

POLITICAL.

MR. RHETT AND MR. CALHOUN. The following communication, we publish from the Courier of Thursday, in connection with Mr. Rhett's explicit denial of the truth of its imputation. If those who had hurried these rumors into the newspapers, had taken our advice, they would have saved the public some unnecessary anxiety and themselves mortification.

To the Hon. R. B. Rhett: Sir—At the dinner given to you by your constituents, at Bluffton, on the 31st ult., you were understood to say in your speech while speaking of Mr. Calhoun, "that he has flagged, and that henceforth your course would be in a direction opposite to his."

The Democratic party, (at least of this State,) have been accustomed, almost from the commencement of Mr. Calhoun's public career until now, to look to him as the man, of all others in the United States, who best understood the principles and policy of our government, Federal and State, and in whose honesty of purpose, prudence and disinterested love of country, they could unhesitatingly confide.

Why is this? If your reasons are sufficiently good to justify you, let your constituents have them, that they too may from henceforth cease to look to this long tried and hitherto devoted statesman, as their guide and leader.

Your answer will oblige not only a Democrat and a constituent, but an old NULLIFIER.

Such are the allegations; and I am very sorry to say that they are only a tissue of untruths. I mentioned Mr. Calhoun's name but once in my speech, and then it was simply to say that he differed from me, accompanying the announcement of this fact, however, by a warm, but not unmerited eulogy on his character and services; which, if I mistake not, was greeted with the hearty cheers of the people.

I believe, gentlemen, I shall hereafter leave all such assertions as those I have noticed above, to answer themselves.

R. B. RHETT.

The following sensible remarks we copy from the New Orleans Bulletin, a whig paper, but one edited with ability and independence.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

We insert in another column a letter from Mr. Clay to the editor of a paper in Alabama, the object of which is to explain a passage in the public address of Mr. C. adverse to the annexation of Texas. As far as the letter is confined to this object it is unexceptionable, and we may add, gratifying.

that the very resolutions to which he alludes, without a word of censure or reprobation, as having been adopted by the States of Massachusetts and Vermont, breathe a spirit of disloyalty and want of affection for the Union a hundred fold more alarming than any thing which has transpired at the South.

Strange as it may appear, some of our whig friends contend that the importer pays the duty on his goods and that foreigners are kind enough to step forward this year and pay us some twenty-five millions of dollars to aid us in defraying the expenses of government.

What nonsense? The Prices Current show that he sells his sugar at six and a half cents per pound to the American merchant, by which he saves a profit of one half cent per pound after paying the duty.

The result is that instead of the foreign producer's paying the two and a half cents duty on the pound of sugar, the consumer pays at least three cents on every pound on account of the duty.—Baldwinville Republican.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. THE TARIFF MONOPOLY. Protection to Calico Printing.

How the present tariff operates upon the calico printers, may be seen from the following statement, furnished by one of their number:

Table with columns for 'MACHINES', 'NEW YORK', 'NEW JERSEY', 'RHODE ISLAND', 'MASSACHUSETTS', 'NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE'. Lists various mill types and their associated costs.

Capacity to print per week, and now believed to be fully occupied 114.4. By the census of 1840 we find white females over 10 years 4,749,672. Colored females over 10 years 962,630.

Increase at rate of 3 1/2 per cent. in 10 years is 13 1/2 in four years 761,648.

Females in the United States over ten years of age 6,474,010. The mills average 50 weeks of time within the year, which at 14,000 pieces per week, is 5,000,000 pieces of 32 yards each, or 28 1/2 yards to each consumer.

There are a few wealthy individuals who manufacture the printing clothes to supply the above named enormous quantity. These gentlemen 'play' upon the printers, by withholding or by selling their clothes, just as they please.

Cloths which cost to make 3 1/2c. and which can be bought in Manchester at 2d.; the printer is glad to get by paying 8c. cash.

Mr Calhoun.—The Washington correspondent of the N York Herald writes: Mr. Calhoun leaves in a week or ten days on a private visit to South-Carolina. He is the great moving principle of the administration. Already has he infused throughout the several departments and the general operations of the government, a tone of consistent dignity, steadiness, and confidence, beautiful to contemplate with the preceding jarrings, dissensions, and constant changes and fluctuations.

Gen Hamilton's Letter to the Bluffton Meeting.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8, 1844. Gentlemen: I did not receive your kind and most gratifying favor of the 22d ult., inviting me to a public dinner to be given to the honorable R. B. Rhett, at Bluffton, on the 31st of the same month, until yesterday.

I very much regret that my absence at that period on a short visit to New York precluded the possibility of my participating in this merited tribute of honor and respect to your distinguished Representative, whose ability and zeal, in support of your rights and interests, entitle him to the highest tokens of your confidence and esteem.

You do me no more honor than justice in supposing that I cherish, for my old Congressional District of Beaufort and Colleton, the most graceful recollection.—Called, 1822, when I was comparatively a young man, and unknown to a large portion of your citizens, to succeed the lamented Lowndes, (not to fill his place, for, alas! who could have performed this office.) I received from the commencement of my service, for a period of seven years, the most unbounded and unvarying proofs of your support, which survived, and were sustained during my administration, as Governor of South Carolina, in the midst of those trying events which preceded, and which terminated in the great act of State Interposition, which compelled and led to the "Compromise" of 1833.

With these feelings, you will, I am sure, pardon the few remarks which I am about to make, especially as they come from an old friend, who at the proper time, is prepared to go "as far as the farthest," in support of measures and principles held in common by ourselves. In the confidence, therefore, which has always subsisted between us, permit me to observe that judging from the recent exponents of the public sentiments of Beaufort District, as furnished by your late meeting at Bluffton, I should infer you are not only far in advance of the feeling in the other Southern States, but that, likewise, of your own State.

Sincerely desiring that my old Congressional District should not lead in a "forlorn hope," which may not be successful, I cannot but express my belief that S. Carolina is not now ready for separate action, nor the Southern States for a Southern Convention.

I have always thought that immediately after the passage of the Tariff of 1842, the Legislature of South Carolina should have been convened, and a Convention of her people called, to whom the question of immediate State Interposition should have been submitted.

You are aware that I offered in the Convention which accepted the 'compromise,' a resolution solemnly reaffirming this high, sovereign right, and declaring that our adherence to the "compromise" was limited alone by the good faith with which it might be maintained by the Government of the Union. But this moment for efficient action was permitted to pass by, and our avowed reliance was placed on justice being done to the South through the pacific legislation of Congress.

Although Mr. Polk carries his doctrines of discrimination farther than accords with your opinions and my own, yet we must be content for the present in the broad fact, that his views in relation to the subject of 'protection,' are so modified by the revenue principle, as to be exceedingly moderate, whilst the party which supports Mr. Clay, have just about the same notion of moderation in reference to levying of imposts, that a blind man has of colors.

My views, therefore, with great deference for the opinions of others, of the line of policy to be pursued at present, by the South, is to organize the great party of the Democracy of the Union—from the Potomac to the Sabine. Let us establish anti-tariff and annexation associations, with active committees of correspondence, with the essential object of uniting to and with the South, the friends of free trade and annexation everywhere.

Let us not therefore indulge in no unnecessary violence in language or action, but "bide our own time." It will come as surely as the appetite for plunder increases by what feeds on.

I believe these views are in conformity with those of Mr. Calhoun. I know, with myself he desires ardently and sincerely the preservation of the Union, on the terms of the solemn compact under which it was formed. Let us not, therefore, be prepared to give up his lead. He was our Pilot in a starless night, the gifted "Pilot who weathered the storm."

These opinions, my dear sir, are expressed by a man who desires no misapprehension in relation to his position.—

Whenever S. Carolina does move, whatever may be the depth of her error or the extremity of her peril, I return to her bosom, to suffer or triumph with her sons.

But we owe it to our friends in the other States of the Union, to our friends more especially who are contending in this State with a Tariff party, who are as active and ultra as if they were set in motion by the power losses of Taunton and Lowell, to await the issue of the present struggle & then to move as fate may cast the balance, with a power, which in preserving the Union of the States will secure that justice which continues the only cement or its cohesion.

I beg you to accept the assurance of the esteem and respect with which, I am your sincere friend, and devoted fellow-citizen.

J. HAMILTON. To G. P. Elliott, G. A. Allen, and W. H. Wigg, Esq. Committee.

THE BLUFFTON DINNER.—The spirited and patriotic proceedings of this dinner, together with our own comments on them, are unavoidably excluded till next week. In the mean time we beg leave to caution our respected friends generally to prudence and discretion in the expression of their just indignation against the long continued outrage and oppression of which they complain; and to bear in mind, the importance of union, harmony, and concert among ourselves, and the hawkeyed vigilance of our crafty and determined opponents, to prevent and misrepresent us abroad, and forestall and prejudice against us all who really agree with us and feel with us but may not be equally prepared to breast and defy at once "the loud roar of foaming calumny."

Let us spare no reasonable pains to conciliate all who have joint interest with us, and least not unnecessarily alarm any by sudden and violent zeal and excitement—remembering, that the present is a time when our Whig opponents have a more than ordinary interest in belying and misrepresenting us, and our Democratic brethren abroad in fearing, us and the consequences of our excitement on their Presidential views and efforts. And last, if conciliation fails, we shall have our duty, and the error of neglecting it will not be ours. For ourselves, we trust they cannot mistake us, or suppose that we fear to meet the obloquy which is ever the lot of those who honestly dare to do their duty, against oppression, power any tyranny.

From the New York Herald. Returns of the recent State Elections.—The Contest Thickens.—The Importance of the Issue.

We give in another column, a comprehensive and carefully digested statement of the results, so far as ascertained, of the elections in North Carolina, Indiana, and Kentucky. The general impression made by the returns is, that the approaching contest will be a much closer one than had been imagined.

Other evidences, striking and significant enough, are not wanting, that the Whigs will have a much harder fight of it than they anticipated at the commencement of the campaign. When the campaign began, every body remembers how sanguine and how assured of victory the Whigs were. Their mass meetings and gatherings of the people, had the aspect of great scenes of rejoicing after a triumphant conflict, rather than that of marshalling of the hosts for battle.

Nor is this newly awakened alarm in the whig ranks without just ground. All now see that rather too much time was occupied in premature rejoicing before the battle was fought; and that there is a possibility that the day of grace still left, may not suffice to retrieve the ground that has been lost in foolish inactivity.

sufficient excitement at present exist to bring that party to the polls in November next, with all its adherents, from Dan to Beersheba?

This contest will be a device one, and it settles for years to come, most important issues. It will determine the annexation of Texas—the question of a National Bank—distribution of the land revenues—and the highly interesting and important questions connected with the tariff. These issues cover both our domestic and foreign policy. The result of this presidential election will exercise a most important and immediate influence on our relations with England and France.

The closeness of the contest and uncertainty of the result, and together with the vast and universal importance of the issues involved, will render all political information of great interest from this time up to the eve of the election.

From the Pendleton Messenger. We have said and we repeat, that we think the Southern States are in a position of great peril, arising from the unjust legislation of Congress. They are in a minority, and there is a strong, and we have reason to fear, a growing party, implacably hostile to their institutions, and determined by some means or other, to destroy them.

If the South was united we should have no difficulty. Would it not be wise in both parties to resolve, that the presidential contest terminate as it may, we will then, whether supporters of Clay or Polk, then lay aside all minor differences, and take counsel together, on the great questions at issue?

From the Anderson Gazette. TEXAS AGAIN.

We had hardly supposed that annexation was yet an open question in South Carolina, but we occasionally meet some who are opposed to this great southern measure. They tell us that we shall gain no additional strength in the federal Legislature. Is this not a mere assumption founded on the opinion of some few that if Texas is admitted into the Union and four States should be carved out of her territory, that two of the States would be received as slave holding and two as non-slave holding States?

Let us have Texas in the Union and the slavery question will be settled afterwards favorably to the South. It is said that it will prove ruinous to the Planters of the South and how? It is to draw off our slave population and build up a rival in the production of our great staple. Will Texas be less a rival if not admitted than if she formed a component part of the United States.

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countries in the world—and whether in or out of the country she is destined to be a great producer of that staple. The effect which annexation might have on the prosperity of the Southern States may be easily perceived by a candid observer to this question.—Whether can the South more easily compete with Texas in rising cotton where the planters of the latter country are trammelled by the same restrictions which overwhelm us, (viz. a tariff abroad on our cotton of 10 per cent. and at home on our goods of 56.) or with it those restrictions. It is absurd to assert that Texas cannot or will not, if rejected, from Commercial Treaties with England, France and other countries of Europe in which a reciprocal free trade will be granted to the parties, respectively, and although Treaties exists between England and the United States, yet her Ministers and negotiators have not been guilty of such stupidity in forming them as to exclude her from making an advantageous contract with other countries.

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The Carolina Planter.—We owe an apology for neglecting to notice the receipt of this new paper ere this—our only excuse is, that it was inadvertently laid aside. We recommend it to the patronage of our planters generally, and to those of them who receive the Temperance Advocate, we would say, that the paper alone, without the valuable matter which it contains, is a sufficient equivalent for the extra subscription. Our Planters and Farmers, one and all should step forward and lend their aid in support of this Agricultural Journal.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amid the Ruins."

Democratic Re-Annexation Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT: JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

Rattle Snake.—On the 15th inst. a Rattle Snake, measuring between four and five feet, and having about half a dozen rattles, was killed in the immediate vicinity of this place. When cut open, a full grown squirrel was found in the stomach of the snake.

New PAPER.—We call the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of Mr. JAS. COCHRAN, in our columns of this day's paper, for publishing in the town of Hamburg, a weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the "Hamburg Republican." Mr. C. has, for the last three or four years, been in the employment of this establishment; we therefore take the liberty of recommending him to the public, as a gentleman in every way well qualified to conduct such a journal as his prospectus promises.

We will endeavor in a future number of our paper, to publish some extracts from the speech of Maj. Aldrich, of Barnwell, on the present position of our State. It is understood that he differs with Mr. R. B. Rhett. His speech was not published at the latest date.

Our readers will remember that the great Democratic Mass meeting at Macon, Ga. will take place on the 24th inst. The Hon. F. W. Pickens, who recently went to Nashville, Tennessee, to attend a great meeting of States, is expected at Macon.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the Democratic Candidate for the gubernatorial Chair, the Honorable H. A. Muhlenberg.

We publish this week, the letter of Gen. Hamilton to the Committee, who invited him to the dinner recently given at Bluffton, in honor of the Hon. R. B. Rhett. In this letter, will be found matter for very serious reflection, especially for all the citizens of South Carolina, and we hope, that it will receive that careful perusal, to which the high character and eminent services of the writer justly entitle it. In former days, when difficulties and danger thickened around us, and gloom beclouded every brow, General Hamilton stood