persons could be found to perform the duties prescribed without compensation. Consequently, no appointments have been made; but an Agricultural Society has been organized in the County of Leon, with the view of constituting a Central Society for the State, with Auxiliary Societies in the different counties, which would lead to the accomplishment of the objects contemplated by the act, with the assistance of a scientific State Geologist, to furnish the “information relating to the soil, productions and climate” of the various portions of the State. The appointment of such an officer would probably be attended with the most beneficial effects in the development of the agricultural resources of Florida.

In obedience to the provisions of an act of the late General Assembly, which made it my duty to take such steps as I might deem necessary and proper for the speedy settlement of the long pending question of disputed boundary between this State and the State of Georgia, which had been referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication, I sent David P. Hogue, Esq., Attorney General of Florida, to the city of Washington, upon that subject, with authority to employ, on behalf of this State, such assistant counsel as he might consider necessary. I am informed by Mr. Hogue that he engaged the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, to whom a retaining fee has been paid, and that the case will come on for hearing at the next term of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General's Report will be found more full upon this subject, to which I beg to refer the General Assembly.

In my Message to the last General Assembly, I remarked

“It is doubtless within the personal knowledge of every Member of the General Assembly, that the militia of this State is entirely disorganized, and whatever efforts I have been able to make to remedy this state of things have proved wholly ineffectual. The law is radically defective in principle, as well as unwieldy and cumbersome.” No action having been had on that suggestion, I again invite the attention of the General Assembly to the subject. There is no State in the Union in which a well-organized and disciplined militia is more required, and yet we have not one organized regiment of militia in Florida. I have been called upon by the Adjutant General of the United States repeatedly to cause returns to be made of the strength of the militia of this State, for the purpose of apportioning her *quota* of the public arms; and I have issued general orders to the proper officers, but no returns have ever been made from any portion of the State. I am well aware that this condition of things may be, to some extent, attributable to the sparse population of many portions of the State; but I am sure the main cause may be traced to the statutes themselves, and I respectfully submit to the General Assembly the propriety of adopting an entirely new system.

It is a gratifying reflection that a properly constituted system of Common School Education has become a subject of primary attention in every State in the Union. In a Government constituted as ours, resting upon the free suffrages of the people in all its departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—wisdom admonishes us to keep pure the source of political power; and so long as the people remain enlightened and virtuous, no fears need be entertained for the permanency of our institutions. Various causes have contributed to delay the establishment of the noble Common School System in this State; but our fund for the purpose is considerable, and I confidently hope the day is not distant, when all our children and youth will be able to participate in the benefits it was designed to confer. The suggestions contained in the Reports of the Register of Public Lands,

Comptroller and Attorney General, upon the various points connected with our Common School System, will, doubtless, receive, as they deserve, your careful attention.

The accompanying Reports of the State Treasurer and Comptroller, show a highly favorable and encouraging state of our finances, and I would invite the consideration of the General Assembly to the views and opinions of the Comptroller, in regard to some of the features of our revenue system. His information, experience and opportunities of forming a correct opinion upon such subjects would, alone, give much weight to his suggestions; but I am strongly impressed with the propriety of his views, on principles of justice and equity.

The Report of the Register of State Lands exhibits a decided improvement in the resources of the funds which they constitute, by a higher average of sales than heretofore, and which may, in a great measure, be attributed to the enactments of the last General Assembly.

The Report of the Quartermaster General shows the condition of the public arms. There being no State Arsenal for their safe-keeping, the care of them is attended with increased expense to the State; which should, if possible, be remedied, by the erection of a public depository.

My opinion in regard to the period when my constitutional term of office should commence and terminate has been fully expressed—is of public record, and remains still unchanged. When, therefore, my successor shall be “chosen and qualified,” my official duties will cease.

With the assurance, gentlemen, of my hearty co-operation with you in all Constitutional measures, having for their end and object the public weal, and wishing you an agreeable and useful session,

I am, your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

THOMAS BROWN.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, 250 copies of the Governor's Message and accompanying documents was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Brown, moved that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized

to purchase stationery for the use of the Senate, not to exceed thirty dollars.

Mr. Baldwin moved to strike out the word “thirty” and insert “seventy-five.”

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Baldwin and Moseley, and were as follows:

YEAS.—Mr. President, Messrs. Baldwin, Blackburn, Hawes, and Wynn—5.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Gillis, Johnson, Long, Moseley, Provence, Smith, Snell and Stewart—9.

So the motion was lost.

Upon the passage of the motion the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Baldwin and Wynn, and were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Blackburn, Brown, Forsyth, Gillis, Hawes, Johnson, Long, Moseley, Provence, Smith, Snell and Stewart—12.

NAYS.—Mr. President, Messrs. Baldwin and Wynn—3.

So the motion passed.

On motion, Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, November 24th, 1852.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum being present, the proceedings of yesterday were read, corrected and approved.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn, the Senate proceeded to elect a printer. Mr. Baldwin nominated Mr. Clisby; Mr. Blackburn nominated Mr. Dyke. Mr. Clisby was duly elected printer.

Mr. Baldwin moved that a committee be appointed to select a chaplain for the Senate; which motion was carried, whereupon Messrs. Baldwin, Long and Wynn were appointed said committee.

Mr. Brown, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Senate pay the chaplain of the Senate individually, for his services as such chaplain during the present session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Baldwin moved to lay said resolution on the table; which motion was carried.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee to draft Rules for the Government of the Senate during the present session, made the following report:

The committee appointed to draft and report Rules for the government of the Senate during its present session, beg leave to report the following, viz:

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULE 1. The President shall take the Chair every day at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE 2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order, in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an