POLITICAL.

MR. RHETT AND MR. CALHOUN. The following communication, we fe-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 newspa pers, had taken our advice, they would have saved the public some unnecessary anxiety and themselves mortification. The communication was originally brought to us, and declined, 1st, because the author's name was not communicated, and 2nd. because the statements appeared to us on their face so improbable, that we would not give them circulation, without first seeing Mr. Rhett. What he had said we knew he would stand to, and we were very willing that he should be held responsible for it to the public .- Chas. Mercury. 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

The Democratic party, (at least of this State.) have been accustomed, almost from the commencement of Mr. Calboun'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. The people of our Congressional District, your constituents, who are worthy democrats, have always been under the impression that their love and admiration for Mr. Calhoun-their confidence in his wisdom and purity as a statesman, had been, if not felt before, certainly adopted by you when you became their representativeand your course in public life, until now, gave no indication of any thing which ooked like a change of those feelings. It has therefore occasioned us no little surprise to learn that you have denounced him, and declared yourself his opponent from henceforth.
Why is this? If your reasons are suf-

ficiently 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. Add to our obligation at the same time, by naming the politician who, in your opinion, ought to be regarded as the leader of the democratic party in this State.

There are other parts of your address which I would be glad to have explained. For example, you were understood to say. "that you despised the democratic party which nominated Messrs. Polk and Dallas, and that you would have nothing to do with them." But I suppose your speech will be given us through the papers, when it will be time enough to call your atten-tion to such parts of it as have not been understood.

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

To the Editors of the Courier : Gentlemen-An anonymous writer in your paper of the 8th instant, under the signature of "A Nullifier," has thought livered at Bluffton :

"Your were understood to say in your speech, while speaking of Mr. Calhoun, "that he had flagged, and that benceforth your course would be in a direction opposite to his." "It has therefore occasioned us no little surprise to learn that you have denounced him, (Mr. Calhoun) and declared yourself his opponent from hence-"You were understood to say, that you despised the Democratic Party which nominated Messrs. Polk and Dallas, and that you would have nothing to do with them.

Such are the allegations; and I am very Machines, 50—In various mills sorry to say that they

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 annunciation of this fact, however, by a warm, but not unmerited culogy on his character and services; which, if I mistake not, was greeted with the hearty cheers of the people. Of course the "denunciation" of him, is mere fancy, and to have declared myself "his opponent henceforth," would have been as silly as the assertion is untrue. It would be virtually professing that not the good of the country, but my personal antipathies should hereafter guide my public course-a profession that no man's self-respect would allow him to make. Although we differ as to the course the State should now pursue, I ain not aware that this difference between Mr. Calhoun and myself has in the slightest degree affected our personal relations; nor do I expect, if my estimate of public affairs is correct, that our difference will last very long. As to the Democratic Party, I simply argued, that on the Tariff—they would give us no relief. I did not say that I "despise" them and "would have nothing to do with them." On the contrary, however contemptible a portion of them may be, I have co-operated and will continue to co operate with them in overthrowing the Whigs and electing Messrs. Polk and Dallas, at the approaching Presidential election.

leave all such assertions as those I have noticed above, to answer themselves.

Your ob'dt. servant, 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. The remainder of the epistle, for Mr. Clay's own sake, had better been omitted, it was certainly uncalled for. The the general operations of the government, strictures which it contains on certain demonstrations made by individuals in South and confidence, beautiful to contemplate Carolina, seems to us eminently unjust, with the preceeding jarrings, dissensions, when taken in connection with the fact and constant changes and flutuations.

ludes, 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 To threaten distranspired at the South. union in connection with the Texas or any other question, is reprehensible in the extreme, come from what quarter it may; but no impartial observer or commentator can impute the blame of introducing so unpatriotic a sentiment into the discussion of the Texas question to any man, body of men, or State at the South. John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and the Legislative assemblies of the States of Massachusetts and Vermont are responsible for first bringing the words "Texas" and "Disunion" into juxtaposition, and every sincere homily on the subject ought first to call those citizens and States to account. and then apply the rod to such people at the South as were thoughtless enough to retort in a similar strain.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY ON POREIGN IM-

PORTATIONS ? 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. Take the article of brown sugar, which the tariff "as it is," takes two cents and a half on the pound. The West India producer can afford to sell it at three cents on the pound. He loads his vessel and arrives at an American port, goes into the Custom House and reports a cargo of sugar, pays the two and a half cents on the pound, and sells it to the American merchant for one half of one cent per pound!

What nonsense? The Prices Current show that he sells his sugar at six and it 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 American merchant sells the same sugar to the retail country merchant at seven and a half cents per pound, thereby saving one cent per pound profit-and the retail merchant sells the same sugar to his customers at nine cents per pound, making a profit on his purchase-and in the end this same duty of two and a half cts. on a pound of sugar, with a profit on the duty itself of at least one half cent on the pound, is paid by the consumer.

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 .- Baldwinsville 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: MARYLAND.

Comly's works print on an average, weekly PENNSYLVANIA Machines 6-Isaac P. Wendell & Co. 3-Joseph Ripka, one mill 2-Moore & White " 1-McGregor & Co. " 1.000 1-J. Morris 2-McBride 3 to 5-Hunter & others, 1,000 small, say, NEW JERSET. Machines, 3 Treaton Mill

2.00h Shreveberg Mill 1,000 4-Rathway Mill 4 000 5-Bellville Mill -Patterson Mill 2.000 1-Lodi Mill NEW YORK. Machines, 2-Wapping's Creek, one 2-Haverstraw, one mill 3—Hudson

40,000 MASSACHUSETTS. Machines, 7- werrick, one mill 14-Fall River, two mills 3— do. Globe, one mill 4—Tavaton, one mill 10-Various, as Hamilton &

others NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE. Machines, 8-Dover and other mills Capacity to print per week, and now believed to be fully occupied

By the census of 1840 we find white

females over 10 years Colered females over 10 years Increase at rate of 331 per cent. in 10

years is 131 in four years Females in the United States over ten

years of age 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 284 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 cloths, just as they please:

Cloths which cost to make 34c. and which can be bought in Man'hesier at 2d.; the printer is glad to get by paying 8c. cash

If the printers were permitted to import their cloths free of duty, (there would then I believe, gentlemen, I shall hereafter be no less revenue from these cloths than now, when they are prohibited by 9c. the square yard duty) they would save to themselves, and through them to the consuming hard working people of this country, 4c. the yard, or \$1 25 per piece : which on 5 7-10 million pieces, shows an indirect fax by a few wealthy individuals, of more than Seven Millions of dollars per annum; upon

the labor of the country.

A CALICO PRINTER.

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 a tone of consistent dignity, steadiness,

that the very resolutions to which he al- | Gen Hamilton's Letter to the Bluffton | Whenever S. Carolina does move, what | sufficient excitement at present exist to | countries in the world—and whether in or 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 hodorable R. B. Rhett, at Bluffion. on the 31st of the same month, until yes-

I very much regret that my absence at that period an a short visit to New York precluded the possibilty of my participating in this merited tribute of honor and the balance, with a power, which in prerespect to your distinguished Representative, whose ability and zeal, in support of that justice which continues the only ceyour rights and interests, entitle him to the highest tokens of your confidence and es-

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 anbounded 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 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, there fore, which has always subsisted between ers, 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 offer you are not only far in advance of the feeling in the other Southern Stafes, but that, likewise, of your own State: 1 make this declaration with a perfect knowledge, that in no part of the United States is a higher toyalty cherished for the Constitution, or a more keen sensibility felt for the prosperity and glory of the whole comtry, than by the good people of Beaufort and Colleton. They love the Union for the blessings it has conferred, not for the abuses by which it has been desecrated and dishonored.

Sincerely desirous that my old Congresional District should not lead in a "forlorn hope," which may not be successful, I cannot but express my belief that S. Carolina is not note ready for seperate action, nor the Southern States for a Southern Con-

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 triot in South-Carolina, than any where been submitted.

You are aware that I offered in the Convention which accepted the 'compromise,' a resolution solemnly reaffirming this high, overeign right, and declaring that our adhereuce to the "compromise" was limited alone by the good faith with which it 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 I have not much hope of any relief from this source, yet I think we are bound to defer to the wishes of our friends in the other Southern States; and await the issue of the Presidential election. In other words, we ought to take no course calculated to embarrass our Democratic friends throughout the Union, or to deprive us of their sympathy. Let ur in one word, without ene cry of disunion, bring forth our cohorts to the field, and battle valiantly for the nominations at Baltimore. If victorious, Democratic candidate. Altogether, it is we shall entitle ourselves to the gratitude quite clear that there is a remarkable falling tion was yet an open question in South of our ellies, and all may be sufe, and if off in the Whig vote as compared with that defeated, our ranks will remain unbroken, our principle of confederation inviolate. and the most powerful and talented opposition to this country has ever seen, organized for efficient action.

Although Mr. Polk carries his doctrines of discrimination father than accords with your opinions and my own, yet we must be content for the present in the broad fact. hat his views in relation to the subject of 'protection,' are so modified by the revenue rinciple, 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 antitariff 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. We shall get up a momentum of public opinion, even if Mr. Clay is elected, which under his plighted faith to sustain his own Compromise, he cannot resist, and which must lead to a redress of our wrongs or a Convention of the Southern States. This measure must inevitably coerce the re-establishment of the "Compromise" and the annexation of Texas: if the moral treason of the Senate of the United States should not have surrendered her to the policy of 'G. Britain, or given her up to the savage butcheries

of a "Mexican invasion." 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 it feeds on.

I believe these views are in conformity with those of Mr. Calhoun. I know, with myself he desires ardenily and sincerely he 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 Palinurus in a starless night, the gifted "Pilot who weathered the storm."

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

extremity of her peril, I return to her bosom, to suffer or triumph with her sons. to Beersheba?

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 looms of Taunton and Lowell, to await the issue of the present struggle & then to move as fate may cast serving the Union of the States will secure ment 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.

THS BLUFFTON DINNER .- The spiri ted and patriotic proceedings of this dinner, together with our own comments on them, are unavoidably excluded till next 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 prevert and misrepresents 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' that is already rapidly gathering against us. Let us spare no reasonable pains to and movements throughout the Union. conciliate all who have joint interest with us, and least not unnecessarily alarm any by sudden and violent zeal and excite ment-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. As 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 tyran-There is but one course for us without belying our whole past life, and sha ming our whole future; and happily there is no danger of our standing alone here, as we did in Georgia for years, with the whole press, and almost the whole people of the State, arrayed against us. But we speak for others, and for our cause, not for ourselves, and again entreat our valued and respected friends to be pa tient for the sake, and that cause, and remember that it is much easier to be a pa else. - South Carolinaian.

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 compre nsive and carefully digested statement of the results, so far as secertained, 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. The result of the election in Louislana opened the eyes of all to this fact, and demonstrated that the whigs had there at least), recconed in some degree without their host. In North Carolina the locofocos have gained three thousand votes since 1840, whilst the whig vote exhibits a falling off of no less than four thousand. In Kentucky the Whig majority has been considerably diminished in consequence of the popularity of the

of 1840. 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 gathering of the people, had the aspect of great scenes of rejoicing after a triumphant conflict, rather than that of marshallings of the hosts for battle. Addresses and orations deifying the "Mill boy of the Slashes" were delivered, by enthusiastic youths, and hymns of glory and of triumph were sung by blueeyed maidens; whilst the old sat silently mute, or lifted up their voices only to joir in the loud acclamation, which announced. alas! a little before the election of Henry Clay. Webster, and Choate, and Cranger, and all the great orators of the party, made solemn resolutions that they would not speak at public meetings during this campaign-that they would generously leave the field to the young heroes, who, with souls in arms, were panting for the fray, and eager to flesh their maiden swords in the bodies of their locofoco foemen. But the scene appears to be changed. Webster is out and very heavy too. He has been speaking at Trenton and at Concord, and at Springfield, and will make one of his tremendous efforts at Albany on the 27th inst. when the river counties meet in Convention. And the other great leaders are also out and are also very busy. In the whig camp all is bustle and preparation, and it is pretty generally considered that really, after all, it will be necessary to fight a little, in order to secure the triumph of Henry Clay.

Nor is this newly awakened alarm in the whig ranks without just ground. All now see that rather too much time was occupied it permature 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. Poor Horace Greely, for one, is in a terrible splutter, and is calling on his bretheren to come up to the scratch, in tones somewhat less musical than melancholy. And the question now presents itself at every turn. can the whigs really be brought out in all their force at the next election? Does making it one of the most desirable Cotton ed every brow, General Hamilton stood-

settles for years to come, most important issues. It will determine the annexation of the highly interesting and important questions connected with the tariff. These issues cover both our domestic and foreign policy. The result of this presidential with England and France. If Mr. Polk be elected, these relations will at once assume a new aspect. The annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon, will of course be amongst the first measures of his administration, and it is impossible to forsee how soon they may be followed by the most serious alternation in our relations with Great Britain and other European powers. This is what gives peculiar interest to the present contest. Heretofore the issues of the presidential conflict have been connected only with our domestic week. In the mean time we beg leave policy. In the present case they have acquired a new and peculiar complexion, which gives them infinitely increased manitude. The question of peace or was with Great Britain is now involved in this contest.

The closeness of the contest and un certainty 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. We have accordingly made all the necessary arrangements, and will be enabled to give the fullest, and most authentic returns of of the State elections and of political events

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 legis-ation of Congress. They are in a minortiy, and there is a strong, and we have reason to fear, a growing party. implacably hostile to their institutions, and deter mined by some means or other, to destroy them. We have expressed the opinion, that to parry the blow intended for us, will require wise and prudent counsels, and that the eve of a presidential election is an unfavorable moment for such to prevail. -We do not know that we have a great deal to hope for from the surcess of either candidate. The election of Mr. Clay who is supported by Adams, Slade, Geddings, and the rest of the abolition and high tariff party, we should regard as an incalculable evil, because there would then be no check on the will of the majority, provided our opponents should have it in Congress We, therefore, support the opposing candi date, Mr. Polk. whom we regard as more sound on the questions of most immediate interest to us. He has no abolition, and few anti-Texas supporters, and although he might not have power to avert the evil, yet his selection would do much to destroy the confidence of the abolitionists and tariff ites in their own powers, and thus in some measure paralize their efforts.

If the South was united we should have no difficulty. Would it not be wise in both parties to resolve, that let the presidential contest terminate as it may, we will, whether supporters of Clay or Polk, then lay aside all minor differences, and take counsel together, on the great questions at issue? Southern democrats are opposed to the tariff-so are many Southern whigs-and on the question of abolition we hope there is no division. South: ern democrats are for the annexation of Texas-few Southern whigs avow themselves opposed to it-though some think now is not the time. Can we not find common ground on which to stand in selfdefence?

> From the Anderson Gazette. TEXAS AGAIN.

We had hardly supposed that annexa-Carolina, but we occasionally meet some who are opposed to this great southern They tell us that we shall gain measure. 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 nonslave holding States? No provision to that effect was incorporated into the late Treaty, and the supposition originates in the exhubera ce of imagination rather than from a candid view of facts. The Territory is already scattered over with slave population, and how can ever the fanatics of the North have insisted, where application for admission into the Union by any other one of the Territories should be made, that the citizens should sacrifice so large an amount of property as the value of their slaves before they could come in? Would not a sense of sheer justice have prevented so unreasonable a request from the North. But it would destroy their power in Congress, it is said, and for that reason they would object to the admission with slavery. Is it forgot ten however that several non-slave holding Territories in the North West will soon apply for admission and that the balance of power will be still in the hands of the North. We may meet in the halls of Congress the Anti slavery party and say: "Gentlemen you have power sufficient al ready, and we demand that every slave Territory be admitted into the Union promptly on its first application, to conn terbalance the increase of the Anti-slavery States; and preserve that equillibrium of power which now exists." How dare they refuse such a demand.

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 staplc. Will Texas be less a rival if not ad mitted than if she formed a component part of the United States. Is it not notorious that many of the wealthy planters of the South have already removed their negroes to Texas for the purpose of grow ing Cotton. The soil and climate unite in

ever may be the depth of her error or the bring that party to the polls in November out of the country she is destined to be a next next, with all its adherents, from Dan to Beersheba?

This contest will be a devise one, and it perity of the Southern States ary be early to the southern States are the southern St sily perceived by a candid an mor to this question-Whether can the South more Texas-the question of a National Bank easily compete with Texas in raising cot--distribution of the land revenues-and ton 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 without those reelection will exercise a most important strictions. It is absurb to assert that Texas and immediate influence on our relations cannot or will not, if rejected, from Commercial Treaties with England, France and other countries of Europe is which a reciprocal free trade will be grarantied to the parties respectively, and although Treaties exists between Englan I 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. If Texas will agree (which she will) to admit Eng i.l. goods free of duty into her ports, Englan I has the right without violating faith or t cary slip-ulations, and will exercise it, of a lmitting Texas Cotton into her ports duty free. A duty of 10 per cent is levied on le cotton we send to England, and an average duty of not less than 40 per cent is levied on the English Goods we import-these added make 50 per cent, and if these restrictions are removed from the Texas Cotton Planer it gives him an advantage of 50 per ct. in every dollars worth of Cotton he grows, in addition to the natural advantages of soil and climate. Is it possible for the South to continue the production of Cotton, when another Nation, through our own Legislative restrictions, can produce it 50 per cent cheaper—and it is not too palpa-ble to require arguments to prove that we can compete more successfully with the Texan Cotton Planter when he would be brought by Annexation under the same restrictions with ourselves, than without them.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C.H.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1844.



We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties and if it mustfalt, we will Perish amidst 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 Ratle 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.

The Carolina Planter .- We one 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 slone, without the valuable matter which it contains, is a sufficient equivalent for the extra subscription. Our Planters and Farlend their aid in support of this Agricultural Journal.

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. Aldritch, 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 Macoc, Gas will take place on the 24th instant. 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 Bluffs ton, 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 dangerthickened around us, and gloom becloud-