- 2d. The objectionable made of electing the Gavernor of the State.
- 3d. The unjust and oppressive Tariff of 1812. passed by the Congress of the United States.
- 4th. The annexation of Texas to our Confed.
- 5th. The unanimity of State Action.
- 6th. Honesty and purity of argument. 7th. As approbating the step taken by the Legislature at its last session, in reference to the term of service of our Judges.

On motion, Resolved. That the following gentlemen be appointed as a Committee, for the purpose of drafting Resolutions on the foregoing subjects, to wit : Col. Joseph Woods, Capt. Abner Wilson, Drs. E. Dargan and W. H. Dinkins, James McCown, James W. Ward, and John Leach, Jr., Esqra.

The Committee retired, and after a short inter val presented, through the medium of their Chairman, (Col. Joseph Woods) the following Resolutions, viz:

As regards the Election of President and Vice

President. let. Resolved. That we consider it to be the Fight and duty of a free people to elect by their itted, and that they should especially exercise President and Vice President of the U. States.

2d. Resolved. Therefore, that the present method of easting the vote of the State at the Presidential Election by means of the Legislature, ber of the persons to whom this communication is Anti Republican and liable to the most danger. ous abuses.

3d. Resolved. That the candidates for the next Legislature be, and they are hereby required to pledge themselves to make all proper exertions to referm this defect, so that the election of President and Vice President of the United States may be transferred to the free and personal suffrage of the people of the State, in the choice of electors for those high and responsible offices

As to the Election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

1st. Resolved. That the election of Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State is so far removed from the people, that in the election of these officers, they exercise no choice.

2d. Resolved, Therefore, that the Constitution should be so altered that the election of the Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State be directly transferred to the people, the present mode of electing these officers not being congenial with our republican form of Government.

3d. Resolved, That the candidates for the next Legislature be also requested to pledge themselves to promote and sustain this measure to the extent of their power.

As to the Tariff.

1st. Resolved, That it is the privilege of freemen to give a calm unbiassed opinion upon great questions of public policy. We therefore embrace and unalterable opposition to the present tariff or to any tariff that shall impose any other than ad valorem duties upon imports.

2d. Resolved. That we consider a tariff for protection hostile to the Federal Constitution as well as the liberties of the people, and calculated te destroy our excellent system of Government, and that we will by all due means, constantly and unweariedly continue to eppose such a policy.

As to the Annexation of Texas. 1st. Resolved, That we are warmly and zealously in favor of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and that she is in fact and in right entitled to exercise her own choice and sovereign will in annexing herself thereto; and that no country or power under heaven has a right to oppose or prevent such a measure, provided the contracting parties can agree; yet we regard the peace and harmony, the prosperity and glory of our beloved country, as paramount to every other consideration. We are therefore contented to wait further developments of Providence for the consummation of this measure.

As to the unanimity of State action.

Resolved, That concurrence of opinion and unanimity of sentiment are highly important and should be secured by the citizens of our State, in order to accomplish any great political measure. We therefore de hereby express our disapprobation of a Southern Convention, or any other political manœuvre got up with a view to a severance of our Union, at present, with the OLD THEATEEN and other States, which have by THEM been received into the same Confederacy, and especially with the recollection fresh on our minds of the almost last words of the father of our country, " frown down in the bud any and every attempt at the severance of the Union."

As to the Honesty and Purity of Argument.

Resolved. That we regard the liberty of speech and of the press as the grand organs sustaining our Republican Government and our noble and patriotic institutions, and that they of right may be exercised freely by every American citizen : yet we deeply deplore and are truly ashamed that such opprobrious epithets and such a low caste of scurrility and falsehood are descended to by the two great opposing political parties, and especially that these have found their way into the public prints and newspapers, which shamefully disgrace their columns, that are laid open to the inspection of foreigners and foreign nations, whose ever watchful eyes are gazing upon, and whose zealous hearts are exulting in our already predicted overthrow, knowing that a house divided against itself must come to desolation. And indeed every stranger would conclude that the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, with many other great and good men of our country, were a set of the most arrant scoundrels in Amer. ica; and whilst they are thus dealing in shameful abuse, they, in their hearts, venerate and esteem those worthies that they thus attempt to debase. We would therefore most earnestly recommend an entire abandonment of this course, and instead thereof, a use of sound, honest and pure argument, which alone has a tendency to advance proper and suitable men to office, as well as to convince the public mind of the utility of their political doctrines, and those benefits which they (the people) may derive, from the acceptance of them.

Asto the Tenure of the Office of our Judges. Resolved. That we approve of the step taken by the Legislature in reference to the tenure of the office of the Judges of our State, believing that if some inconvenience may attend the conenfeebled.

Shus, Esq., for Congress.

pass, which was unanimously carried.

On motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charleston Courier and in the Cheraw Guzette.

Resilved, That the meeting now adjourn.

JOHN M. TIMMONS, Chairman. James Thwing, Secretary.

EFFENGHAM, Sept. 10, 1844.

For the Farmers' Guzette. To the Voters of Backington District. I notice in the Cheraw Gazette of 10th inst. a communication under the signature of " Many Voters," addressed to myself and others as Candidates for the Legislature; the object of which is to elicit an exposition of our sentiments on certain political tonies. My opinions on all pwr suffrage those public officers, to whom the those subjects have been frequently and fully ministration of the Government may be com- expressed, both in conversation and in public speeches before assemblies of the citizens. And the right direct, of suffrage in the election of though I can scarcely believe that they are unknown to many voters of the Pastrict who feel a solicitude upon the matter alladed to; and though I feel persuaded but a very small numis addressed will have an opportunity of realing it, yet I most cheerfully respond to the call and submit to the labor of preparing a written foretald the tendency of the sys

The first question pronounded is as follows: " Will you, if elected, sustain a proposition for in immediate call of a State Convention to mullify the Taritt law of 1849; or give counternance to any such measure during your term of

To the first brauch of this interrogatory, I enswer unhasitatingly in the negative. I think the time for State action has not get arrived. Whatever others may believe, my own humble opinion is, that all necessity for a resort to it, will be prevented by "events now upon the gale." The triumph of the Democratic party in the approaching Presidential Election, seems highly probable. And with this triumph I confilently trust will be established the ascendance of sounder and juster principles in the Adminis. tration of the Federal Government. With the election of Mr. Polk (should that event eccur) the Democratic party will unquestionably carry that great measure, so important to National delence and the security of Southern interests and institutions, to wit: the annexation of Texas.

There are also many and strong reasons fo believing that the success of the Democratic party in the Presidential contest, will bring with of the Turrif. To say nothing of their repeated and solemn pledges to this effect, let it be remembered that the Tariff of 1832 was enacted by a small majority. The traiters of the South, who supported that measure, will, it is hoped, receive their just retribution at the hands of their betrayed and outraged constituents, as soon as the elective franchise can be brought to bear upon them. The Damocratic party of the North will have greater freedom to act out their principles, when their course is disentangled from the great struggle now going on. In estimating the chances of a repeal of the Tariff, the influence of the Federal Executive is not to be everlooked nor contemned. In the prevention of mproper legitation, his power is direct; and hough for its repeal his power is indirect and and moral merely, it is not to be denied, that the influence of the Executive patronage gives weight to the opinions of the President, and in a nicely balanced state of parties, is sufficient to decide the question.

Our National debt (by loan) is at this moment \$20,971,415; it falls due as follows: \$5,672,977 on the 1st Jan. 1845; \$7,000,000 on 1st Jan. 1853, and \$3,301,468 on 1st January, 1863. On outstanding Treasury notes there is, or was due, on 1st Decr. 1813, \$4,163,225. On debts of the corporate cities of this District of Colambia, \$1,320,000. And other miscellanes ous debts to the amount of 240,000; making an aggregate of less than 27 m llions, the greater part of which is not due for many years to come. The revenue co lected under the present Tariff in the Part of New York, for the month of August, is stated in the public prints at an amount but little less than \$3,000,600, which is equal to 34 or 35 millions per annum, for the single port of New York. The ordinary expenses of the Government may be estimated at about 23 millions, as based upon the two first quarters of the year 1843. Making every allowance for variaions in the amount of revenue collected, there is likely soon to be a large surplus revenue .-With an economical administration of the Federal Government, with a Republican President early to veto any measure for the distribution of the Public Lands, or of the surplus Revenue, or any extravagant appropriation for internal improvements, or any other wasteful expenditure of the public money, an overflowing Treasury must soon take away one plausible pretext for the present oppressive system of duties, and imperiously call upon the thinking and honest hearted of all parties, to aid in repealing the Tariff of 1842. These are some of my reasons for believing that the Tariff of which we complain, and which has been justly stigmatized as "the black Tariff," will be repealed or modified in a measure to meet our approbation.

I mass on to the second branch of the interro gatory. My sentiments upon the subject of State remedies and interposition against Federal usurpation and encroachment, are well known to you ail. I feel that my political creed in this respect, can never undergo the slightest shadow of a change. I believe it to be the principal element of union and cohesive strength in the confederacy, and as I love the Union and desire its perpetuity, I the more fondly and tenaciously cling to the only conservative principle that can, in my opinion, maintain its integrity.

sixty-five years of age, in many instances, both government, proves one melancholy truth with ual, I am free to declare that I should be in favor no other resting place for mine, I shall rejoice in sixty-five years of age, in many instances, both the physical and mental powers of man become treatment of man become treatmen power, wherever lodged, is to abuse and usurpa- ses, in my judgment, a successful result, and When she acts through her constituted authorities, elected?" nteebled.

The following gentlemen, who are candidates tion. We had no just ground to hope that our that does not threaten evils of greater magnitude right or wrong, I shall support her. Her errors If in the foregoing, I have not sufficiently and First.—I am opposed to the calling of a Con-

for Congress and the State Legislature, addressed the meeting, and gave their views on the foregoing the general rule, which our short and eventful course upon which the State is not to be put, and through woe, through storm and sunshine, are, that I am an advocate "for free trade, low Resolutions: George W. Dargan and David history of little more than half a century too well without a due regard to the ways and the means, through glory-and through shame, while my heart duties, no debt, separation of the Government Gregg, Eqs., for State Senate; Col. Leac D. establishes. Accordingly, there were not want- the plan of operations and the probable results. locats it shall be with her, and I desire no other or Wilson, John F. Ervin, Esq., and Dr. Zimmer ing profound and sugarious Statesmen of the era | There is no usurpation of Congress to which man, for the House of Representatives; A. D. of the Constitution, and among them some who | the application of the remedy of State interposiassisted in the deliberations which formed it, tion is attended with more practical difficulties in favor of giving the election of Electors of Pres-A motion was then made, shall these Resolutions who pointed out with prophetic wisdom the des them an unconstitutional revenue law. These ident and Vice President to the people?" feets which would be developed in the working of I difficulties are greatly enhanced by the cash sys The Resolutions were then read one by one and the system. Judge Yates and Mr. Lins ng of tem of paying the duties that now exists. This Pennsylvania, withdraw from the Convention in | feature did not belong to the Tariff of 1828. I despair of a scheme of Government being dopt- ; have not the Act of Congress called " the bloody ed. which should compert with the just rights of bill," before me, which is still unrepealed, and the States. Mr. Elbridge Gerry of Massachu- which, if it is to be acted on, is a complete subsetts, and Mr. Mason and Mr. Edwond Rans version of the form of our Government. But if I cloth of Virginia, though they sat through all the recellect aright, there is a provision in that Act, deliberations of the Convention, refused their (which as far as that clause g es is Constitutionsanction to the Constitution. The latter objects | al.) that authorizes the President to establish the ed, among other things, that it was defective in Costom House on board a vessel of war, in certain not drawing with sufficient clearness, "a line contingencies. hetween the powers of Congress and the individual States; and in not defining the former, so plan of operations against the Toriff, from the as to leave no clashing of juris lictions nor dan- advocates of present State action. The mere call gerous disputes; and to provent the one from of a State Convention has, in my view, no mean. eing swall wed up by the other, under cover of general words and implication. Luther Martin complained of the vagueness and generality of the language in which important powers were cranted, and among others, of the very clause State under the control of a mere majority, unless nder which the power to enact a Protective before the call is made, some plan of operations Parist has been exercised. In the Virginia Con- shall be presented that will command the sanc. rention, to which it was submitted, the illustris tion of my calm and dispassionate judgment ous Patrick Henry fulminated the mighty thun- | There is another necessary element of successful ders of his elequence against it. And in our resistance, which is not to be last sight of; it is own convention which adopted it. Rawless the union of the Pools. It may be said, that all remarkable, and a signoity not ism. What was then but people as

> There is no truth more for ably important my mind, than that as effect follows carse, disruption of the Union must follow conspillar lie servants, she suffers herself to be bound name nowhere for a remedy against this tendency, but in the doctrine of State interposition. The Union must forever rest upon the consent of the States, and that consent must be based upon a conviction of something aport aching to equaadvantages and equal burthens. Where is the nan who can believe, that under a system of constant and hopeless oppression and it justice. he States of this Confederacy will not, like Stars, " Shoot madly from their spheres," and

seek happiness and security in other forms of

olitical combination. The Federal Constitution has appointed no emmon arbiter for the adjustment of differences etween the General and State Governments There is an tribunal known to the Constitution, that has the power to interpose. The dectrine have become such blind and deluded worshippers that the Supreme Court is such an arbiter, I and victims of the great car of Juggernaut at scont as one of the most dangerous heres as Washington, as to desire no farther happiness and devices of that wiley and restless party, which licans and Whigs, have always disregarded the rest aints of the Constitution, are now making flores battle for the possession of the Govern. ment. The Father of the Republican party the great apostle of liberty, Thomas J ff son, has proclaimed that the power of the States can done preserve the equilibrium of the system. And since his day, the most profound and phiosophical statesmen of the Den ocratic school under the most searching analysis, have been able to evolve no other conservative principle, than that State interposition is the proper and particular evil proposed to be removied. Wheel kindled in the bosoms of their recreant and deper the remedy is to be resorted to, and when generate sons! orl how, are niways questions of expediency, to e decid d under ca'm deliberation, and upon a full view of all the circumstances.

In no instance has the legislation of Congress sean characterized by grosser ususpation, more flagrant oppression, and wider-spread evils, than n the exactment of high Protective Tariffs. It as contributed more than any one cause, poraps than all causes combined, to produce among he people of the South alienated feelings and o fill the mind of the Patriot with oainful apprehensions of the future. In these and kindred neasures, we have a for taste of the bitter fruits that will inevitably result from consolidation. Of what avail to us are constitutional guaranties that are openly and insultingly dispegarded and derided? And of what avail to us is our Repreentation in Congress, when an iron-handed spotism, wielded by a geographical majority, responsible to us and inaccessible to our ballot ox, weighs us down by unconstitutional and oppressive taxation. As far as majorities govorn us, and oppress within their Constitutional powers, it is the birgain, and we must bear it, magnitude of the evil than of the remedy. The but beyond that, it is not the compact, and we are not bound to obey.

I believe the Tariff of 1842 to be unconstitutional, unequal, and in the highest degree bears with memitigated several values the are enjoyed by those in the vicinity

tions be disappointed, then recurs the grave whether I will favor a call of a State Convention during my term of service?

I am not prepared to say what may be my individual opinions on this subject within the

Book

ing, unless there is some feasible, practicable plan of operations to be submitted to its judgment. There is no potency in the simple assembling of a Convention. And I. as one, should be opposed to such a call, which would put the action of the

there oppressurs.

I think it may be laid down as a guiding prin ciple on this subject, that in separate State action, union among nurselves, or some near approach to t, is absolutely necessary to the success of any plan or mode of resistance. If this state of things cannot be attained, or if attained, no practical scheme of State interposition can be presented that promises a rational prospect of success, both reasons, or either, are, in my judgment, sufficient for the suspension of the exercise of an undoubted right. If the case is so desperate, that an acknowledged usurpation that converts us into serfs, admits of no remedy, or if admitting of remedy, (as it unquestionably does, in the case of joint Son thern action,) the people are disposed not to venture upon an effort for their own redemption; o than to be mangled and crushed by the iron of its conression, then the Patriot may indeed weep tears of blood, and the gallant few who would resist if they could, may chafe in their chains as the prisoned eagle in his cage. In such case as this, (which God in his mercy avert.) let us not pretend to be free. No more vain glerious boastings of our liberty, and of our descent from the heroes who achieved it! But in dust and ashes we would sit, and as slaves we would submit. "The chapter of accidents" would be open to us, as it would be to all slaves. The best thing pter of accidents" would be open that could then happen, would be, for the consolidationist to speed on his work of destruction, to what remains of the Constitution, and to heap on the only remedy. This may be done by one or his oppressions until the slave should be goaded more States, according to the exigency of the to resistance, and the spirit of our patriot sires be

These remarks, it is of course perceived, apply to a state of things in which it is assumed the Tariff is not modified, and the South should settle down into final and unconditional submission to its exactions; neither of which events I trust will ever bappen. Should it be otherwise, it will not be long before the dark Abolitionist would apply his torch. Sooner or later he will attempt it any how. Infatuated South! will this awake you from your illusions? Will this tear aside the silver " yeiled prophet of Khorasen ?" Will this kindle your arder, and rouse your spirit and bind you together in union ? It will; it will. But beware! lest it be too late. Beware! lest like Samson you be shorn of your strength in your sleep, and the cords which in your victor you might soap asunder like thread, be found sufficient to bind you forever: or the dreadful privilege he only left you of pulling down a common destruction upon yourself and your enemies.

In the event that the Tariff be not modified. I have not ventured to say what should be the course of the State, and its mode of action. I must confess I have a much clearer perception of the latter I leave for the present to wiser heads than mine; reserving to myself, as an individual, the privilege of forming an opinion, deliberately made no when the crisis presses, and of exercising an inhiased judgment as to any plan of operations to to misrepresent a majority of my constituents on

that yele nomines them. Deposid or such case question-What is to be the future action of the to persue my own views of duty and public obli-State ? And I am asked, if I should be elected, gation. These are, in part, unalterable attachning.") I can never forget that I was born be. The experience of man in his attempts at self | the legislation of Congress, then as an individ- The bones of my fathers sleep in her seil. I desire

better destiny than that which awaits her.

I attach no great importance to this question; as compared with that just discussed, it sinks into roin of the country, and has done more to underto the change proposed, though there are many reasons that can be urged against it, the weight the argument, in my view, is with the affirmative, and I so answer this question.

As the vote for Electors is now popular in every State in the Union but ours, it would seem to be of the other 25 States, should cause us at least to suspect the wisdom of our peculiar mode. The popular vote for the Chief Magistrate would be more in consonance with the theory of our political the qualifications of their candidates. The elec- columns. tion for members of the Legislature turns on other mestions. The people never think of the Presidential election when voting for members of the State Levislature. And even if this could be always done, it is mixing up too many issues of Federal policy and State Legislation, for the extent, the right of the voter to demand an expresresult of the election to be a fair exponent of pub- sion of opinion upon all matters of a public nature, either the name the other of these offices of Elec. as briefly as possible, reply to the several interro-

my sive the surrender of one very first interrogatory is: in the Electoral Colleges on the first Wed. 1842 ?" nesday in December, and that for Electors in tion. The anxions eye of the Patriot can look and foot, to be plundered and robbed by her Nor. South Carolina on the day previous. We thus occupy a vantage ground, from which we may prompt us to abide the result of the Presidential survey the whole field, and ascertain between election; that the agitation of this question now. which of the espirants the contest lies. We can is a breach of the pledge made by the State in change almost to the last hour, to suit the emergencies that arise. Should some fatal objection and premature agitation of this question, will cerarise to the candidate we favor, or should it be | bainly lead to an irremidable breach in the Demoseen that to vote for him, is to fling away the cratic way and defeat the very end proposed; that vote of the State, we can drop him at the last only one out of the nine of our National Represenmoment, and between those likely to win, strike tatives recommend such a proceeding; that we for him who is least obnoxious to us.

There is another objection of a practical nature. The election for Electors must take place within 31 days previous to the first Wednesday in De. ton." cember. It cannot then take place on the day of our General Elections, the second Monday in October; a time fixed by the State Constitution. These two elections cannot be made to occur on the same day. And hence, in the year when the Presidential election takes place, there must be two General Elections to agitate the country, and of the United States. What I might done a private to call out the people within a few weeks.

might be mentioned, are entitled to attention, I think that the reasons for a change preponderate. seem dispose to counsel with us in this way, I am I attach no weight whatever to the constitutional willing, as a citizen, to co-operate. ander Hamilton,) that an election by the Legis ture of the State, is not an election "by the State." The people can delegate their power on this subject to the Legislature. They have done so, and they can withdraw it if they please. 3. " Will you support a proposition to give the

election of Governor directly to the people?" There is very little of solid or substantial power appertaining to the Chief Magistracy of South Carolina. He has no voice in, or control by way of yeta, over the Legislation of the country. He may, in his Messages to the General Assembly, invite their attention to particular subjects. So may the meanest citizen, by way of petition or memorial. He has no power or patronage by way of appointment to office. He is Commander in Chief of the Militia. This, in time of war, is of some importance, but in peace is a mere pageant. Upon the whole, apart from his own talents and character, the Chief Magistracy of South Carolina confers no power, and but little moral influence upon the incumbent. Yet in such a State as South Carolina, it is a post of honor and high distinction, and like the civic crown (of oak leaves) decreed by Republican Rome to him who saved the life of a citizen in battle, the Gubernatorial dignity in our State should be reserved for those of her sons, who have signalized themselves by heir services and by their devotion to her honor

It is only in this light, that I -view the mode of is appointment as important. A popular vote would open a wider field for competition, and e the littering prize farther beyond the reach all and the influence of intrigue and private management. It is in this point of view, though not considering it of any great importance, that I principle involved in this question, and as I view would support a proposition, should one be sub- it with feelings of indifference, if it shall be ascermitted, to make the election of Governor popular.

I will, however, sav, that the prospect of affect. ing such a change is exceedingly slight. The present made of election, is fixed by the Constitution. And as, according to the present ratio of representation, the Parishes possess an influence in the election of Governor vastly disproportionate mentalise the Constitution in this par-

premature agitation of this subject, will be inju- feel obliged to get out of the way, that some one loss, in these and kindred matters of a purelyions to the cause it is intended to uphoid. It is might be put forward who would be a truer repre- domestic character, in times like these, it behooves like the impetuous starts of a spirited horse, who sentative of their sentiments. This would be but us not to suffer our energies to be wasted, or our justice to them, and the converse of it, would be counsels to be distracted by them. Amend them thus baulks and deranges the movement of the less than justice, and far from true policy towards if conveniently you may, but never lose sight, for whole. I have already stated my reasons for the party with whom I might coincide, as in a moment, of the great issues before the country, produce could illy bear. If there is any one fact questions of this moment, it is of the last impor- involving the form of our Government, the public be medified in a manner to meet our reasonable tance that the Legislative vote should be a just liberty, yea, the social organization and political it is this, that all reforms and changes in monetaexpectations. But should all our just expecta. exponent of the popular feeling and opinion. In existence of the South. Let us husband all our ry affairs, should be slow and gradual, giving time such event, I should be left free, as an individual, strength for the coming storm, that even now for the habits and condition of the People to adopt looms over our heads and shrouds us in its dark- themselves to them, rather than forcing the change ness. A farious, and to a certain extent victorious upon them. I am not in favor of enlarging the ment and adherence to the State of South Caroli. assailant thunders at our gates. The stern and means of the bank; they are abundantly sufficient na, under all difficulties and circumstances what. fanatical abolitionist, goaded on by malice and to accomplish the ends designed by the State. ever. I can never forget that she is my nursing hate, but cloaked in philanthropy, and invoking mother, ("sooner let my right hand forget its cun. the name of God and Religion, seeks to subvert in blood our social institutions, and to involve in a MARLBORO', Sept 20, 1844. next four years. If the present Tariff should not next her skies and ourtured on her bosom. To common ruin the white and the black races of our be repealed or modified, and all hope ceases from her I owe my first love and my first allegiance. country. Be united and firm : be circumspect,

from banks, economy, retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution." I consider Mr. The second question propounded is: " Are you CLAY as the antipodes of all these. He is in favor of a re-chart r of a U. States Bank, a high protec. tive Tar.if, of a splendid scheme of Internal Improvements, of a distribution of the proce. ds of the sales of the Public Lands, and of the abolition insignificance. President making has been the of the Presidential Veto. He is against the Annexation of Texas, except on impossible conditions. mine the Constitution than any other cause. As His position on that question was taken with a view to the Abolition vote, in open and shameless violation of all his former opinions, and even his official acts; a page in his history but a little less dark than his famed coalition with John Q. Adams in 1824. There is but little doubt but that the entire Abolition vote will be given for Mr. desirable that for conformity sake, ours should be CLAY. How any man, with his opinions and poof the same character. The concurrent opinions litical associations and adjuncts, can receive the support of any Southesser, is a thing beyond my comprehension. . 22 64

I have answered, I hope, explicitly, so as to be misunderstood by none. There is much that I nstitutions. It would have a tendency to induce have omitted which I desire to have said, but feel on the part of the people, a spirit of enquiry, as to that I could not encroach farther upon these

> Very respectfully, GEO. W. DARGAN.

For the Farmers' Gazette.

MR. EDITOR : As I acknowledge, to the fallest A nublic man might be suitable for from those who propose to represent him, I will, gatories propounded in your paper of the 17th to be demed, however, that the change inst., over the signature of "Marlborough." The

" Will you, if elected, vote for the call of a election for President takes Stan Convention to Nullify the Tariff law of

I will not; and for the reasons, that every consideration of good faith and sound policy should 1812, after the passage of this law; that all hasty should advise first with the purest patriotism and highest wisdom of the State, and should prefer taking coursel from "Fort Hill" rather than "Bluff-

. 2. Will you advocate or sustain a call for a Southern Convention to redress the grievancas of the South as to the Tariff, and to devise means for the annexation of Texas?"

I will not; and for the reason that to " advocate or sustain" such a proposition, as a Legislator, would be a palpable violation of the Constitution citizen is a very different matter; such a proposal Notwithstanding these objections and others that has been made from our State, and it met with no

. 3. Will you vote for the proposed alteration of the Constitution limiting the Judicial tenuro to 65 years"

I will not; and for the reasons: that it will deprive the State of the services of some of the most eminent and valuable of her citizens; that it is impossible to fix the period of life for the decay of the mental faculties; that the present Constitu. tional law, authorizing a removal by Joint Resolution, is amply sufficient to accomplish all the good proposed by this innovation, whilst it at the same time avoids all the evils that must necessarily result from a rule so a bitrary. . 4. Are you in favor of giving the clee-

tions of President, Vice President and Gove ernor directly to the People?"

To the first branch of this interrogatory, I answer: that I am in favor of giving the Election of Electors of President and Vice President directly to the People; and for these reasons-that it was so designed by the Constitution, and is in harmony with the spirit and genius of our Republican institutions; that the President should directly o flect the aggregate popular will, constituting, as he does, a portion of the law-making power.

To the second branch of the interrogatory, I answer: that I have been, heretofore, opposed to altering the Constitution in this particular. The office of Governor is merely executive, not possessing the Veto power, and having nothing to do with making the laws, any farther than to suggest and recommend to the Legislature such measures as he may deem promotive of the public welfare. This office has been looked upon as one of high distinction in our State, though possessing but little of patronage or power, and I think still should be bestowed as the crowning honor of a life of distinguished usefulness. As there is no tained to be the will of the People that the Constitution should be altered in this respect. I can have no difficulty in complying with that will.

5 Are you in favor of giving the pub. ic Printing to the lowest bidder, provided he an furnish the necessary security for its faithperformance, instead, of sostaining party tacks without qualification or energy to re-

My answer to this is in the affirmative. · 6 Are you in favor of liquidating the Bink

of the State, or of enlarging its means?" I am not in favor of " liquidating the Bank of the State." For such a measure to be adopted by the Legislature about to be assembled, would not alone bounwise, but suicidal in the extreme. It would scatter, with a lavish hand, distress and rgin over every portion of the State, derange the finances of the Government, and force the Legis. lature to increase the taxes to an enormous amount. which the present depressed state of agricultural

Very respectfully, WM. T. ELLERBEE.

For the Farmers' Gazette.

MR. Epiron: In reply to the enquiries of To the 4th question: " For which of the candi. " Many Voters," propounded to me as a candidate