ing no foundation in poin of fact. I regard the preservation of the Union as the first great American interest. I equally disapprove of all threats of its dissolution, whether they proceed from the North or South. The glery of my county, its safety and prosperity alike depend on Union and he who would contemplate its destruction, even for a moment, and form plans to accomplish it, deserves the deepest anathemas of the human race.

I believed, and still believe, that the unnexation of Texas would add to its strength, and serve to parpetuate it for ages yet to come; and my best efforts, while I remain in office, will be directed to the securing its acquisition, either now Whether any effort will at a future day. avail to secure this object, since the rejection of the treaty, remains still to be seen. I abandoned all hope upon the subject, if it shall be esteemed necessary to obtain for it the approval of every State. The case rarely occurs that any treaty receives the unanimous approval of the Senaie.

I have been called upon, in justice to myself, to make these remarks in withdrawing from the position in which my friends had placed me. I might present other inquiries growing out of the course of the Administration, both in regard to our domestic and foreign relations, as to which principles have been maintained, which arrest the attention of future and even remote Administrations-but let what I have said suffice. All that I ask of my countrymen, is that a candid review of my acts, and an impartial comparison of the condition of the country now with what it was three years ago. I appeal from the virtuperation of the present day to the pen of impartial history, in the full confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will hear the interpredation which has, for sinister purposes, been placed JOHN TYLER. unon them.

From the Abbeville Banner
THE PRESSENT TARIFF.

Much is now said as the propriety, and neccessity, of immediate State action, to throw off the burden of this oppressive measure. Judging from the press of the State, a very large majority are opposed to immediate action, and in favor of "bi-ding our time." It is certainly not impossible, should Polk become President, for a reaction, in favor of the South, to take place; and yet, judging from the past, such a thing is hardly probable. It may be said with the certainty of prophecy that the North will not consent to give up the money which they pocket by the Tariff for Protection so long as they see a spirit at the South too craven to resist it. think it equally certain that when the whole South shall become determined to man at the risk of the Union to reduce this oppressive measure to a revenue standard. the acquiesence of the North, in such reduction will be obtained. It requires but little information to see, that, by a dissolution of the Union the North would be greater losers than the South. The South can exchange her raw material for English goods Where would the North get her raw materials from? So that whenever the South the whole South be come true to herself, justice will be done her, and this iniquitous Tariff will no longer be heard, and peace among ourselves, will then perhaps be again restored to our borders.

Let us then, for the present, forbear, if for nothing else than for the sake of harmonizing, so far as we can the democratic party. Great principles, besides the Tariff, are involved in the present canvass for President. Not to particularize, in this canvass it is to be determined, wheth er political honesty shall get the ascenden cy of political corruption, in this country; -whether whig federalism, along with federal toryism and corruption shall take precedence of the primative democratic simplicity, and sterling integrity of our an If the whigs succeded, the former priciples will be the order of the day; if the democrats, the latter So that apart from the other great principles which will be established, by the success of the dem ocratic party honesty would be established over dishonesty-Truth over Falsehood.

For the sake then, of accomplishing an end so necessary to the preservation of the Union, let the South forbear, for the present, to take measures to redress wrongs particularly oppressive to herself.

Dinner to the Hon. R. B. Rhett .- A number of citizens, not oumindful of the courtesies due to their Representative and desirous of hearing his views and the views of other public men on the absor bing topics of State and National politics. have in compliment to Mr. Rhett, made arrangements for a barbacue as Barnwell C. H. on Saturday the 7th day of September. Mr. Rhett has accepted the invitation. The Citizens of the District and the Congressional District and the public generally are invited to attend at an early hour .- Charlestor Mercury.

Encouragement to Humble Youth .- Eyery boy in the country, whose lot is cast in a station encompassed with difficulties, may well take encouragement from the example of Col. Polk. His beyhood was spent in the humblest walks of life, and was devoted to the severe drudgery of daily toil. His farther was a surveyor; and, in his surveying excursions, it was the business his of son to attend him for weeks together in traversing the rugged cane breaks which then covered the country, through all hinds of weather; to take care of the pack horses and camp accourrements. and to prepare the scanty meals for the company. By a strict adherence to virtue and a close and prompt performance of all his duries, he has risen at the age of longnine years, to the high distinction of being the standard bearer of the great Democratic party; and in November next will be chosen to the highest office in the gift of freemen. Thus are virtue, honesty, and perseverance rewarded .- Nashville Union.

State Flections:- The next Stare elections are as follows: Vermont, September 3d: Maine, September 9th. Seven States vote in October, namely :- Maryland, Oct. 2d; Georgia, Arkansas, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, Oct. 8th; South Carstina, Oct. 14th. The Mississippi State election takes place on the 4th Nov. New York on the the 5th. Hamburg, and the merchants and others doing and Delaware on the 12th.—Charl'n Pat. business with it. There being no Directors or

TO THE PUBLIC. Hamburg, Aug. 24, 1844. We deem it important, as well for the proection of the Planter as the Merchant, that the ublic should be correctly informed, as to what

of the Bank, on which to predicate such infor-

condition, and cannot redeem her liabilities, he

turns round and quotes her bills at par in

Charleston, the great emporium of the State.

Now it really seems to be a strange sort of logic.

that to render the standing of such an institu-

tion doubtful at home, should have the effect to

We make no attempt to sustain the Bank

she is amply able to sustain herself; but only

aim at placing in your hands, such information

as will prevent you from submitting to any dis

Hamburg. We say to you, on the authority of the authority of the Directors of the Bank.

"Come one, come all," that prefer Gold and Silver to her bills, and she will promtly redeem

them. She has, likewise, compared to her

circulation, a large amount of Exchange or

Charleston and New York, which she will fur-

nish at the lowest rates, to all who wish to make

It is a well known fact, that the standing of

Bank in the State, since the first commence-

ment of her issues, to the present time, always

paying specie for her bills (when other Banks

were.) and checking at the lowest rates at the

The citizens of Hamburg, held a meeting

this day, and appointed a Committee to wait on the President and Directors of the Bank, and

to request them to furnish the Committee with

such information as would enable them to give

satisfactory evidence to the people at large, tha

the bills of the Bank are based on the best

foundation. You will see a public expose of

the standing of the Bank, published in several

of the newspapers of the State.

The Committee of seven, appointed to wait

on the President and Directors, were H. L. Jef-

John Usher, John J. Howard, and A. Wray, Esqrs. The President, Mr. Hutchinson, cheer

of the Bank, and insisted on their making a

horough examination of all the assets; but the

Committee were satisfied after counting Two

Hundred and Four Thousand, Eight Hundred

Dollars, and certify that to be the correct a-mount of specie ex' ibited for them to count.

In conclusion, we would say, the new crop

is now ready for market, and we invite you to

come on with it, and as many as want Gold and

Silver, in preference to Hamburg Bank Bills,

shall have it. The Bunk has one of the bes

Directions that could be selected, with an old

vetran in in banking affairs, at its head, and

who has been, in years past, connected with

several of the Banks in his State, and ac-

Committee.

knowledged by all to be an able Banker.

H. L. JEFFERS,

G. WALKER.

M. GRAY.

George H Chase, L. H. Brooks,

Fowler & Wright,

Herbert & Duffy,

John F. Osborne,

William Hill.

adopted:

M. R. SMITH, WM. CRAPON,

JNO. J. HOWARD,

Dunbar & Burnside, Oliver Sumpson, R. R. Hunter, W. Ketchum & Co.

Jas Hubbard & Son, Howard & Garmany, W. Perpignan & Co. Smith & Benson,

H. A. Kenrick, W. W. Gray, Henkell & Robinson, Lindley & Couningham,

Lehmaier & Brothers, T. C. Risley & Co.

George L. Anderson, Edward Adams,

H. B. Church & Co. Thos. Kernaghan,

Howard & Woodruff.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Journal of the 21st inst. charging the Bank of

Hamburg as being insolvent.

The meeting was organised by appointing

of such reports to divert trade to other chan

nels, and the importance of ascertaining if

charges as had appeared in the Journal.

H. L. Jeffers, Esq., offered the following pre-

in the Hamburg Journal which, in their tenden-

cy, are calculated to injure the standing and

depreciate the bills of the Bank of Hamburg,

and thereby affect the commerce and mercan-

tile interest of this place: 'Fherefore, as we, the citizens of Hamburg, believe it to be our

privilege and a duty we owe the public, to in-

vestigate this matter, so as to lay the truth be-

Resolved, That notwithstanding we have the

ntmost confidence in the solvency and manage-

ment of the Bank of Hamburg, yet for the sa-

Bank, as also to investigate and report the re-

The following gentlemen were appointed a

Committee agreeably to the above resolution: H. L. Jeffers, Wm. Crapon, M. R. Smith, G.

Walker, A. Wray, J. J. Howard, John Usher.

The Committee retired to make the necessa-

ry examinations, and on their return, offered

the following Report, which was unanimously

Mr. Chairman-Your Committee, in accor-

dance with the resolution passed at this meet-

ing, waited on H. Hutchison, Esq., President

of the Bank of Hamburg, who readily gave us such information as satisfied us. He has also

accompanied us with a report, which, if desir-

To the President and Directors of the Bank of

Gentlemen-At a meeting of the citizens of

this place; held this morning, to take into con-

sideration the several representations made in

the Hamburg Journal, respecting the Bank of

HAMBERG, August 24, 1844

of Hamburg.

Hamburg, S. C .:

sult of their investigations to this meeting.

amble and resolution, which were unamin

Gray, Usq., Intendant, as Chairman, and

Sibley & Crapon,

Thos. G. Dickson,

Feuman & Burch,

S. C. Schroder.

D D Plunkett,

Jonh E. McDonnald

John N. Oliver.

submitted to their investigation, the affairs

fers, G. Walker, M. R. Smith, Wm. Cr

increase her good standing abroad:

of those misrepresentations.

We know that so far as the Bank is concerned, it can take care of itself-but the coms the true standing of the bills of the Bank of merce of this place, by which we get our liv-Hamburg, both at home and abroad. ing, as well as for the satisfaction of those at a The Editor of the Hamburg Journal, for some distance, render it necessary that the public elfish motive, has thought proper from time should know "the truth, the whole truth and to time, to circulate through the medium of his nothing but the truth," as regards the institupaper, a number of charges, touching the solency of the Bank of Hamburg. For the purpose of arresting the false and malicious denunciations of the Editor, we have thought proper

We would therefore respectfully ask you to give us a full and correct statement of the pres ent condition of the Bank of Hamburg-also, to solicit an investigation into the real standing the losses, if any, the Bank has sustained by the merchants and citizens of Hamburg and nation as the bill-holder might fully rely .elsewhere, during the last twelve months.— This request is made from no idle curiosity, but Were objects of the persecution of the Bank as well known in the country as they are here, we to enable us to put down what we be should deem it quite unnecessary to notice any lieve to be misrepresentations, that may injure On perusiug his paper, you will at once dis us, as well as others at a distance, and for the cover the editor betrays his own ignorance; for, after telling you that the Bank is in a rotten sake of truth and justice. Respectfully yours,

appointed a Committee to call on you for that

H. L. JEFFERS, WM. CRAPON, M. R. SMITH.

G. WALKER, A. WRAY. JOHN USHER. BANK OF HAMBURG, SO. CA, August 24, 1844.

Gentlemen: Your favor of this morning before me, and it gives me great pleasure to The statemen comply with your request. showing the condition of this Bank is made out count from the face of the Bills of the Bank of every week for the information of the Direc tors, and I here with enclose you a copy of the last, as furnished on vesterday. The Bank of Hamburg being ready at all times to meet its circulation or any of its liabilities promptly, it was not thought necessary heretafore to notice the repeated scurilous effertesences of att irres-ponsible "Journal," and it is only in a sense of proper respect due to you, and those you rep resent, that it is done now It must be eviden to every impartial citizen, that the "Journal" the Bank has been as good as that of any other has been for the last twelve months drawing in its own poisons. It has actually blackguarded uself to death, and began on the 21st to weave its own winding sheet, offering five dollars a head for pall bearers, and crying aloud for mourners. Neither the Bank nor any of its managers have had any thing to do in the murderous affair, either directly or indirectly, and it is only on your account that we disturb its remains. I cannot imagine what iduces the reputal editor to pursue the course he does. It he knows any thing he knows he is giving vent to a tissue of untruths, but if he knows noth ing(which is said to be the case) then he should say nothing.

I do not entertain a doubt but what another s the secret mover of the whole affair, if so, we should not be surprised at any thing. man will never be satisfied while Mordeeni sits at the gate." As to the new press spoken of, I know nothing save this: Mr. Cockran asked us, among others to subscribe, which we read ily did, and we asked others also to do the ame, believing that a decent community is enticled to a decent newspaper, but if unfortu nately his should prove an idecent one. I for one will withdraw from it, and if every other subscriber will do the same, it will die also. It is disreputable to any community to patronise a licentious press. He who caters to licen-tious appetites aids in demoralizing the commu nity, and is a disturber of the public peace and harmony In reference to Col. PICKENS and this intended newspaper I know nothing. I doubt very much if Col Pickens (who I ut derstand is absent from the State) knows that the project is in contemplation. One thing is very certain, there is no combination between the Bank and him on this or any other subject. I do no not believe he will get one vote out of the whole direction and officers of the Bark, although he is the personal friend of many of us. Friendship is one thing and politics another and a very different thing. In South Carolina the latter has been found decidedly the stronger So much for the "Journal" and its reputed murderers.

I will now call your attention to the statement of the present condition of the Bank of Hamourg.

You will perceive that our Our coin in the vault is \$204,860 09 Due us in Charleston, 64,617 45 " New York. 54,8
" Savannah and Columbia, and 54.826 24 specie paying Bank Notes in Bank, 2,561 18

Making in all \$326,563 96 Which amount, if applied in redeeming our circulation, would leave a balalance of \$94, 016 04 to be provided for out of the exchange due within 30 days-the Notes and the Bank Stock and Real Estate owned by the Bank, amounting in all to \$619,267 40, without the Banking House and Lor, and the bonus ac-Proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Hamburg, held in the Town Hall, Hambburg. count, which after taking up the entire circula-S. C., Aug. 24, 1844, to take into consideration an article which appeared in the Hamburg tion, will leave a balance of \$525,251 36; this of course, belongs to the stockholders. Should any loss herealter occur, so as to reduce the assets below \$500,000, it could only affect the stockholders, who would, on a final closing up of the affairs of the Bank, have to content Mr. H. A. Kenrick, Secretary

The Chairman briefly stated the object of themselves with less than \$59 per share, (be ing the amount paid in,) which could injure no the meeting-the minrious effects upon the

one who was not a stockholder. trade of Hamburg, with such charges were cal-It has been with a view of keeping things in culated to produce. if believed—the tendency this favorable condition, both as regards the bill holders and stockholders, that we have declined, of late years, to make a dividend of there were any just grounds for making such more than 6 per cent., even when we had the means of doing so, South Carolina is not the soil to grow mustrooned Banks-nothing but a sound currency will, or should do her citi-Whereas, certain publications have appeared

The next thing is, as to our customers and the losses sustained by them during the last season. The Bank of Hamburg has been in operation eight years. The entire losses of the Bank by the citizens of this place, and, I will add District, do not reach twelve thousand dollars, or fifteen huudred dollars, per annum, and in every instance when a loss has been sus tained, I can, conscientionsly, lay one hand upon my heart, and the other on the insolvent's head, and say "thou art a poor, but an honest man." I understand much has been said, as regards the losser on cotton in Hamburg during isfaction of the public generally, a Committee of seven be appointed to wait upon the Presi dent and Directors and request them to give them a true statement of the condition of said the last season; that heavy losses were made during the latter part of the season, there can be no doubt, this must be evident to every one, but the persons in Hamburg, who were the large profits in its commencement, by the purchase of egiton at 6 to 8 cents, and selling it in New Yord and Charleston at 9 and often at 10 and 11 cens. This enabled them to sustain the heavy losses in the spring and those losses, so far as the Bank is concerned, were all paid, excepting eight thousand, four hundred dollars of this, we expect to lose \$5,000, certainly not more, and it requires this amount to make the sum of twelve thousand dollars, that the Bank has lost through its citizens, in the space of eight years. The losses of the Bank for the last twelve months, in Hamburg and elsewhere, cannot reach the surplus made and carried to that account after the dividends of 6-per cent to the stockholders. In conclusion, I would now say, that as truth

ed, he will read to the meeting

The meeting having signified its wish to hear Mr Hutchisou's report of the state of the will prevail, the merchants here have nothing Bank, he read to them the following corresto fear from the slang of the "Hambarg John pundence and Report of the state of the Bank I never knew a prudent, industrious and an

> and plenty of customers. With great respect, Your friend and ob't. servant, H. HUTCHISON, President. To Messrs. H. L. Jeffers, M. R. Smith W. Crapon, A Wray, G. Walker, J. J. Howard, John Usher—Committee.

houest merchant, who did not have good friends

officer of the Bank present, to give any information on the subject, the undersigned were—

23, 1844. DEBTS. \$5000,000 00 Capital stock, Bank notes in circulation, 420.880 00 23.340 52

Profits since 1st July last, 8,251 63-31,592 15

Surplus funds,

Salaries since July 1st,

Deposites,

\$972,361 39 ASSESTS. Bank lot and buildings Balance on bonus account 9,900 00 11,903 50 Real estate." 600 00-12-503 50 59,430 00 Bank stock.t Notes receivable, 463,821 10 Exchange do. 56.532 07 Notes in suit and in judg 25,980 73-547,333 90 ment. Contingent expense since 1st July,

Due us from banks in Charleston, 64,617 45 New York, 54,825 24 41 11 Savannah 57 18 Columbia, 295 50-119,795 37 204.860 09 Specie. nsolvent bank notes, 840 00 Other B. notes, (good) 2,218 50-207,918 59

8972,361 39

" The item (real estate) after paying insurance and all contingent expenses, retuins a dividend over 10 per cent. t The item (bank stock.) is made up of South Carolina and Georgia stocks, taken in payment of debts due the bank, at their relative value when received in payment

A monthly statement of funds in the cities of New York and Charteston, S. C., as per account current rendered monthly, from Mer chants Bank, New York, and from Bank of Charleston, S. C.

Funds in N York. Charlest'n. In bank, July 1, '13 \$127.602 45 \$14,711 22 87.170 73 15.754 94 \*\* 54,195 13 Sept. 1. 30.769 59 19.948 78 Nov. 1. 7,290 92 35.197 48 Dec. I. Jan. 1, '44 16,781 78 73,316 50 March I. " 63.058 04 3.004 23 93,118 55 April 1. May 1. 126,600 23 22.055 78 June 1. " 182,704 82 52,748 96 July 1, 156,594 79 18,604 47 In addition to the above table of Funds in N. York and Charleston, we always have more or less in Savannah and other points, which we deem unnecessary to furnish tables of.

H. L. JEFFERS, Esq., offered the following esolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That we view with deep regret the efforts that have been wantonly made to in-jure the business of this place, or to produce distrust in the minds of the bill holders of the

Resolved, From our previous knowledge, connected with this day's investigation of the condition and management of the Bank of Hamburg, we hold her bilis as equal to any Bank in the State, and equivalent to specie.

On motion of M. R. SMITH, Esq., it was Resolved. That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting sign the proceedings, and that the following papers be requested to publish the proceedings: Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Charlest in Courier, Charleston Mercury Edgefield Advertiser, Greenville Mountainee Pendleton Messenger, Abbeville Banner, Au derson Gazette, Spartanburg Spartan. Ten perance Advocate, Columbia, and as many orher papers in this State and North Carolina as are lavorable to furnishing true information to their readers in relation to the town of Ham burg and the Bank of Hamburg.

M. GRAY, Chairman. H. A. KENRICK. Secretary. Hamburg, August 26, 1844.

The undersigned, appointed a committee to make an examination into the affairs of the Bank of Hamburg, hereby certify that they made an examination on Saturday, which sat isfied them although they had not time toex amine in detail and give the result of their investigations to the meeting. At the request of the President of the Bank they have to-day counted the specie in its vaults. Examined the accounts current rendered by the Banks of New York, Charleston, &c. Examined the books of the Bank, counted their notes, not in circulation, and find the statement of the Pres ident substantially correct. Specie in vault, \$204,860 09. Circulation, \$420.880.

H L. JEFFERS. A. WRAY. M. R. SMITH, M. GRAY. WM CRAPON, G. WALKER, J. J. HOWARD, Hamburg, August 26. 1844.

From the Correspondent of the Anderson Gaz.

HAMBURG, Aug. 23, 1844. Business generally is quite dull wit us which we presume is owing to the fact that many of our merchants are off laying in the fall and winter stocks and the very small quantity of produce selling. There is very little Cotton selling, prices range from 41 to 6 cts , something very choice would bring 64. We have had some 8 or 10 bales of new Cotton in market for 54 and 6 cents-the quality was only fair.

There is considerable Flour coming which meets with dull sale from 44 to 43. principle sales 41, and that traded out in Groceries.

You may perhaps have seen some pub ications and heard rumors that was calculated to injure the standing and repreciate the Bills of the Bank of Hamburg. We do assure you that all such publications and rumors are false and without the least shadow of foundation, the Bank Hamburg is safe and sound and her bills as good as

The following are the contents of the Southern Agriculturist for September :

Contents -Saussure's Proofs of Assimlation of absorbed Humus, and Remarks on Liebig's Theory; Overseers, by Franklin; Sea Weed as a Manure; To take Film from a Horse's Eye; Observations Addressed to Planters in South Carolina ; Sugar Beet, by J. W. B. and cultivation Experiments with Mari; Successfull Mar- sanably entertain of a union and co-operaling; Insects which attack the Turnip; tion of our Southern sisters. Vain hope Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Soda from this quarter. But I am not without and Nitrate of Soda; Guano; Cure for hope. I believe that the ductines of free Burns ; Water Finders, sometimes called trade, in accordance with the constitutional Water Witches; Horse Nose Bags, Sim object of government, are founded upon Cattle; Fall Transplanting of Fruit Trees; they must ultimately prevail. I further in several months. The principal suffer-Fall Fodder for Cattle; Salt on Hay. believe that, the system of testriction is ers are Samuel Fleming, and Samuel

Communications.

For the Advertiser. GLENN'S SPRINGS. Aug. 21, 1844. Dear Sir :- The Glenn Spring estabishment has been this day sold at public the present very agreeable and obliging host. It could not have fallen into better hands, so far as the comfort and accommo dations of the mineral water seeking and pleasure travelling community are interested. He is a sensible, polite and accommodating gentleman in his character of host, and spreads before you as good and well furnished a table in all the essentials of good eating, as any you will find in the State in such establishments. I flatter myself that this watering place is destined 1.043 32 to be the most valuable, and most frequented of any in the State. It is the most efficacious salime water that I have ever used, and I have visited Saratoga, the different Springs in Virginia, from the Hot to the Grey Sulphur, and many of those in South Carolina. For many of the diseases incident to a Southern climate, I regard them as a sovereign remedy. There are now in the public house and in the cabbins not less than from 400 to 500 persons as ascertained by actual computation. I have been at this place for 10 or 12

conversing with gentlemen from various quarters of the State upon the interest ng and in some places exciting topics, which are now being agitated before the the excitement pervaded the whole comwhat is the proper course for South Carolina to pursue in her present situation, I have heard but one response. There is in fact in this region of the State but one opinion, i. e. that he State should forbear all agitation of the questions with which she is at issue with the General Govern ment, and especially that she should sus-31.807 53 pend all State action until after the Presidential election. This has seemed to me as the wisest and better course, not only on the ground of prudence but propriety .-The State consented to go into Convention with the Democratic party of the Union, which was proposed to be held at Bultimore, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the office of President and V. President. She was represented informally it is true at that Convention, and gave thro the State delegates her sanction to the nomination of Messrs. Polk and Dillas at the meeting held in May last. Upon the return of those delegates to the State, & upon the dissemination of the news of the nomination of these gentlemen for the respective offices, the Democratic party throughout the length and breadth of her borders ratified with unanimity, and in many instances with enthusiasm these nominations At the very time of the ratification of hese nominations, resolutions were pussed pledging the party from the sea board to evil the mountains, to the use of all honorable means to promote the election of the seected candidates. Is not the party there ere in honor and good faith bound to re deem its of repeated pledges? If not. what has released the parry from the moral obligation which it then voluntarily as-Mr Rheit and Mr. Stewar will answer that Mr. Polk has deserted his principles of free trade-that he has played traitor to the Democratic party. and gone over to the doctrine of the tariff party, as indicated by his letter to Mr. Caine of Philadelphia. I do not so understand him. At all events. I am not disposed to weigh a somewhat doubtfu paragraph against the whole tenor of his public life. with his public professions and recorded votes in favor of all measures for free trade, and against all measures of restriction. I will not be guilty of the folly of wrighing the substance with the shadow and in my unreasonable alarm allow the shadow to scare me from my propriety. I was pleased with the editorials in your paper of the 14th instant. They counsel moderation, and a hearty co operation of the party in promoting the election of the Democratic candidates I believe it to be the true policy of the S ate, the only one in consonance with our plighted honor Laurens Village were visited by a destruccourse. Each individual with whom I have conversed is in favor of a a quiet position of the State until after the Presidential election, and for suspending of all action at least until we shall have received the first message of the President elect, and the measures which shall be adopted at the first session. Let us give a fair trial for one session to the coming administration, and see what it will do, is the common remark on the subject from every quarter except from the belligerent Parisi of St Luke's. But it may be asked, what is the State to do in the event that no relief is extended to us. My reply is, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. I will be tune enough to decide this question when all reliance on the General Government shall have failed. When our pairi otic hopes of a returning sense of justice on the part of our exactors shall have proved illusory. Of one fact I am perfectly persuaded in my own mind, that if any ac tion shall be resorted to in opposition to the tariff, the State will be forced to act alone. She can never procure a co ope- acresting the frames, the houses on that ration of the Southern States in any measure of re-istance through the agency of a jail alley, scarcely an effort was made to Convention. Before a Convention could be assembled after the next Congress many and South west corner of the Square, of the Southern States will be if they are not already in favor of the tariff policy North Carolina on our northern border will of the night, and a few large China trees, be a Tariff State. Georgia on the south the store house of Samuel R. Todd, which of us will be found in favor of the same stood across the street opposite the last policy, and Tennessee on the west will follow in the train. We shall by that time | sayed .- All the buildings between Sam'l be surrounded by Tariff States on all sides. except our sea board. Mississippi and Lou of, from the American Agriculturist; On isana will take a neutral ground and cer-Rust in Cotton, by Sea Island; How to tainly will not extend either aid or encour-Destroy the Worm in the Green Pea; Ex- agement, and Alabama, occupying a poperiments in the Manufacture of Corn-sition between Georgia and Mississippi. Stalk Sugar, by Marcus Adams. Esq.; will be constrained by policy and interest Proceeding of the Agricultural Society of from embarking in the cause. Whence South Caroling- R. W. Roper's Report; then are we to look for sympathy and en-Planters and Ovecrseers, by a Planter; couragement? What hope can we rea-

wearing out, and that the good se age will explode it in a few years. But my dear sir, the tariff is not the great and vital question in which the South is concerned, and upon which her destinies depend. Another and a more fearful question is daily growing in exciting interest, outery for \$12,400 to Mr. Timmerman, and in less than ten years will shake the government to the centre, unless we provide against it in time. This is the slave question -and that festering plague spot of abolitionism that are now waiving the flag of fanatic delusion and madness in our faces. This is the only question that can bring the Southern States into united action. The only one that can bring them into a general Convention, where we can unite in solemn consultation for our peace, safety. and the safety of our firesides and ahars, This is a great question, and in connection with Texas, an American question upon which, if we act wisely and timely we are safe in defiance of all the efforts of Great Britain .. "But if we dally with it, we are

damned." These are my honest opinions. If they are worth any thing they are at your service. I have written in haste, without even time for the needed corrections.

I am yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, dated "August 26, 1844. AN AWFUL CALAMKTY!! days. I have enjoyed opportunities of

The immortal "Hamburg Journal" was found dead in the city of Hamburg on the 21st inst. Various conjectures, and a litpeople. To the oft repeated question, munity for two days and nights. It was concluded by the citizens to call a "Mass" Meeting," and hold an inquest over its morial remains: which being done, a jury of inquest was empannelled, and requested to report. Several medical gentlemen were present, but doctors will differ Some said that the Journal had inhaled poison; others, that the "Young Monster" had "killed it," but on a full investigation of the whole testimony, the jury were unanimous in their verdict-"That the immortal Hamburg Journal came to its untimely end from bursiting its blood vessels, in giving VENT to passionate and FOUL ABUSE of OTHERS." Some sages predict that the ghost of the "Journal" will walk the "ramparts."

SAM PATCH, Foreman, This is an alarming affair, particularly as the slanderous propensity is becoming very previlent-is infectious, and in most cases fatal, especially among the editorial corps of South Carolina and Georgia, where its premonitory symptoms are very visible. In your philanthropic State, I presume you will ar once form an "Anti Blackguard Society." The M. D's. all say that, like drunkenness, the origin of this disease is a degraded state of public morals; and that nothing but a "society of reform" can arrest this great and growing

Please present my compliments to his Honor, Judge O'Neal, when you see him, and call his attention to this subject. All endeavors should be expeditious, lest the lisease should break out among the Coons and Lokopokos. The Whigs of Hamburg deserve great

credit by shewing to the world, that party feeling will not allow them to admit a dog and his fleas both to come into their ranks. We have a proof of a redeeming quality in the citizens of Hamburg, creditable to the State." Yours, in great regard. M. M. "P. S. The Journal's devil hung an effigy of "Clay & Frelinghussen and the Hamburg Journal" as being dead, &c., last night. This was done by the Journal -so believed-in order to try for some Whig sympathy. But the Journal is cut off by all Whigs, who go for "law and or-

der. Mr Clay and Frelinghuysen cannot be united to such a paper as "the Hamburg Journal's ghost."

For men of wisdom some do pass-

With no more sense than Baalam's Ass.

From the Greenville Mountaineer. Culamitous Fire. - It will be seen by the following letter, that our neighbors of and good faith. The general feeling of tive Fire on Tuesday night last, by which hree fourths of the State is in favor of this a large number of buildings and a greater amount of property has been destroyed, than at any place of the same size in this State for many years. Let the citizens of Greenville and other Villages receive this melancholy intelligence as a solemn warning, and cause them to be more carefull in future, and hetter prepared to combat the devouring element LAURENS C. H., Aug. 28, 1844.

Mi. Editor .- Our Village has again been the scene of a sad calamity by Fire -more destructive, by far, than any we have ever had About 9 o'clock last night (Tuesday) a Fire was discovered between two unoccupied buildings, nearly adjoining each other, in the North-west corner of the Public Square, one formerly occupied by J. P. Kennedy, as a grocery, and the other by Joseph Vance, as a Tailor's Shop and dwelling-both owned by Samuel Vance.

The buildings being of wood, and very old and dry, they burnt with the utmost rapidity, and were soon destroyed. There being, no Engine in the place to a-sist in fow all being joined, except by the narrow stop it, until it reached the opposite, where, by the greatest possible exertions and perseverance, assisted by the calmness house on the burnt row, was providentially R. Todd, and Day's Shoe Shop-one whole row-kitchens and out houses, were totally destroyed, including Sam'l. Fleming's Store, formerly known as Fleming & Mill's Store, Samuel Barksdale's Store and dwelling, owned by Barksdale & Saxon, John S. Osborne's Tavern and Grocery, a brick house occupied by Richard Hix as a Sadler's Shop, owned by Col. Irby. and a Store house occupied by J. R. Barksdale as a Grocery, and owned by Col. Irby. The Goods, furniture and groceries were generally saved, but very much damaged. No lives were lost.

The fire is believed to be the work of ar incendiary, as it originated in the inside of ple and Effectual Remedy for Hove in the principles of truth and justice, and that a house in which there has not been fire