

JUDGE CHEVES' LETTER.

have been informed, to my surprise, that, in consequence of a short note, addressed to my fellow-citizens of the neighborhood in which I live, on the 4th July last, I am supposed to be in favor of resistance by the action of South Carolina alone. Such an impression is entirely erroneous. I expressed a dozen years since, the same sentiments, almost in the same words, and was, at the same time, as is well known, decidedly opposed to resistance by a single State. But I shall now, with your permission, leave no doubt of the position in which I wish to stand, and, in doing so, I shall mingle my opinions and counsels with those of my fellow-citizens, to be weighed for what they are worth, in "this great argument."

this contest, all pretensions to the high honors of the Union. Fill no office under the General Government except in the Legislative Halls. This will be no sacrifice, for no son of yours will, whatever be his merits, ever fill the Executive Chair until your wrongs are righted, until you shall be respected as equals in the government, and until the withering scorn of the Legislative Assembly shall banish from their floors your calumnious accusers.

lic assembly of the South has heretofore spoken of disunion! But among those who have recently taken it under their peculiar guardianship the greatest men have repeatedly and flippantly uttered. When the great and invaluable acquisition was made, did not one of the great men of the floor of Congress, "peaceably if they must!" When the Treaty of 1796 (no less important than any since) was made, did not their greatest men breathe the same breathless haste to utter their protest? Recently, one of their greatest and gravest legislative bodies modestly proposed to expunge from the constitution the most sacred article in it, by which we were woeed into the compact and without which we would have had nothing to do with it. And what would this have been but actually and faithfully perpetrating disunion! Yet these are the people who vociferously accuse you of a desire of disunion, when the "lead and front of your offending" does not amount to a tythe of their own guilt. If, indeed, there be the shadow of guilt on your part, in complaining of the great abuses of it, and if, under the sore afflictions you suffer through its forms, you propose to calculate the value of it, and the dangers of too, for the threatened dangers of it are more alarming than all we actually suffer, great as that may be.

to clear. There is not a work of love, but of hate. They hate you more than they love the African Race. But what I mean to say is that they aim at speedy abolition and to force it upon you. Now, is there any sober man of common sense in the nation, who can believe if they advance one step further but that the Union must be dissolved. They cannot advance one step further without entering your territories and controlling your laws. This I think will appear by stating the advances they have already made. They have not indeed actually exchanged credentials and entered into a Treaty in diplomatic form, with Foreign nations, but they are most directly cooperating with Foreign associations and, at least, one great Foreign Government, all pledged to universal emancipation. The proofs are, among others 1st. The existence of abolition Societies of great weight and numbers in Great Britain. 2ndly. The Cooperation of the Government of Great Britain with their own Societies. 3d. The cooperation of our abolitionists with those foreign Societies. 4th. That these Foreign Societies have their agents and orators, with whom they correspond, on the floor of Congress. 5th. That they have a political party in many States, organized and distinctly designated. 6th. That this party forms one great element of the great Whig party of the Union—at least in power if not in name, so much so, that if the Whig candidate for the Presidency be successful he will owe his success to abolition votes, because in some States whose votes are necessary to his success, New York, for example, the Whigs, without the votes of the abolitionists, will be in the minority. These Foreign Societies will thus, if that result happen, have great influence in the election of our Chief Magistrate. 7th. Great Britain has already interposed with our own government in a manner to countenance the American Abolitionists, by declaring to it views in coincidence with theirs, and which our Executive Government has very properly protested against. 8th. There is the hostile act of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, which in itself would, if executed, be a subversion of the Union. 9th. The temper of abolitionists, evincive of the consciousness of their power, of which I shall give but one proof. That is a letter of the *Anachartus Cluotes* of the United States. In this letter, after abusing, in the grossest terms, the President of the United States, the present Secretary of State and several of his predecessors, and denouncing generally the conduct of the Government of his own country, and showing himself in heart and soul devoted to the unfriendly views of a foreign country, he comes down to the late letter of remonstrance of Mr. Calhoun to the British Minister and says, "we are yet to learn with what ears the sound of the trumpet of slavery was listened to by the British Queen and her ministers. We are yet to learn, whether the successor of Elizabeth on the throne of England and her Burleighs and Walsingham upon hearing, that their avowed purpose to promote universal emancipation, and the extinction of slavery, is to be met by the man robbers of our own country with exterminating war; will, like cruel cowards, turn their back and flee, or cut their own throats, or disclaim the purpose and object which they have avowed." I now ask if the abolitionists can go one step further without entering your territories and controlling your laws? Whether they do not now shake the Union, and whether if they can proceed any farther they will not destroy it! These are the allies of the Whigs and the manufacturers. May it not now be asked, with some hope that the people will have opened their eyes, who are the enemies of the Union? and what will stop the abolitionists from going on? not certainly their discretion, nor their love of scenes of horror, nor their love of their white brethren, nor their country. It is not their want of power, nor their want of friends, nor their want of a great array of strength which they control. Beware! the tariff is a trifle to this danger. But I have forgotten, in the exhibition of the power and progress of the abolitionists to mention the greatest of all their successes—the rejection of the treaty for the annexation of Texas, in which they have triumphed over the interests of the whole Union, and the will and power of all the Southern and all the Western States. But we must pass on. All admit our wrongs, all acknowledge our danger, but as often as the tongue lisp resistance, you are met by the eternal cry of the Union! the Union! the dangers of the Union, and you are subdued by it. Until you can throw off this thralldom, and cherish the vital truths, that your first and holiest allegiance is due to your State Institutions—that the Union ought to be altogether secondary in your thoughts and hearts—that all governments ought to be loved and sustained only for their virtues, and that their virtues should be watched with jealousy, and resisted at the threshold, you are unprepared for resistance. If the Union must be imperishable, though established on the usurpation of your rights, the insecurity of your social peace, and your insignificance as a people, away with all thoughts of resistance.

THE SPARTAN. SPARTANBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1846. TO OUR PATRONS. It is very seldom we occupy any space in addressing our Patrons, and we beg leave to say a few words to them in earnest. Though we have from time to time conversed with some as intelligent as any, yet in order that we should at once, without distinction of persons, deliver our feelings, views, and intentions, we ask your attention. In the first place, we tender our sincere thanks to our friends for the interest they have taken in the prosperity and success of "THE SPARTAN," particularly those who have lent the aid of their pens, and all we have to say to them is, "be not weary in well doing." There is enough talent amongst individuals of both parties to furnish material for each successive issue. We would respectfully remind you that though the success of the enterprise has exceeded our most sanguine expectation, there is yet great room for improvement. We ask our readers if we have not fulfilled our promise, so far? Have we not even exceeded the promises made? Where can a more elegant and tasteful newspaper be found in the State, or even in any State? For this we claim but little credit: this properly belongs to the Printers, and therefore we feel at liberty to speak concerning it. And though it requires a large amount to defray the necessary expenses attendant, yet we still hope for the best—we still rely upon the resources that Spartanburg possesses both mentally and pecuniary, for making her own paper permanent. We labored under many difficulties at our commencement which were calculated to dishearten both Editors and subscribers; all of which we hope, by the beginning of another volume will be surmounted. We have had frequent cause to regret that from some cause or other, our paper did not reach regularly some of our subscribers. We flatter ourselves that now there is no cause to prevent, unless through the inadvertence and oversight of those whose duties it is to deliver them. Our thanks are due the various Post-masters who have acted as our agents in procuring subscribers, and we respectfully solicit continuance of their aid. In short, kind patrons, we request one and all of you, still to hold us under reciprocal obligation; and though we feel certain that we render you an equivalent for your patronage, yet we have deemed it expedient thus to address you. JUDGE CHEVES' LETTER.—We lay before our readers in this week's paper a part of this able document. It is fraught with much that will interest our readers. Though we are neutral in politics, yet we feel at liberty to affirm that it gives evidence of a powerful mind; and considering the style, which from the nature of the subject upon which he treats, is very sententious, we must pronounce it one of the very ablest documents extant. Our Correspondent in this week's paper touches upon some interesting and singular subjects; amongst which is his confirmation of the report (which was looked upon some time since as a hoax), that the Siamese Twins had taken each a "better half." This, to say the least, is very remarkable: and though our correspondent, on good authority, asserts that the ladies are "amiable and industrious," we opine their tastes must have been somewhat vitiated, and the bumps of self-esteem rather small in comparison with others in a more occipital region of the head. THE LAUREL.—A neat little Temperance paper of the above title is before us—published weekly by Isaac T. Brown, in Charleston. Subscription \$1 50 in advance. THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 2d of October next, has been set apart by Governor HAMMOND, to be observed throughout the State as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer. ARTHURS' LADY'S MAGAZINE.—The October No. of this beautiful Monthly is before us. Its table of contents displays unusual richness. It is embellished with two elegant engravings—"The Lake of Killarney" and "The Wounded Pheasant." Price \$2. E. FERREL & Co. Publishers, 101 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia. Gen. Jackson has written another letter upon the subject of Texas, which we cannot lay before our readers this week, for want of room. The Spectator says: "Perhaps it is not saying too much to express the opinion, that this is, after all, one of the most forcible, eloquent, and conclusive papers that has yet appeared upon the subject. Every strong point—every patriotic view is presented in the fewest possible words, and with a force and truth that cannot be resisted. It makes the young heart of freedom beat with a stronger throbbing—it makes the warm blood course with a swifter current—to see the aged chieftain, the hoary patriot, after, 'filling the measure of his country's glory,' standing on the verge of the grave, full of years and full of honors, his generous heart still burning with undying patriotism and his voice still lifted up to admonish and to counsel his countrymen." ELECTIONS.—MAINE.—The returns, so far as heard from, are cheering. The democrats have doubtless elected their Governor, by 2,000 or 3,500 majority. VERMONT.—The Whigs will doubtless carry this abolition State, and they are welcome to it. SLADE, the Whig candidate for Governor, it is supposed, will be elected by about 2000 majority. GOVERNMENT EXPRESS.—We understand that Gen. DUFF GREEN passed through this city yesterday, as a Government Express from Washington to the authorities of Mexico, in relation to Texas affairs. It will be recollected that an article copied yesterday from the Richmond Enquirer, it is stated that a government express had left Washington for Mexico—Patriot.