



ABBEVILLE C. H. S. C.:
Wednesday, July 7, 1847.

Gen. McDuffie.

We regret to learn that this distinguished statesman is at this time very low with a nervous affection and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Cokesbury and the Examination.

We had the pleasure of visiting this neat little village last week, during the examination of the students of that Institution.—Although living within a few miles of Cokesbury, we were unapprised of its beauty until our visit; the architectural taste displayed in the buildings, scattered here and there, imbosomed in lovely groves, and the clean and spacious streets, make it one of the most beautiful, and at the same time, one of the most desirable places to reside at in the up country. The building of this Institution, which is under the exclusive control of the South Carolina Conference, is a massive brick structure, surrounded by a campus of some three or four acres in extent and presents quite an imposing appearance to the visitor.

We had not the pleasure of attending the examination, but learn that the young gentlemen acquitted themselves well, and that it reflected great credit upon the Rector, the Rev. G. W. W. STONE. The declamation and speaking we witnessed and unhesitatingly say, it was the best of the kind we ever heard; the original speeches were characterised by sound sense and good judgement, and many of them would have honored the heads and hearts of old persons. The address of Major ALDRICH was one of great ability and listened to with intense interest by the whole assembly. His remarks to the young gentlemen of the societies were eloquent indeed. We shall not attempt a synopsis of this speech as we presume it will be published.

After the conclusion of the exercises, the the company composed of the students of the Institution were paraded in full uniform and performed the various evolutions with the precision and accuracy almost of regulars.

The morals of this Institution, together with its splendid regulations and able teachers, render it worthy of the most extensive patronage and an honor not only to the district but to the State.

Celebration of the 4th at Calhoun's Mills.

The celebration of the 4th came off at Calhoun's Mills on Saturday last in fine order, we shall not attempt to give the particular of the proceedings as they have been furnished us and may be seen in another portion of this paper. But we must be excused for noticing the speeches upon that occasion. Never upon any occasion have we listened with so much interest and satisfaction to any speech as that of the orator of the day Mr. W. A. LEE. And although the causes which led to the separation from the mother country and to hostilities are themes thread bare from frequent usage this gifted young man invested them with originality and gave them new interest to his hearers. This speech is worthy of preservation. If one of old Abbeville's stars after having been the glory and admiration of the world for years is fading and sinking to its rest, another is fast rising to rival it in splendor, and shed its mild beams upon our great country.

We listened also with much interest to the speech of Judge BUTLER, the report of which will also be seen in this paper. His remarks upon the Wilmot Proviso, a question which the people of the South should begin calmly to consider, were forcible and eloquent, and induces the belief that

Celebration,
BY THE HONORARY AND REGULAR MEMBERS OF THE
ABBEVILLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,
OF THE 4TH OF JULY, ON THE 3D,
AT CALHOUN'S MILLS.

A large collection of citizens assembled early to witness the presentation of a Flag, given by five patriotic young ladies of our District, to the Abbeville Artillery Company. Hon. A. Burt presented it for them in a speech remarkably appropriate—we have never heard one more so—we are sure no Flag was ever given by the "fair to the brave" in better style or in more appropriate language. It was received by Capt. Rogers in a few well made remarks, and then turned over by him to the hands of the 3d Lieutenant, who responded to his Captain's injunctions to preserve and defend it.

As soon as this exhibition was over, the procession was formed by Col. Tollman, Marshall of the Day, and conducted to the stand to hear the oration. Hon. A. P. Butler, our Senator in Congress, was present as an invited guest; Mr. Calhoun was prevented from attending by his many engagements; Mr. McDuffie's feeble health detained him in bed. Both sent sentiments which will be read with enthusiasm. Judge Wardlaw, also an invited guest, took his seat on the stand along side his former associate on the Bench. Mr. Burt, our Representative, & an honorary member of the Artillery Company, was invited to the stand. After a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Davis, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. William Ware, who introduced it with remarks of its great author, and of other circumstances attending its remarkable production.

Mr. Augustus Lee, a young member of the Abbeville Bar, then rose and delivered one of the best addresses, in commemoration of our national birth day, we ever had the pleasure to hear. The young orator has certainly drank deep of the waters of the revolution. His fine intellect poured out its thoughts in rich and classic language. He showed us the Puritans on Plymouth rock, and the settlers who built on the banks of James river. He exhibited the great causes that drove them west to the shores of the new world: that they brought with them magna charta, won at Runnymede, from King John: that liberty revived at Marston Moor, and at Hastings, &c. The speaker was peculiarly felicitous in his remarks, when contrasting English liberty with American. The crown, the privileged aristocracy, primogeniture, the tax gatherers and press gang, high priced justice, the few rich and the many poor, were arrayed against our own happy institutions, which permit us to live under a government of our own making and rulers of our own choice. The many topics touched upon were handled with much ability. But we have not space to comment much further upon Mr. Lee's handsome address. We will say this much, that we would be as delighted to read Mr. Lee's oration printed, as we were gratified hearing it. His remarks on the organization and performance of our constitutional government, were as just as they were profound. We are aware that we cannot give the oration all the justice it deserves. Our remarks have embraced not a third of his subject, which was treated at some length and with great ability. Taking leave of Mr. Lee, we shall venture to say that it is not the last time Abbeville District will listen to his elegant language, and applaud the rich treasures of his intellectual industry.

At the conclusion of the oration, the Artillery, conducted with its fine band of music, the Washington Troop and Abbeville Light Infantry, (both invited guests of the Artillery,) to the field, to perform some evolutions, and engage in a sham fight. The spectators crowned the hill, where the barbecue was prepared, overlooking the plain of mock combat. While the ladies were at the table, the Companies, in full view, fought over again the battles of Palo Alto

habited as they were for their intelligence. Judge Butler spoke in high compliment to Mr. Calhoun. He said he himself entered the Senate unprepared upon the great questions debated in that chamber—that he felt his embarrassment, and frankly told his colleague, that upon some questions they might differ; but that, on those questions which he had not studied or fully comprehended, he would be guided by the light of his acknowledged wisdom and integrity. Judge B. then spoke of his intention, on entering Congress, to support Mr. Peck's administration; but that the course pursued by the President, could not meet with his approbation, but rather of itself forced him into opposition. He alluded in no measured terms to the attempt to create a Lieutenant with pro-consul power. He spoke of it as a measure that would disgrace the honor of the professional soldier, and virtually disband the regular army. The power given to this Civic-warlike Lieutenant, was illustrated by Angelo in the play; "We have with special soul elected him our absence to supply; lent him our terror; drest him with our love; and given his deputiation all the organs of our own power: What think you of it?" But we will pass to the main subject of Judge Butler's speech—the Wilmot Proviso. Upon this momentous subject, which terribly agitates us now, but which in a few months will set our blood on fire, Judge B. gave only his sentiments as a southern and constitution-loving man. He said the imagination of a dis ruptured Union appalled him, it overwhelmed his mind and left no reason to determine the course to pursue if this accursed treason to the constitution should be enacted. Upon the course to be pursued in the event this or some other similar proviso be enacted by Congress, he had none to offer. He confessed his inability to propose, and would leave it to those of more wisdom and of longer experience in political life to determine the course of the south. But in his mind, there were two methods to avert the crisis: The first was a holy union of all parties in the south, who would make this question the great volume of their political creed until the danger passed away. This, though, he said was impossible. And the second was to distinctly state to the north our determination to maintain our political rights under the constitution at any and every hazard. Judge B. was careful in not expressing opinions, he gave us only his sentiments. To give his feelings on this subject, he quoted Mentor's remarks to Telemachus, when setting out on his travels; "You see I tremble before entering into danger; but when in, you see me no longer tremble." We think the senator will not tremble when he meets the crisis, but will, with the blood of his ancestors yet in his veins, draw as bright a blade in defence of the sacred rights of the south as ever did a Butler of the revolution. We will close our synopsis of this speech with his remarks upon Mr. Polk. The Judge seems to condemn the President for his huge faith in the Democratic party—nothing could be done unless in the name and by the invocation of democratic gods;—the war must be a democratic war—commanded by democratic officers, and each battle fought in the faith of the democratic creed. After censuring Mr. Polk for this unseemly fault, he paid Gen. Taylor the compliment of having fought the greatest battle on this continent, and which can be compared to the bloody field of Wagram alone. Judge B. described the indomitable McDonald heading his column of sixteen thousand men to retrieve the errors and misfortunes of the day in glowing language, and said this alone was to be compared to the achievements of Taylor at Buena Vista.

Mr. Burt rose and replied to the compliment: expressing his utmost ambition to deserve the approbation of his constituents. Mr. Burt soon entered upon the Wilmot Proviso, and told his constituents what they might expect from their northern brethren: that the north was united upon this question, and that the south should be united if the calamity would be avoided. He wanted to hear the voices of his constituents in loud tones denouncing this most iniquitous measure: he wanted to go back to Washington fully assured from themselves that they supported him in his defence of southern institutions; he wanted the north to know the fact from their resolutions got up all over the country. Mr. Burt seemed anxious that these meetings should be held throughout his congressional district, for the purpose of incontestible proof of the spirit of determined resistence with which we opposed this insulting and unconstitutional Proviso. His remarks were strong, earnest, and from the heart and head. If space was permitted we would like to dwell longer upon his views of this all absorbing to-

them up as his prediction. Mr. Burt was compelled to close as the evening was well nigh spent.

Judge Wardlaw responded briefly. He felt gratified at the compliment paid him: that the duties of his station forbade his entering upon the exciting topics of politics. With some other remarks Judge Wardlaw finished.

It was a late hour before these speeches closed; and no time remained for volunteer sentiments. The Committee of Arrangements toasted the Washington Troop, Abbeville Light Infantry, and the orator of the day.

1. *The Washington Troop.*—A fine corps; if called into service they would rival the gallant May's charge

Capt. Harris responded in appropriate terms.

2. *The Abbeville Light Infantry.*—A handsome addition to the military of the District. They have sent many bold spirits from their ranks to represent them in Mexico.

Lieut. Jones commanding, answered this compliment very appropriately.

3. *The Orator of the Day.*—His address evinces ability and learning. We compliment him for the handsome manner he has acquitted himself.

The Committee of Arrangements then offered the following sentiment in honor of the many Georgians present:—

Georgia and South Carolina.—On some questions we may divide as Whigs and Democrats; but in defence and protection of our peculiar institutions, we are a united people.

Dr. Roberson, from Washington, Geo., rose and replied. We have no time to give an outline of his remarks; but must be content to say, he spoke good sentiments and in fine style. Dr. R. did honor to the state of his adoption.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. *The day we Celebrate.*—Hallowed by the recollection of the past, may each returning anniversary be hailed with the rejoicing of a free and happy people.

2. *The Memory of Washington.*—To be called the Father of his country is eulogium enough.

3. *The Constitution of the U. States.*—A strict adherence to which, alone will repel the jarring sounds of discord, and maintain the union and harmony which is so necessary to their happiness.

4. *The Institutions of the Southern States.*—Co-equal with their existence as communities, they will make and measure the duration of their prosperity. Statesmen who would sacrifice them for political purposes, would incur the guilt and do the mischief of the worst form of treason.

5. *Free Trade.*—As sacred and as essential to communities, as the right of property to individuals: depending on precisely the same principles, and pregnant with the same consequences.

6. *Our Senators in Congress.*—As watchful to discover disguised assaults upon the rights of their constituents, as they are prompt and able to expose and repel them.

7. *The Virginia Resolutions.*—We will pledge ourselves to assist the Old Dominion in maintaining them against any and all who would restrict the South in her constitutional rights.

8. *Hon. Gen. McDuffie.*—We will ever claim his eloquent and unanswerable speeches and reports on the Tariff, as the proudest monument of our District;—the State may claim them as her jewels—the Free Trade party of the Union may claim them—the Anti-Corn Law League of England has thanked him for them;—but we can exultingly say our representative made them.

9. *Our Armies in Mexico.*—They have given the country a military character before unknown to Europe, or even to ourselves, which is of itself worth the expenses of the war.

10. *Hon. A. Burt.*—His speeches on the Rule for the exclusion of Abolition petitions against the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States, have won for him the confidence of his constituents.

11. *The Spirit of the Age.*—Eminently popular, the masses are beginning to demand their rights from their governments. The spirit of the 19th century is the legitimate offspring of the American revolution.

12. *Our invited Guest.*—Hon. D. L. WARDLAW.—We hold in grateful remembrance his services whilst our representative in the State Legislature. The State, when she called him into her services, deprived Abbeville District of one of her most talented and cherished representatives.

13. *The Ladies.*—Their presence to-day honors our celebration. Though deprived of political rights, their influence upon our government is felt in every part: their pa-

citizen, than I have; for no one, who has passed through so many and such trying scenes, and been on the stage of action for so long a period, has ever been more uniformly and warmly sustained by his early friends and supporters, and the citizens of his state at large, than I have been. I have cause to be proud of the support I have received. It was won, not by management, trick, party combination, or party reaching, patronage, flattery, subserviency, or deception, but by the observance of a simple rule: to endeavor on all occasions to understand what duty demanded, and when my mind was made up, to discharge my duty fearlessly—the only way, in my opinion, it can be won with honor, both to those, who bestow, and him, who receives.

In adopting this plain and simple rule for my guide, I had entire confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of those I represented. I believed, that nothing more was necessary to obtain and retain their support, but to deserve it. I have not been deceived. It has been my fortune to take a prominent part on many and trying occasions in the long period since I first entered public life. I have in many of them been obliged to act in advance of public opinion and, in some, in opposition to it. I never hesitated to act in conformity to my rule. I never doubted but you would give me a fair and impartial hearing; and that you would sustain me, if I assigned satisfactory reasons for the course I pursued; and I have never been disappointed in a single instance.

For a support so honorable, I would be a monster not to be deeply grateful to the State, and especially to my native District, whose confidence and preference first brought me to the notice of the State and the Union, in whose service much the greater portion of my life has been spent. That the Union, with our institutions and liberty, may be long preserved; that our beloved State may ever be one of the brightest stars in this glorious constellation of States; and Abbeville, one of its most prosperous and flourishing Districts, will ever be my ardent prayer; and this I offer you as my sentiment on the occasion of your celebration.

With great respect,
I am, &c. &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.
To H. H. TOWNES, and others of the Committee.

CHERRY HILL, JUNE 30, 1847.
Gentlemen:—I have received your kind and flattering invitation, to partake of a public dinner at Calhoun's Mills, on the 3d day of July, in honor of the 4th. I exceedingly regret that the feeble state of my health will place it out of my power to be present on that occasion.

In referring with approbation to my public services, you could not have selected a topic more gratifying to me than that of free trade. I regard it as one of the greatest questions that ever divided or agitated nations, and always considered the Southern States of this Union as having no other tenure for their prosperity.

I rejoice in the hope that the glorious example set by the two greatest commercial nations in the world, will speedily extend to the extremities of the earth, and that its manifold advantages will make it eternal.

In conclusion, I offer you a sentiment, which I am sure will be greeted with enthusiasm:—

Richard Cobden and the National Anti-Corn Law League of England.—They have broken the shackles of a gigantic monopoly, and opened the way to the greatest revolution in the policy of nations ever peacefully achieved.

Very respectfully
Your obt. serv't.,
GEO. McDUFFIE.
To H. H. TOWNES, and others of the Committee.

FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 25.
Later from General Scott's Army.

General Scott's departure from Puebla—No Negotiations for Peace—Withdrawal of Troops from Jalapa—General Pillow's Departure from Vera Cruz—Santa Anna Still President—Almonte in Prison—Confusion of parties in Mexico—Cabinet Changes—Intercepted Despatches, &c. &c. The steamship Palmetto Captain Smith, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 18th instant. She touched at Tampico on the 20th and Brazos Santiago on the 21st instant.

Although we are not in possession of letters from Kendall, we have advice upon which we place every reliance as to the movement of General Scott. An express from Puebla, by the route of Cordova had arrived at Vera Cruz, announcing that Gen. Scott commenced his march upon the city of Mexico on the 16th instant.

We hear not a word more in regard to the overtures for peace said to have been made by the Mexicans. That he marched on