terrible pressure upon Texas, which is to have power to induce a people, nine-tenths of whom were born in this free Republic, with all their love, not of liberty only, but of republican liberty, to sacrifice all their enthusiasm for republican institutions, and all the cherished recoll their childhood, and to overcome all its forms !-Texas has no quarrel, and is not like to have, with any other Power. What other unrelenting ene-mies is pressing her upon her borders?

"So far as this Government is concerned, it has every desire to come to the aid of Texas in the most prompt and effectual manner. How far we shall be supported by the people, I regret to say, s somewhat doubtful.

Texas has for some time past been in a condition to need the aid and protection of some stronger Power. She ought not to have doubted that the sympathies of this country were altogether with her; but the want of power in the Govern-ment has prevented it from doing anything effec-

If there is really no war, nor any apprehension of any, between Mexico and Texas, what is the meaning of the note of the Texan Minister to Mr. Upshur of the 17th January iast, asking that American tenops may be sent to Texas to protect her against invasion from Mexico! The following is an extract from that note:

"I beg leave to suggest that it may be appre-hended, should a treaty of annexation be concluded,—Mexico may think proper at once to termi-nate the armistice, break off all negotiations for peace, and again threaten or commence hostilities against Texas; and that some of the other governments who have been instrumental in obtain ing their session, if they do not throw their influ ence into the Mexican scale, may altogether withdraw their good offices of mediation, thus losing to Texas their friendship, and exposing her to the unrestrained menaces of Mexico,"

Does language such as this shew that there is no war, or that Texas has confidence in her abili-ty to maintain that war! I will make no further extracts from this correspondence. It is, however, full of passages which prove that the strong inducement held out to Texas to accept the terms offered to her by our Government, was the pressure of the war waged by Mexico, and the mabi lity of Texus longer to maintain horself without the "aid or protection of some strong Power." If, then, a state of waractually exists, do we not by annexing Texas adopt that war and make it our own! The conclusive answer to this question is, that Texas would then have no power to conclude a treaty for the termination of that war; our Government could alone do it. It is therefore our own war, and a war in which we should be involved by the action of Congress, as prescribed by the Constitution, but by the President and Senate alone. To say that this is a treaty. and that the President and Senate constitute the treaty-making power, is mere quibbling and paltering with the true meaning of the Constitution, the provision of which was designed to prevent this reign powers of the Government from being exercised without the concurrence of all the departments with which that power was deposited. To involve the country in a war without such concurrent action, is a perversion of, and a fraud upon the Constitution.

I will not discuss the question whether the annexition of Texas without the consent of Mexico would be a violation of our obligations to that Government. I think it would. To recognise a revolted department of another Government is one thing; to appropriate it to ourselves is another and a very different thing. It results from necessity, that as to foreign Governments. the party in possession of actual power shall be recognised. Foreign nations are not to wait an indefinite time for the re-conquest or subjection of a revolted province or a counter revolution, and suffer during all the time a ruinous suspension of their commerce; and hence the rule to look only to the actual possession of power. But the question is a very different one as to any idterference in the contest, and still more when it is proposed to put an end to that contest by the very short-hard process of appropriating to ourselves the sub-ject of it. But this point has been so fully discussed that I shall here leave it.

But even if we had the strict right, I would not exercise that right under all the circumstances of the case. Our course, in the opinion of the world, (I think an erroneous opinion,) has not been altogether neutral and fair towards Mexico in relation to this Texan revolution. I desire to see the conduct of our Government not only upright and just, but that it should also be beyond the reach even of imputation, and more especially when dealing with weaker powers. It is not to be doubted that in this matter the undivided opinion of the world would be against us. Such will be the universal feeling in Mexico. I do not doubt that it will not be forgotten or forgiven by the Mexican people. I would flot, if I could avoid it give offence to that people. Mexico is our neighbor. She is the most powerful of the Spanish American Republics.— If the light of liberty which we first kindled on this continent, and our free institutions, are to extend to our Southern neighbors, they must pass through Mexico. She is, indeed, the first born of our Revolution. She was the first of the Spanish provinces to throw off the yoke of Spain, and to establish institutions of which ours was the model, and her struggle to do this was full of instances of tamente are entitled to rank with our own Hancocks and Adamses. Considering that Mexico to describe the style of architecture, but he bewas oppressed by colonial vassalage for three hundred years, and has since been subjected to the not the stones are much worn by the rains, and indiof revolutions, her progress and advances have years. From this description we are induced to been nothing short of miraculous. Every consideration should urge us to lead them on "with the Crulum. He says that there are many simiis universal, and even extreme, as many of their statesmen desire to establish the same in Mexico, without adverting to the very different circumstances of the two countries. Let us not, then, conhitter hostility and a deep sense of wrong and insult. Let us not make enemies of those who wish Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements can give

to interfere in any way in the affairs of this conti nent, is it not important for us to conciliate the good will of our neighboring Republics, and thus to place ourselves at the head of the Government of this continent? This you may be assured, is

and ship and many sacrifices to herself. If she should receive no countenance and support from the United States, it is not an extrav gant supposition that England may and will reduce her to all the dependence of a colony, without taking upon herself the onerous duties and responsibilities of the mother country."

Whence, unless from Mexico, is to come this terrible pressure upon Texas, which is to here. Pethaps I may be influenced in some degree in these feeling by a grateful sense of the many kind-nesses which I received during my residence in Mexico; it may be so, and I should not be ashamed to adknowledge it. From the moment when I first put my foot in Mexico, everybody, from the lepero in the streets to the President, seemed to vie with each other in acts of kindness to me.— President Santa Anna has so often made me happy by making me the instrument of making others happy, the I take special pleasure on all proper occasions in isaring testimony to his many noble and generous qualities. It would be with great pain that in any war I would draw my sword against Mexico. In such a war as this I could not But would Mexico declare war. Perhaps she would not. I do not think she would without the promise of aid. If she did not, it would only be because she was too weak. This to a proud and generous American heart, would be worse even than war; that we had wronged a weak Power, which was too feeble to defend her rights. But it might be that other and stronger Powers might come to the aid of Mexico. There are some indications of this, and it certainly would be so, if some of those strong powers of the world are so fatally bent on our destruction as it is said they are. But there are certain valiant spirits, with whom it would be the strongest argument in favor of the measure, that it would involve us in a war with Mexico, England and France. I have had some experi-England and France. I have had some experience in my time of these crocodile eaters, and I have not found them, in the moment of real danger, any braver than other people. It would be very stupid and un-American to doubt that England, France and Mexico united would be no match for us whatever; and still more stupid and imprudent to the stupid and improved the state of the state o o express such a doubt. But, for my single self. I must confess that I would prefer entering into such a conflict with a firm conviction that "the quarrel was just," and as a mere matter of conven-ience, I would like to have our own people united It would make the victory somewhat easier.

I have extended this communication to a much greater length than I had anticipated, but I have no time to condense it, and must therefore com mit it to you as it is. I could very well write as much more without exhausting the subject Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADDY THOMPSON, Jr. Washington, July 3, 1844.

(FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL, 1ST INST.) DESTRUCTION OF THE BRANCH MINT

BY FIRE. It is our melancholy duty to have to announce to the public the destruction of the United States Branch Mint in this place, by fire, on Saturday morning last. The fire, when first discovered, was seen to proceed from the upper story of the western wing in the room where the coming presses were kept, and in which, as we learn from some of the workmen, no fire had been for at least ten days before the accident; and we learn from some of those first at the fire that nothing but about 8 feet of the floor had been burnt and had water been handy it might have been ea sily extinguished, but the air being admitted the fames rapidly spread so that all chance for its strange to us was, that as there were reservoirs no effort was used as far as we could see to use the water that they contained, and the upper part of the building seemed entirely resigned to the mercy of the flames; and it does seem to us that if the attention of the people had been directed by some of the workmen early to the reservoir nearly above the fire, a different result might have been the consequence. How the fire originated is involved in mystery. Some alledge, that as a number of students were about the building smoking on the evening before, that it may have occurred from a lighted segar being th exposed situation—others again, say that a segar would not set any thing on fire. There is one thing certain, the building on the night before the fire was left entirely alone, and if there was any one in the community so lost to every feeling of honor as to desire its destruction, they had every carrying their meanness into execution. Mr. Caldwell, the Superintendent, was sick in Lincoln County, and he had left it in charge with another person, who was to sleep in the building while he was away, but who on the night in question did not stay there. Whether a different result would have been the case had any one slept in the building we are unable to say; but one thing is clear, in saving the expense of a watchman the Governont has lost the building.

We are sorry to learn that the Superintenden lost all his private papers and a considerable sum

RUINS OF TEMPLES IN TEXAS. The Telegraph (Texas,) has been informed by gentleman who has traversed a large portion of the Indian country in Northern Texas, the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific, and there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruin d willing to be crucified" castles or temples on the Rio Puerco and on the Colorado of the west. He says, that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appears to belong to an ancient temple. Fortions of the walls are still standing, consisting of limestone regularly hewn and laid in cement. The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. It is two or three stories high, has no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows, and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble noble constancy and heroic virtue. The names of rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble Hidalgo and Morrelos, of Gomez Farias and Bus-caverns rather than apartments of an edifice built for human habitation. Our informant was unable lieves it could not be erected by the Spaniards, as less demoralizing influence of a constant succession cate that the building has stood several hundred believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or kind hand of assiduous care" in the great career lar ruins on the Colorado of the West, which emp-which we have run before them, and have inspir-ties into the California sea. In one of the vallies ed them with the spirit to pursue. Although to of the Cordilleras traversed by that river, and College and Professors. some extent exasperated against us on account of about four hundred miles from its mouth, there is the Texan war, the general feeling toward us is not unkind. Their admiration of our institutions senting scarcely any trace of dilapidation; and were it not for want of a roof, it might still be rendered habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what has once been a large acqiduct, part of which however, is in the solid rock still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest to be our friends. If the higher considerations of philanthropy and duty are to have no influence, there are other reasons of policy and interest which should not be disregarded. It it is true that the unonarchies of the old world really look with jeal-ousse upon the increasing power and greatness of this constry, and the patient success of our great



THE SPARTAN.

SPARTANBURG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1844.

The Communication signed "W. G." in relation to the next election will appear in our next.

We are requested to notify the citizens of the District that the Candidates for the Legislature will address the people at Spartanburg C. H. on Sales Day in September.

We lay before our readers the correspondence of the Committee of the Temperance Association of Spartanburg with various distinguished gentlemen. Our apology for their long delay is, that they were mislaid, and not until now has it been

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. B. Scay, in this week's paper. A large and general assortment of all sorts of things in the Apothecary, Jawelry, Confectionary and Stationary line will no doubt draw a large patronage both from town and country. We have frequently been regaled by our worthy friend, and unsolicited on his part, recommend his estab-lishment—one of the most respectable both in size and quality we know of in the country.

What has become of our Poets? Can't they furnish something for home consumption as well as for the Northern market? We saw a production in a Northern paper lately from a Southern pen that ought to have been contributed to the Spartan. Original pieces of merit will be gladly eceived.

It will be be seen in another column of our paoer that Santa Anna has, through Gen. Woll, addressed Gen. Houston, informing him, that on account of the violation of the Armistice on the part of Texus hostilities have re-commenced from the 11th June.

GEN. THOMPSON'S LETTER is an able document, and no doubt will be road by all. In our next we intend giving what we esteem an argument in fa-vor equally as able, and one which we think a complete confutation of it. Let then apeak for themselves.

Some of our exchanges this week contain esting matter, and as it will become stale before our next, we propose to tal it some of the topics contained in som

The great length of Gen. Thompson's factor excludes much that we would have been glad to have laid before our readers.

The Great Madison Whig Convention first claims our attention. A correspondent of the Southern Chronicle, allowing much for the ent siasm necessarily influencing him so recently the Convention, says it certainly was a most astonishing outpouring of the people. For 12,000 to assemble at as small a place as the town of Madison, containing 1800 people is a little remarkable, and we must say a little extravagant; yet it is quite characteristic of the Whig party at the present

and was much applauded, particularly at the close of his address. After him Gen. Waddy Thompson succeeded in an "able speech." Mr. Yearden, one of the Editors of the Charleston Courier, addressed a large audience in the Court House opportunity, if they could gain admittance, of at night, when many ladies honored him with their attendance. After Col Preston, Messrs. Dawson and Stephess of Georgia addressed the different sections of the audience. Mr. Dawson "one of the most forcible speakers he ever heard." Mr. Stephens, by his friends is called the Randolph of Georgia and is the "pet of the peanle." We heard an anecdote respecting Mr. S. which we take the liberty to relate. . Mr. S. has a youthful appearance and a very effeminate voice; when he was can using for Congress last summer, in the dark corner of one of the frontier counties, after be had made one of his best efforts on the stuting a old lady, who had charge of a cake waggor, lad listened with great attention to his thrilling eloquence, exclaimed "Well, little boy, if I had a son as smart as you, I'd be

The most gratifying account given is, that there was not a drop of wine or spirits on the ground.

The most astonissing circumstance is that 3,000 "Imagine," says the correspondent, the vast crowd, animated by a sympathetic feeling, for the time, a band of brothers, thronged together in the cars, with a hundred baners floating over head, chaunting Whig songs, whose thundering choruses ech-oed among the wods, all swept onward on the rapid wings of stam, through a country, every bank of which was crowded by men, women and children, cheering and waiving their handkerchiefs toward the aishing cars.

The next thingthat invites our attention, is the late Temperate Convention, of which we give a short sketch is the week's paper. It seems that there has arise a discussion upon the subject of Temperance with regard to the South Carolina

Mr. Ayer of Barnwell, introduced a resolu-Faculty. Te resolution was opposed by N. L. Griffin Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Dubose; Col. Mc-Willie of Candenadvocated it, and declared, in the present podition of things in the college, he end a son there, and that there were would not numbers we would go with him." A substitute of Mr. Grin commending the College Society to ail those we have charge of the College, (including of course the Trustees as well as the dopted, and thus the matter dis-

Meeting of the friends of Temperance at Spartan-burg C. H. on the 24th of July next, in the hope that I could make such arrangements as would enable me to be present on that accession. But from the incessant pressure of my professional bu-siness, I feel constrained, painful as the sacrifica-is, to deny myself the pleasure of being with you on that day. The recent demonstrations in favor of Temperance in your District are stuly cheer-ing to the friends of the reformation, and lead us to hope that the time is not find istant, when the final triumph over our common energy, Intempeing to the friends of the reformation, and lead us to hope that the time is not far distant, when the final triumph over our common perpy, Intemperance, will be achieved. But a litter that this may be speedily accomplished an impressed with the belief that we should entire to adhere strictly to the principles of moderation. It which we have proceeded for the last two years. I am fearful that the suggestion of our honored resident, in his communication to the litteral to the States in which he desires to rufe? He license system to the ballot box, at our Intober elections, would be a dangerous move. Such a move would appear, to the people of the States, as a feeler to ascertain our numerical strength, and in reference to the subject of Legislation would, at least, in their eyes, place us in a suspicious attitude.—The adoption of such a resolution by the Convention, it appears to me, could not fail to diminish the public confidence in our professions of moderation, and to wake up such a tide of popular prejudice against us, as might very seriously retard the future progress of the reformation. But whether my apprehensions in this matter be just or not, remains to be determined by the Convention, where I hope to meet the friends of Temperance from every quarter of the State, and where I hope, from their wise councils and zeal, to catch new light and life to guide and animate me in my future labors in this glorious cause. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return my sincere thanks to you individually, for your kindness, and to subgentlemen, permit me to return my sincere thanks to you individually, for your kindness, and to sub-scribe myself Your very humble and ob'dt serv't. HARWOOD BURT.

To Messrs. J. G. Landrum, J. Strobel, J. Gramling, H. Dodd, Z. D. Cottrell, H. J. Dean,

NEWNAN, Coweta Co. Ga., June 25, 1844. Gentlemen:—The invitation to attend the con-templated Meeting of your Society came duly to hand, but I have to inform you that my engage-ments are such that it will be impracticable for me to gratify a long cherished desire to visit my native land, and see many, very many persons that are dear to me by the ties of love.

My heart has often been cheered to hear of the progress of Temperance and reform in old Spartanburg District.

Ever since I first espoused the cause, my motto

Ever since I first espoused the cause, my motto has been onward, being more and more convinced that it is the cause of the philanthropist, sanctioned by high Heaven for the overthrowing of one of the powerfulest engines of the Evil One. And, brethren, my prayer to God is, that your progress may be onward, until not a soul shall be found in all your regions to advocate and espouse the cause of Alcohol. And it is with pleasure I inform you, that we have a Total Abstinence Society in our country village of more than 600 members, which at almost every meeting is still increasing.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES RAINWATER. To J. G. Landrum and others of the Commit-

SPRINGFIELD, S. C., June 17th, 1844. Gentlemen :- Yours of the 13th May, came to

to asadison,
le, and
s quite
we sent empty absence at the Court of Appeals,
and was mislaid; yesterday I first saw it.

I regret that I cannot be with you at your Mass
Meeting; the Convention at Edgefield will require my attendance at so carly a day after your
proposed meeting, that I cannot your day.

Judge Berrien first addressed the meeting, and in the opinion of the correspondent, was a little too ultra on some points. Col. Preston followed, of Temperance. But I know that my absence will not be any prejudice to the good cause, where there are so many among you willing and able to bear aloft in honor and in glory, the unsullied flag

Temperance.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to present my excuse the meeting, and accept my thanks for your ind attention in extending to me an invitation to oin your meeting.
Your friend,
JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.

To J. G. Landrum, and others of the Commit

CAMDEN, S. C., May 31st, 1844. Dear Sirs:—I have duly received yours of the 13th inst., inviting me to address a Mass Meeting. of the friends of Temperance, at Spartanburg C H., on the 24th of July next. I have delayed in acknowledging your invitation, with the hope that might find it convenient to accept it; but I am, roin circumstances, constrained to decline the gratification which I would have derived from meeting so large and respectable a body of the friends of Temperance, as I have no doubt will be assembled at the time and place indicated. I have agreed to act as one of the Delegates to

the Temperance Convention to be held at Edgefield on the 31st of July ; this, together with other engagements and duties, will put it entirely out of my power to avail myself of your very gratifying and complimentary invitation to the mass meeting.

W. McWILLIE.

Messrs. J. G. Landrum and others of the Com-

LEXINGTON, Ga., May 27, 1844. Gentlemen :- Wilkes Court sits on the very

Gentlemen:—Wilkes Court sits on the very day designated in your letter of invitation, .t which I am compelled to be present; I cannot, therefore, attend at Spartanburg on the 24th July. By this mail I have signified to the friends of Temperance at Abbeville C. H. my acceptance of their invitation, to be with them on the 4th July. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the country to decide, but should an appointment be made within a day or two of that time, which would not take me too much out of my line of would not take me too much out of my line of travel in returning home, if the distance should not extend too far, I should feel willing to meet the friends of Temperance in your neighborhood; tion approving the College Temperance Society, and connecting it to the support of the Executive Temperature by N. I. R. H. Wardlaw, and others at Abbeville.

Yours truly, JOS. H. LUMPKIN. Messrs, J. G. Landrum, and others of the Com-

To J. G. Landrum and others of the Commit-

Winnanoso', S. C., May Si, 1844.

Gentlemen: —Your favor of the 18th inst. has been received. It will afford me great pleasure to attend the Mass Meeting of the friends of Temperance, in Spartanburg, on the 24th of July, and I shall therefore, make an effort to do so. Should nothing occur beyond my control, you may confidently expect to see me.

With great consideration, I am, yours truly,

J. L. REYNOLDS.

To J. G. Landrum, and others of the Comes

(FROM THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.) TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

On Wedgesday and Thursday last, the State Temperance Society held their Convention in this village. It consisted of Delegates from twenty Districts of the State, some of which were very largely represented. After organizing in the Baptist Church, they took possession of an arbor prepared for their reception by a Committee of the Mechanic's Washingtonian Society of this village, in a handsome manner, and which, during their session, was well attended by the inhabitants of the village, and the surrounding country. The Convention consisted of upwards of one hundred members, all "good and true" soldiers in the cold water army. The business of the Convention was transacted in a very able manner, showing that those who took part in its discussion, were well acquainted with the "waxings" and "waneings" of the great cause, and had come forward fully prepared to assist their fellow-labbrers, in preparing the means to bring about a thorough revolution between mankind and king Alcohol, his aiders and abettors. We were much pleased with the addresses delivered by the Hon. J. R. O'Neal, Col. McWillie, Rev. Mr. Turner, Rev. Mr. Duthose, and Mr. Garlington, all of which was much to the purpose. The discussion upon the subject of Legislation was of a very interesting nature, and upon the whole, cliented some very able speeches, in support of the good old way, "moral suasion," which, as heretofore, apvery able speeches, in support of the good old way, "moral suasion," which, as heretofore, appeared to be the great bulwark upon which a majority of the friends of the cause depended, but as "doctors will disagree," there was various

ways suggested to get at "moral suasion."

We feel confident, that the Convention has done much for this immediate neighborhood already, as it has closed a breach among the memibers of the cause here, who were undetermined pers of the cause here, who were undetermined upon the best mode of proceeding to insure the success of this great benevolent undertaking, they having adopted an address which cannot fail to satisfy the most scoptical, that all the means in-tended to be adopted by the cold water army, either individually or collectively, are for the general good of mankind. The Delegates of this, and in fact all such Conventions, deserve well of their country, leaving their homes and business, without fee or reward, to lay plans to save the rising generation from the snores laid by the Grant king Alcohol. We feel well satisfied, that should these Conventions be continued but quarterly or semi-annually, throughout the State; that ere five years elapses, our beloved country will be relieved from this fell destroyer, and it will be a rare occurrence to see one of our inhabitants, by means of the intoxicating draught, degraded below the

business was conducted, and the promptness, decision, and gentlemanly deportment, of the President of the State Temperance Society, whilst presiding over the Convention, will be long re-membered by its members, and those who attend-ed through the whole session.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION:

We give below such returns as we received yesterday—and add for comparison, the vote for Governor in 1812. Hoke, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, is from the Western part of the State, where the Whig strength lies. Till we sear from there, no clear opinion of the result can be formed. The Democrats have lost 9 and gained 3 members of the House. Their ascendancy in that body is certainly in peril.

Popular Vote for Governor.

NO STATES AND ASSESSED.	18	12.	184	1814.	
Counties.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	
Johnson,	580	557	585	639	
Duplin,	801	182	878	257	
Sampson,	218 m		275 m		
Wayne,	680	216	846	216	
Pitt,	379	572	419	590	
Greene,	198	274	204	250	
Edgecomb,	111 m.	00	1300	00	
Halifax,	419	567	378	569	
Northampton.	. 00	102	00	193	
Orange,	00	104	00	Service Control	
Wake,	232	00	200	300	
Franville,	00	43	80	00	
Columbus.	222	00	77	and the second	
iow Liangues	481	00	818	-00	
Bladen,	137	00	223	00	
Warren,	617	00	700	- 00	
		-			
	6278	2617	7000	2600	
Dem. maj. 1542, 3661				4400	
A STATE OF	Dem. maj. 1844, 4400				

Dem. net gain, In 1812 the Whigs had a majority in the State of 4592 votes. The Democrats must gain in a greater ratio than they have in the above Counties, to carry the State. But it is evident that the old North State is moving, and we have hopes of a noble triumph. 56 counties are yet to be heard from .- Ch. Mercury.

Since the above was in type returns for Governor from 8 counties have been given. Major-ity for Hoke, 1127.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The elections in North Carolina for Governor and Members of the Legislature took place lass Thursday. Members of Congress are not to be

Yesterday (5th) elections took place in Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

ALAMAMA.—In this State, Members of the Le-CHARLESTON, June 19, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Your kind invitation I have just received. Nothing could afford me greater pleasure, than to be able to meet the friends of Temperance on the 24th July next at Spartanburg; but sircumstances beyond my control renders it.

but circumstances beyond my control renders it part of the Senate, and the entire house of As-