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COMMUNICATIONS.

Sir—Since my last communication to you on the subject of Cotton-seed-Oil, I have been favored with several letters from different gentlemen, detailing facts connected with the process of pressing and refining, from which I have no hesitation to assure the public, that they may confidently rely on the following circumstances connected with the subject. Follet & Smith's machine, well attended, will hull one gallon of seed a minute—usually including all delays and interruption, it will hull each day, seventy bushels of seed—from each bushel, or 60 lbs of kernel, two gallons of oil will be produced—the process and machinery by which linseed-oil is manufactured, are well adapted, in all their parts, to procure that of cotton-seed, with this difference: the kernel of cotton-seed, is more easily ground than linseed. In addition to the statement of your correspondent F. C. Col. Lindsey, a native of this State, now commanding the garrison near New London, assures me, that "he was then burning the oil in his house; and that it is inodorous and equal to Spermacee."—Captain Davidson, of one of the Sound steamers, was using it on his machinery, and in his lamps, and approved of it, for both purposes. One of the greatest oil-dealers in New York, Mr. Judd, would contract to refine any quantity, to approved quality, for 10 per cent. In short, all the facts, which I have ascertained, conclusively prove, that it may be advantageously used for light, for machinery, for outside painting, and for printer's ink. To Col. Lindsey I am particularly indebted, for full answers to all my enquiries, made in a manner alike intelligent and obliging. Without entering into the detail of the process by which the oil may be extracted, I am satisfied I cannot better engage the attention of your readers, than by a few extracts from his letters to me:

"I entirely appreciate your motives in the public-spirited course you have adopted; I trust there is yet hope for the cotton planter, and that your example will be followed by many others, who, seeing your success, will cheerfully embark in the same career. I cannot be considered as enthusiastic, when I assert, that by the conversion of cotton-seed into oil, a new mine of wealth has been sprung upon the Southern planters. A reckless improvidence has heretofore cast away three fourths of the production of the earth as barren and unprofitable, without even an enquiry into the possibility of converting that portion to use. Heretofore the Southern planter, satiated with the high prices he has obtained for the one fourth of wool, has been contented to employ the other three fourths (the seed) in the humble uses of food in the absence of all other for starved stock, or in the still more humble use of manure. The facts which I am about to offer to you, will show you, that the seed and the wool have materially changed their relation; so much so, that the seed has become nearly within one third as valuable as the wool. To support this position, I subjoin the annexed certificate:

"This may certify that at the request of Simeon Smith of New London, I weighed out 964 lbs of cotton-seed-kernel, received from Messrs. Follet & Smith, Petersburg Va. and manufactured it into oil by the same process I manufacture linseed oil, and now give the result: The first time working, the kernel produced 35 gallons oil—weight 2621 lbs, the oil cake remaining, weighed 700 lbs. I then ground the oil cake and pressed it the second time, and it produced 41 gals. oil, the whole quantity being thirty-nine gallons and three-fourths, from nine hundred and sixty-four lbs of seed. The cake remaining I consider about as valuable as that produced from linseed, for the feeding of stock.

GIDEON PALMER.
Montville, 7th Aug. 1829."

It will be seen that this statement makes 964 wt of hulled seed, yield 391 gallons oil, and 700 wt of oil cake.
Value of oil, at present hypothetical, but estimated by Major Smith, at 80 cents per gal. \$19 87;
Value of oil cake at present not so great as linseed oil cake; the one being known and worth \$1 per cwt, whilst the other, tho' equally good is worth only 75 cents per cwt. 5 25
Total value of oil and oil cake, \$25 12

We ascertain in the value of the cotton which grow on this 964 wt of hulled seed, by the following process: Cotton-seed loses one third in hulling. If to 964, we add 1, we find that it would require 1,455 wt of raw cotton seed, to make the 964 wt of hulled seed. This sum, 1,455 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1,929, an amount of weight of seed cotton which would produce 482 wt (or $\frac{1}{3}$) of wool—on the 964 wt of hulled seed, there grew, therefore, 182 wt of wool, which at 8 cents per lb. is \$39 56
If from this amt. we deduct value of oil and cake 25 12

Leaves \$13 44
A sum somewhat less than 3/4s the value of the wool.

I am not in possession of all the materials for estimating its positive value to the planter, as I am unacquainted with the cost of hulling. I am besides, only practically acquainted with the culture of cotton in N. Alabama, an extremely fertile region, where the average produce per acre greatly exceeds that of South Carolina. In reference to that section of country I should assume, that the 1,929 weight of seed cotton, necessary to make the 964 wt of hulled seed stated in the certificate, would, in ordinary seasons, be produced on two acres of land. The two acres would then yield in value on cotton seed,

according to the above showing, \$25 12
Or per acre, 12 66
This is gross profit, out of which is to be deducted the expense of hulling, grinding and pressing. The expense of grinding and pressing, in N. England, is defrayed by the oil cake. The farmer carries his flax seed to mill, takes away the whole of the oil and leaves the miller the oil cake, for his toll. The value of the oil cake, therefore, measures the cost of grinding and pressing. In the 964 wt of hulled seed, above mentioned, it will be seen, that the value of the oil cake, is to that of the whole product, as \$5 25 : 25 12; or about one-fifth. Let us assume that the hulling will cost as much as either the grinding or pressing, and we should put it at 1-10th.—The cost of hulling, grinding, and pressing, will be to the worth of the whole product, as \$5 25 : 2 62=87 87 : \$25 12—or between a third and a fourth. I should, therefore, consider that an acre of land in N. Alabama would yield an amount of cotton seed, which would be worth to the planter about 88 clear again. This, like molasses to the sugar planter, would pay all the expense of raising and transporting the crop to market. This calculation might be extended from these elements to estimates, nearly accurate, of national production, but I here abandon it, satisfied that in furnishing you with correct data, your own mind will lead you to all the required results.

It is, however, confidently believed, that a staple, worth between 5 and 6 millions, will be created in the union, and so sanguine are the persons entertaining this belief, that they seriously apprehend a depreciation of the value of the oil from the whale fishery, in consequence of the competition. It will readily be perceived that these apprehensions are not without foundation, when we recur to the quantity and value of oil produced by the whale fisheries. The whale fisheries produced last year:

Spermacee oil, 100,000 bbls.	worth \$19 per bbl.	\$1,900,000
Common oil, 75,000 bbls.	worth \$8 per bbl.	600,000
		\$2,400,000

How far the introduction, into the home market, of a quantity of oil, worth between five and six millions, may affect the value of the existing supply, cannot be foreseen; a liberal mind will cherish the hope, that each staple, the one the product of the sea, the other of the land, may find an appropriate use, and an extended consumption; and that the competition, far from being an ailment to sectional jealousy, may serve only to quicken the exertions of honorable industry.

The uses of cotton seed oil are not distinctly ascertained, as yet. Major Smith (the gentleman engaged in manufacturing it) is of opinion, that it will make a fine salad oil when obtained from fresh kernels, not heated by packing. In this opinion I concur. Its taste is bland; it resists oxygation, and contracts rancidity, slowly. Its colour is rather unsightly, but chemical agents may easily divest it of the extractive matter which constitutes its colour, and reduce it to the limpidity of Olive Oil.—The great consumption of oil in the United States, is derived from factories, machinery, gas and other lights. Some large Woolen Factories consume 300 or 400 barrels of oil per ann. I am more satisfied, from further experiment, of its adaptation to the purposes of lamp lights. How far it may subserve the use of the painter, I know not. Whether it be too drying, or not sufficiently drying, it remains for chemical analysis, or actual experience to decide. I send you the only information which I have been able to collect, on that subject, in a printed certificate, pasted on the other side and can only add, that Mr. Tracy stands very fair in character.

[For the *Republican and Telegraph*.]
"Much has been said of late in the public papers on the subject of extracting oil from cotton seed for various purposes, and as my experience on that subject may be useful, permit me to state, that thirty-five years ago I imported fifty bushels of cotton seed from the West Indies as an experiment; which was induced by Mr. Silas Goodall, of this town, with the husk on; and the oil when pressed out, was twenty-six gallons of an excellent quality, being something thicker and heavier than oil from flax seed. One moiety was mine, with which I painted La Barn, now standing on the premises, where is my present residence. That building hath never since been painted, and those who have an interest or curiosity to examine it, must be satisfied that the oil extracted from cotton seed is more durable in paint, than any other with which we are acquainted.

ELISHA TRACY.
Norwich, Conn. Oct. 27, 1829."

The oil cake is a very valuable and nutritious food for milk cows, work steers, fattening cattle and hogs. One hundred weight of cotton seed oil cake, at 75 cts. costs as much as 2 bushels and 1 peck of oats, in N. England, weighing about 671 weight. But the oil cake is preferred to oats, weight for weight, by those who have tried it. It is said to have this advantage over linseed oil cake, that it hardens the flesh of fattening hogs, or other stock, like corn; whilst the linseed oil cake makes the meat oily like mast fed pork.

For the purposes of painting, there can be no doubt, much of it has been used in that way, and indeed, *part for*, as linseed oil. I presume the subject is now fully before the public. I will only add, that one of the hulling machines has been forwarded to Columbia, and will be there put into operation, during the session of the Legislature.

A COTTON PLANTER.

MR. EDITOR:
I have seen in your paper a communication, by an anonymous correspondent, on the subject of the Cotton-seed hulling machine of Follet & Smith. I have been in correspondence with those gentlemen, on the subject of their machine, and wished to procure one, if the price had been such as would have warranted me in doing so. I find, however, their prices so high that I

have abandoned all idea of having anything to do with it. I am induced to believe, that their calculations, as well as those of your correspondent "Cotton Planter," and others, are too extravagant ever to be realized. I doubt whether the machine ever becomes extensively used, or that the amount of profit will be more than half the sum at which it has been stated. Nor do I think that any great proportion of the cotton-seed of the Southern States will be converted into oil. I have conversed with many practical men about it, and find none who consider it as likely to prove of much benefit to the State. I have asked several, what they would take for their seed as a regular article of sale, and they said not less than twenty-five cents the bushel. It is probable that considerable quantities might be bought for less, but not as much as may be supposed; for it is a principal article of manure on all old settled plantations, and the owners would find it difficult to do without it for that purpose, while cotton is so much cultivated as it is, and has been in this State; and if all the surplus seed were converted into oil, it would rapidly hasten the impoverishment of the lands of the middle and upper parts of the State, already too severely worked and negligently cultivated. In fact, so far from being second only to the cotton-gin, I do not believe it will be of one-fiftieth part of its value. The prices asked by those gentlemen forbid the expectation of its being soon introduced into general use.—They refer selling for the whole State, for which they ask fifty thousand dollars, or for districts, fifty cents a bale, for every bale made in each district last year, and if there should hereafter appear to be any mistake, or misrepresentation, in the number of bales, the purchaser to pay seventy-five cents for every bale over the first stated number, or to forfeit the patent right; and for the use of a single machine they ask one thousand dollars, including the price of the machine, (one hundred and fifty dollars.) Now, let any one calculate if he could give such prices with any certainty of profit. In the first place, he must learn what price the oil would command by the quantity.—It may not bring 25 cts. the gallon, and a bushel of seeds will yield about three quarts of oil. Opinion seems to be general against it, for lamp oil, paint oil, or for dressing leather. Hulling the seed is not the most difficult operation; expressing the oil will be a troublesome process, and perhaps finding a market more troublesome than either. It was tried about twenty years ago for paint oil, and condemned; and its utility is still to be proved. If they employ a granite cylinder, running in a hollow breast, or side piece, of the same, they are not the first inventors; for the same mode has been employed by Mr. White, at his mills, on Fishing Creek, Chester District, as early as 1821. He did not use granite, but he used what was as good (the cologne stone) for that purpose. He thought so little of it as to determine him not to apply for a patent. He shewed it to me some time ago, and observed that he was convinced the object might be accomplished in several ways, and that a patent would be useless. I am convinced that I could have a machine made on different principles, perhaps equally as efficient, that would not cost more than fifty or sixty dollars. In relation to the price of oil, I would ask, what effect would one million of gallons, in addition to the quantity already used, thrown into the market, have? It would probably reduce it one half; and the common and inferior oils are now selling low. If I were the owner of the patent, I would sell as speedily as I could; but this misfortune attending inventors in general, is, that they dream of immense fortunes, hold their inventions at extravagant prices, and reap nothing but disappointment; when, by pursuing a different course, they might realize a handsome profit, and secure a competency.

WM. ELLISON.
Columbia, Nov. 18, 1829.

Sir—I observe a Mr. McIntosh has obtained a patent for refining sugar with clay. This is not new. A patent was taken out in England, Jan. 1827, for the following process. 1800 lbs. of coarse sugar; 34 gallons or 672 lbs. of water; 16 lbs. pearl ash; 25 lbs. of fine clay, or fullers earth, mixed with water enough to give it the consistency of cream. Boil these ingredients, stir them, scum the liquor; when boiled for a short time, pour it into a vessel with three cocks, placed at some distance from each other. Mount the vessel in such a way that it can be easily inclined without disturbing the liquor; this is best done by means of a vice. In from 12 to 24 hours the top part of the liquor will be clear; draw it off; and so with the two remaining portions. The sediment is to be mixed with scum, for future operations.

Eight parts of juice of the sugar cane, ought to contain one part of sugar. It will also contain one part of oily, gummy muck; which in England they get rid of by about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of white vitriol to 100 gallons of juice; but of the utility of this part of the process, I am not certain.

They add to 160 gallons of juice 1 1/2 lb. of lime made into the consistency of cream with water, to neutralize the oxalic acid, and probably mullic acid contained in it. They add also now in the W. Indies to 100 gallons of juice 5 lbs. of bone-black.

They filter; they evaporate not by boiling in the usual way, but by forming a vacuum over the boiler by means of an air pump worked either by horse power or water power, or steam. The heat applied must not raise the liquor beyond 150 of Fahrenheit's thermometer at the very utmost. The usual boiling heat from 212—220 without the vacuum, converts the sugar into molasses, and chars the gummy and mucilaginous matter, colouring the liquor. The heat of the liquor in point of fact need not be above 100 of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

A substitute for the air pump can be found in Dr. Arnot's physics, p. 367.

The essential parts of the process in making good sugar, are, very gentle boiling with bone black, and perhaps with blood, whose albumen coagulated by heat, renders the impurities more easily scummed off.

Next, Filtering, which I consider indispensable.

Then, boiling in vacuo, which I am sure is equally so.

The present rough methods will do, while the present high prices continue. But competition is gathering all around; and will be very extensive in 3 years from this time. He who applies most science, will gain and save most money.

To those who mean to plant sugar, I advise a rotation of crops. Sugar should not be a crop more than once in three years. The earlier it is planted so as to be secure from frost the better. Three rollers, disposed two below and one above, promise to be better than 3 vertical rollers on end, where the middle one turns the other two.

It is pretended sugar can be made out of molasses. Nothing but a coarse coloured sugar can be so made, called *Bastards* and used to adulterate brown sugar.

THOMAS COOPER.

THE CITY OF NILES.

A new town in Michigan is laid out and about to be called "Niles," in honor of Niles Hezekiah. It is clear that every parent has a right to christen his own bantling, whether it will afterwards stand christened or not—so likewise the wise men of Michigan, have an undoubted right to name a town of their own creation; but in this instance we can hardly persuade ourselves to believe that it will long stand named.—Mankind sooner or later prefer to see fair play; and if these "American System" sages are to do honor to any of their ancestry, justice clearly demands that they should bestow it on their first parent, Matthew Carey. It is notorious that "Niles" is only one of Matthew Carey's chickens; and we feel positively certain, that that grateful brood will, ere long, pronounce "Niles" a misnomer of that renowned city.

Why should it not be yeilded Clay? Of all Mother Carey's commaculate progeny, there is not a more distinguished and indomitable Chanticleer than "Henry."

TARIFF.

[From the *Free Trade Advocate*.]
SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE TARIFF POLICY.

Probably no act passed by congress since the adoption of the federal constitution, has created so general a sensation as the tariff act of 1828. It is true no novel principle was advanced. The act of 1824 certainly, perhaps those of 1820 and 1816, had the same foundation. All were intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and they were avowedly framed with a view to this as their principal object. Those who advocate the constitutionality of a tariff of protection, rely on these several acts as a strong argument in favor of the authority of Congress. On a candid examination, this argument will be found rather specious than solid.

The payment of the national debt was one of the strongest motives for a substitution of the present constitution, instead of the old articles of confederation. The states were very unwilling to place the custom house under the control of congress. They were reluctant to afford them even a limited power to raise a revenue, by imposing duties on imports. Ineffectual efforts were made to empower congress to levy a duty, even of five per cent, for the purpose of paying the national debt. Such was the salutary jealousy of our ancestors. Still the states were slow in supplying their quota for paying the expenses of the government, till it was then were; the public debt was undiminished, and the public credit impaired. Other defects existed under the confederation, to which it is unnecessary to advert. Under the constitution of 1789, the power is given to congress to impose duties on imports. On reverting to the evils intended to be remedied, it will be seen, that the only object of this power was to enable congress to raise a revenue for defraying the expenses of the government, and discharging the public debt.

In the exercise of this power, much skill might be advantageously employed. In fixing a tariff it was proper not to impose heavy duties on the necessities of life, and more especially on those which could not be produced at home, but for which the consumer was compelled to resort to foreign countries. It was wise, it was judicious in congress, to raise a revenue by taxing those articles which might be regarded as luxuries, and in the selection of objects, to levy a duty on those commodities which might be produced at home. In the performance

of this legitimate duty, congress would necessarily give encouragement to native industry, but the effect of a judicious exercise of their power to raise a revenue. In the exercise of that power, many mechanics are employed, and the timber of the country is probably consumed, but congress has no power to build ships in order to enrich ship carpenters, or the owners of live oak forests. If congress were to pass a law with that avowed object, whatever might be the title of the bill, it could not well be denied that the act would be a deliberate, palpable and dangerous violation of the constitution. In other words, congress have no power to appropriate the public money to any other purposes than those which are, in truth, specified in the terms of the constitution; and yet the only difference is, that the ship-wrights and growers of live oak, are less numerous, or less powerful, or less clamorous, than the manufacturers and growers of wool.

Until the year 1816, every tariff had for its principal object the raising of revenue. All the arguments in favor of protecting domestic industry, until that period, even the preamble to the first act of congress, are perfectly consistent with the foregoing views. In the tariff of 1816, congress first assumed the power to impose duties for the purpose of protection. Under the heavy war duties, (imposed to meet the exigencies of the occasion,) many individuals had been induced to embark extensive capitals in the establishment of manufactures.—Suddenly to reduce the duties to the standard fixed previous to the war, would have insured the ruin of these infant institutions. It was urged, too, that the acts of congress, by affording encouragement, had occasioned the delusion. Appeals were made to their justice, their magnanimity, to their sympathy. Congress yielded to their solicitations, and forgot, or lost sight of, their duty to the country, and to the constitution. Public bodies, like individuals, are sometimes misled, or rather carried away, by their feelings. It was a season of triumph. The country had just emerged from a severe conflict with a foreign enemy, and the arms of her soldiers were covered with glory. It was the era of good feelings. The heart triumphed over the head, and Lowndes, and Cheeves, and Calhoun, gave their sanction to a measure, the consequences of which they have lived long enough bitterly to deplore. The constitutional power was not discussed. The prayer of the manufacturers was, not that the duties might be increased, but that they might not be too suddenly reduced. Congress acted then as they did in making appropriations for the sufferers at Caraccas. It was a liberal distribution of the public money, but entirely without authority.

Since the act of 1816, every revision of the tariff has exhibited a more dangerous encroachment on the principles of the constitution. The position of the agricultural and commercial interests has been disregarded, and a combination of circumstances has rendered them powerless in the councils of the nation.

Whether congress possesses the constitutional right or not, whether it would advance the wealth of the country or not, the principles of our government, the true spirit of our Union, should have prevented the passage of the act of 1828. Where so large a portion of the country believe that their interests would be jeopardized, where the opposition is so respectable, at least, in numbers and authority, to the measure as one of policy, and where such strong doubts are entertained and expressed of the constitutional right, a due respect to the minority, may a regard for the perpetuity of our institutions, should have induced congress to refrain from the further exercise of a power so odious, if not unwarrantable.

But it is fruitless to lament the adoption of the measure. A variety of views may be presented as to the effects of the system on the pecuniary prosperity of the country. As far as we can judge, it will be decidedly mischievous. But the arguments of its advocates are plausible, and experience alone can determine the question. It will be happy for the country, if conviction is not too deeply purchased.

Unhappily the effect of the system on the feelings of the different sections of the Union towards each other are not so equivocal. Between the north and south, a degree of jealousy always existed. Perhaps it was inseparable from a difference in habits, institutions and occupations. But the feeling was rarely exhibited; never avowed among enlightened men, and uniformly disapproved. To the Union, and to the constitution, no class of men were more devotedly attached than the people of the south of all denominations. The statesmen of South Carolina had been uniformly disposed to contribute liberally the powers vested in congress, and to strengthen the arm of the national government. It was the government of their choice, of their pride, of their confidence. It was true, they derived little benefit from the revenue of the country.—The expenditures for the naval and military establishments, and of the civil list generally, were disbursed elsewhere. They derive little other benefit from the national government, than the consciousness of security from its protection, and the glory of contributing to the support of a republic, which was the last hope of freedom, which they dreaded to distrust any department of the government. This reposing confidence has been manifested on several occasions. The resolutions of the legislature on the project of the national bank, may the report of the committee of the house, on the subject of the tariff of 1820, show how unwilling the state was to question the authority of congress, to believe that they might not be implicitly trusted with the interests of the country. Unquestionably, Judge Smith's defeat in 1822 was attributable to his attachment to Mr. Crawford, and the principles of radicalism. Their opposition to the encroachments of congress, were regarded as the querulous cavils of discontented politicians, or the acts of designing demagogues. The pamphlet of Mr. M. Duffie, under the signature of one of the people, published in 1824, and his speech at the Cambridge dinner, in which he was pleased to give the definition of a radical, evince, at once, the latitudinarian opinions then entertained by intelligent gentlemen, and

their disposition to discourage any jealousy, as to the acts, or the assumed powers of the general government.

From the existence of the federal government, until the year 1825, no state had exhibited a more cordial devotion to the Union, and to the general government under which it was conducted, than the state of South Carolina.

The tariff of 1824, and some movements in regard to the slave population, then seemed, for the first time, to create a lurking suspicion that, in her attachment to the general government the state had, perhaps, not been sufficiently vigilant in the maintenance of her own rights, and in the protection of her peculiar interests. The warnings of those who had been derided as radicals, were now remembered, and their foresight gratefully approved. Still there was no disposition to quarrel with the general government.—The attachment to the Union was unabated, nay, unaffected. But inquiry was awake. Reflection soon suggested the people of the south, that their interests might be disregarded in the national councils, that the constitution might be perverted into an engine of oppression. The proceedings of congress were scanned with a more scrutinizing eye. Unhappily all their subsequent movements, in regard to the American system, tended to confirm the suspicion that the south had slept too long. It was too evident, that combination and intrigue were too powerful for reason and righteousness.

The result is such as ought to have been anticipated. The bonds of the confederacy are undoubtedly weakened. I am unwilling to say, that the feelings of the south are alienated. But undoubtedly public opinion is set in a different current. Men inquire with freedom into the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Union. Not only do they think, and speak, of the unequal burthens of the south, and the few pecuniary returns received for the revenue they afford to the treasury, but they revert to the condition of the state under the old articles of confederation, and many sigh that our forefathers did not endure a little longer the evils that system, before they hazarded the adoption of the present constitution.

Three years ago, no man would talk of disunion, unless he was ambitious of distinction as a fool or madman. Now it is advocated openly by some, secretly desired by more, and freely discussed by all.—With many the result is regarded as inevitable, and the only question is, how the system may be dissolved with the least violence. Sectional jealousy is exasperated to the highest degree. "The oppressions of New England are already more intolerable," said Mr. McDuffie at a public meeting in 1827 "than those of the mother country before the revolution. Our ancestors indignantly refused to submit to them and we are unworthy their name, if we longer endure our wrongs." When such are the expressions of a distinguished statesman, the feelings of those less controlled by reason or education, can scarcely be more moderate. Such have already been the disastrous effects of this unfortunate system on the general feelings of the southern country. The probable denouement of the matter remains to be considered.

PUBLISHER.

South Carolina.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The Packet Ship *Sivanus Jenkins*, Capt. Macr, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th October, and has brought us London papers to 8th, Liverpool to 9th and Glasgow to 25th October, all inclusive; together with our correspondent's letters. The only news of the least moment by this arrival is the intelligence, that PEACE had been concluded between Russia and the Porte, at Adrianople on the 14th Sept. This information does not come in an official form, but from such a source as to leave little doubt of its authenticity. The London Courier acknowledges the fact, to be all but official.—The demands of Nicholas, it appears, have all been agreed to by the Turks.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
LONDON, Wednesday Evening.
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Despatches have been received at the Foreign Office from our Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, dated September 16. They announce that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. Couriers were immediately despatched with the intelligence to the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The capital remained perfectly tranquil. No official account of the conditions of the treaty appears yet to have reached Government; but we understand from another quarter that the principal points are known, and that they do not differ materially from the account of them which has appeared in the *Gazette de France*. By letters from Berlin, we learn that the treaty, with a detailed account of the negotiations, had been received by the Prussian Government; and that it was expected to appear in an extraordinary number of the *Prussian State Gazette*, so as to reach this country in the course of a week. According to these letters the Greek question is fully conceded by the Sultan, and the Treaty of London, subject only to such modifications as may be recommended by the three Powers, Russia, France, and England, is to have full effect. The portion of the Greek territory still in possession of the Turks, will, of course, be evacuated without delay. No new accounts have reached Government from Constantinople. Gen. Deibitch was, we believe, there at the date of the accounts from Constantinople. There is no truth in the accounts which have appeared in some of the German papers, of the executions at Constantinople. They are said to have been very limited in number.—*Globe*.
London, Oct. 8.

Despatches were brought by an officer from Sir R. Gordon, at Constantinople, to the Foreign office, yesterday morning.