

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Hamburg Republican. OUR PRINCIPLES.

It is due to the public, whose patronage we respectfully solicit, to make, on this our first appearance, a brief epitome of the political principles upon which we propose to conduct our journal.

We are opposed to a National Bank, as unconstitutional and inexpedient.

We are opposed to the system of local internal improvements by the Federal Government; a system practised by the advocates of a Protective Tariff, with a double view to an unequal appropriation of the public money to unconstitutional objects, and the creation, by exhausting the public treasury, of a greater necessity for high duties.

We regard the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands as impolitic, unjust, and violative of the various deeds of cession; all of which indicate the plain proposition, that the States yielded up their extensive domains to be used for the common joint benefit of all the States as a General Government, and not to be distributed among the several States for their individual purposes.

We denounce that other innovating spirit Whig policy—the limitation or abrogation of the Veto power—as unwise, and destructive of that system of checks and balances which form so striking a feature of our Federal Constitution, and which is one of its most salutary provisions. It is plainly a proposition so to limit and restrict, as to amount to an abolition of the constitutional power of the President of the U. States to veto any bill which may pass the two Houses of Congress.

Grant this innovation, and you break down one of the most important of its many safeguards against an absolute consolidation of all government power in the hands of our federal rulers. This attained, the spirit of innovation, to be consistent, would deprive the Senate of its constitutional power to arrest the current of improper legislation in the House of Representatives. For that is likewise in the way of the alleged absolute will of the people, as ascertained in the House. Thus the beautiful system of checks and balances in our Federal Government, which originated in the wisdom of our ancestors, and which are the only palladium of sectional interest and state rights, would be converted into a consolidated power, to be exercised as the selfishness of a tyrannical majority might dictate.

A Protective Tariff is unjust and unconstitutional. We are the advocate of a tariff arranged solely with a view to revenue, upon those minimum rates of duty which will raise revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the Government. But instead of a tariff for revenue only in accordance with the unequal stipulations of the Compromise Act of 1833, the Whig party in 1842 enacted the most odious system of impost duties ever imposed upon the people, save that of 1828, so justly styled the bill of abominations. Yea, more odious still—in that it was based upon violated faith and stipulated honor! It is "an act insufferable and insulting oppression, which ought to be borne only until it can be judiciously resisted."

This brings us to the consideration of the time, mode, and measure of redress; in this manifesto of our principles we do not propose to ourselves to discuss measures, but simply indicate our own course, as it were by giving an outline.

There are other questions of magnitude and vital importance to us involved in the great contest which is now being waged between the parties—Democratic and Whig—for political ascendancy. We refer to the Abolition and Texas questions. We do not charge Mr. Clay, the Whig candidate, with being a political abolitionist, but he is opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The abolitionists are opposed however, to annexation on the ground that it will add to the United States slave territory, and give greater security to our slave institution. They are disposed, therefore, to vote for Mr. Clay, as available, however different his reasons may be for his opposition to annexation, to effect their object in preventing our obtaining another safeguard to slave property. They inquire not into the governing motive of his opposition, so the result of his course upon that question will effect their desire. But we advocate the annexation of Texas, not only as of vital importance to the slave States, but as a National—an American question. It is of invaluable importance to the commercial, navigating, and agricultural interest of the nation; yea, to our national independence, and the more successful vindication of the basic principle of our Republic—that the people are capable of self-government. Our other issues can be met hereafter, and we should now be preparing to meet them. But the question of the annexation of Texas is of superior importance, from the fact that it, "can come but once in the life of a nation." It is not within our control alone, but depends upon the will of a distinct sovereign people, and if resisted "when it is ripe, it is fatal." It should therefore determine the vote of every freeman. For this reason, therefore, we would join resolutely, and with all our ability, in the elevation of James K. Polk to the presidential chair, and giving political ascendancy to the Democratic party which is the Texas party.

Again, a very large portion of our Democratic brethren in this and other Southern and Southwestern States, confidently rely upon the success of the Democratic party for a reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard of the Compromise Act.

Whatever may be our individual hope, we owe it to those identified with us in interest—who are with us common sufferers—and who do entertain such confidence to cooperate with them. It will be but the exercise of ordinary patience, and certainly a wise prudence. If their confidence be correctly placed, (and the next Congress will determine,) our relief will be peaceably accomplished, and the Union be preserved. But if disappointment should be the result, they, with us, if not "insensible to honor and shame," will look to other modes of redress. Deeming that resistance to be effective should combine the efforts of at least three or four States identified with us in a common interest and common destiny, we are the advocate of a

Southern Convention. Let such be obtained, and it would result, in our humble opinion, in an utter abandonment of the protective policy.

But if we should fail to procure the cooperation of such States, we may be asked what think we of separate State Section? If such an emergency should arise no man who is not lost to honor, to his interest, to his danger, to the spirit of 1776, can hesitate as to the answer. We cannot tamely submit to unconstitutional exaction to insufferable oppression; we cannot quietly sleep upon the volcano of incendiary fanaticism! "Before God, we do not wish disunion. Let the Government be justly administered, and we will glory in the Union, and give it our whole heart and strength, in peace and war." But if "neither the preservation of the Union nor any other consideration under Heaven" can induce the General Government to return to a sense of justice, we say that South Carolina should not submit "to the spoliation, ignominy and danger to which, under the abuses of the Constitution," she is now subjected. The reproach then, under the various steps of political action marked out, "of a dissolution of the Union," will rest upon those who wantonly provoked it, and those who will as wantonly have suffered it to take place." As to the course of our State, in such emergency, suffice it now to say, we hold the doctrine of first and undivided allegiance to South Carolina.

We have been longer than we had designed in this exposition of our principles and mode of action; but we desire to be explicit as to each principle, and each step of political action. We hope our object is attained.

While as a conductor of a public press, we feel it to be our duty to assume a political position, as well as our privilege, yet we shall not be unmindful of the interests of the Planter, in giving him such agricultural information as may be beneficial, and such accurate commercial intelligence as will keep him informed of the state of our market. We shall endeavor likewise to be vigilant as to the interests of our Merchants and our whole town; making our columns conduce to the interest of all. We hope, by this course, to establish a kindly business intercourse between Planter and Merchant, and between each of them and ourself.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O. Aug. 31, 1844.

Dear Sir.—On the 19th of this month the Whigs held a mass meeting in this place, and, among others, were addressed by the Hon. Thomas Ewing of this State, who, in reference to yourself, made the following statement: That John C. Calhoun had, in his letter to Packenham, laid down this monstrous proposition, that the true and natural condition of the laboring portion of the community was that of slavery. It is true (Mr. Ewing continued) that Mr. Calhoun, in that letter, was speaking of the black population of the South; but I have often, on the floor of the Senate, heard him lay down the broad and general position that the best and most natural condition of the laboring community was that of slavery."

Not believing that you ever did, on the floor of the Senate or elsewhere, utter any such sentiment, nor that you ever entertained such, we have deemed it proper to address you this note, so that you may, if you consider it of sufficient importance, correct the error, in a public manner, by a letter to us on this subject.

Some of us heard Mr. Ewing on the occasion alluded to, and we suppose that he has made the same statement in various parts of the State.

With great respect, yours, &c.

ROBERT J. ALEXANDER, A. PATTON, E. G. BRYSON, JOHN C. TIBBALL, WM. P. SIMPSON, WM. WILKINS, J. M. MITCHELL, JAMES WISHART.

STATE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of the 31st August, at a Whig Mass meeting held at St. Clairsville, made the following statement: "That John C. Calhoun had in his letter to Mr. Packenham, laid down in this monstrous proposition, that the true & natural condition of the laboring portion of the community was that of Slavery. It is true (Mr. Ewing continued) that Mr. Calhoun in that letter was speaking of the black population of the South; but I have often, on the floor of the Senate, heard him lay down the broad and general position that the best and most natural of the laboring community was that of slavery."

Had I not as high authority as your names to furnish for the fact, I would not have believed that Mr. Ewing, or any man of any standing, having the least regard to character, would have ventured to make a statement before a public audience so utterly destitute of the shadow of truth. But, on your high authority, I am constrained to believe he made it.

A regard to my character compels me to notice it, and accordingly pronounce it to be utterly false. I laid down no such proposition as he asserts I did, in my letter to Mr. Packenham, in the abstract, or in reference to the black population of the South, or any, which can fairly be construed into it. I did, indeed, assert, that their condition there, was far better than that of the free blacks in the non-slaveholding States and that I conclusively proved by the late census.—Nor did I ever lay down the proposition in the Senate or any where else, that the best and most natural condition of the laboring community was that of slavery, or any thing like it. The whole is a calumny, utterly destitute of foundation.

So far from ever having entertained such an abominable sentiment, my whole life has been devoted to endeavoring to uphold our free popular system of government, and resisting the course of policy advocated by Mr. Ewing and his party; and which, I firmly believe, is calculated to subvert the liberty of the people, and reduce the laboring class of this country to the wretched condition, to which they have been reduced by the same policy in England, where it has existed so long, and in such high perfection. It is my devotion to what I regard as the cause of our

unburdened and unshackled industry, and opposition to measures that must end in enslaving the laboring population of our country, if persisted in, which constitute my offence in his eyes and those associated with him; and not the base doctrine, which he falsely attributes to me. Do with this as you think proper.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Robert J. Alexander, A. Patton, E. G. Bryson, J. C. Tibball, W. P. Simpson, W. Wilkins, J. M. Mitchell and J. Wishart, Esqs.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Public Meeting &c., at Barnwell C. H. —On Saturday, the 7th Sept., from 800 to 1000 of the constituents of the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett met at Barnwell Court House to partake of a Barbecue given by the citizens, in compliment to their Representative. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the people assembled in a grove adjoining the village, where a stand had been erected for the speakers and seats prepared for the audience, by the Committee of Arrangements. The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. Angus Patterson, President of the Day. Mr. Rhett was received by the meeting at half past 11 o'clock, and commenced his speech. The following is an abstract:

1st. He had no hope in the Democratic party, because the action of the party on the subject of the Tariff, in the election of Speaker, in the appointment of Committees, and in all the tests submitted to them had been deceptive—said the State was only pledged to vote for Messrs. Polk and Dallas, and no further.

2d. Had no faith in a Convention of the whole South, nothing to be hoped from it, it would break up in a row. One State must make the issue, South Carolina must be that State, or it will not be done at all,—if South Carolina moves, then, perhaps, a Southern Convention may be assembled for good.

3d. Had no faith in the scheme to tax Northern goods—nor practicable, and would accumulate burthens on the people of the State.

4th. He said South Carolina had taken her course, she must resist and meet her oppressors, or submit. He went for resistance by the call of a State Convention, on reason for postponement—impolitic not to get ready—necessary to take pledges from our Representatives. If we wait for the Democracy to gain the ascendancy both in the House and the Senate, there was no chance for redress. He shewed at length the attachment of South Carolina to the Union, proved it by the sacrifices which she had made to maintain it, and expressed his deep attachment, and that of the State, to the Union of the Constitution. He desired to perpetuate the Union, and the best means for doing this, was for the State to act at once, restore the Constitution upon which, it restfully rests, through the people in Convention, and support the decision of the Convention. He concluded by expressing his opinion that the State is compelled to resist, and his belief that prudence and policy would dictate to us to move, and that speedily. He believed it would better for the Union to redress our wrongs now. Mr. Rhett concluded at 2 o'clock, P. M., having spoken for two hours and a half.

Mr. Gault next addressed the meeting, and expressed his concurrence with Mr. Rhett.

Mr. W. F. Hutson, of Beaufort, was then called upon. We are told, (said Mr. H.) to look to the Democratic party for help and succor. The meeting had already heard how much we might expect from them. He would not go over that ground—but he did believe that, that party might be disposed to aid us if we were ready to help ourselves—and that was the position assumed by his native District, that we had a right to resort to the failure of all else to the great remedy of State action—that it was a duty to place the State, in an attitude of preparation. It was a mistake to suppose that District was urging an immediate action—but they did go for immediate preparation. If the Democracy found us ready to help ourselves, the tariff men among them might have patriotism to help us; if we are silent and submissive, we might look to them for aid in vain. That District has fixed upon a Convention as the best mode of uniting the State as to the measure of redress; and they had fixed May next as a period suitable in many points; but they were not wedded to a particular period, and would not part from their brethren on a question of 8 or 10 months.

E. Bellinger, Jr. being called on, said that at that late hour of the day, he felt very reluctant to trespass on their attention even for a few moments.

He was decidedly and fixatedly opposed to a convention in May 1845, as premature, uncalled for, useless, and ending in nothing; and he was equally opposed (on the grounds of Policy and plighted honor,) to any action or agitation until the Presidential Election was settled. (Lie still Boys until daylight.) On the question of resistance or submission (as to which there was but one opinion in Barnwell District and in the State) the arguments and appeals of our honorable Representative had naturally produced great excitement—and excitement incompatible with good judgement. Mr. B. did not wish to check or suppress that excitement. It was a fine current, which by a judicious canal he hoped to turn back to the noble river of Democratic and State Southern action, that swelling from lowland stream and mountain snow will sweep every thing before it.

He differed as much from those who proposed nothing, as he did from those who proposed for immediate State action without preparing anything definite.

He then detailed fully and frankly the course which he pursued. To publish that course now, would he thinks, keep up unnecessary agitation. It suffices to say that leading objects were to redeem all our pledges, looking rather to Fort Hill than to Bluffton; Reliance on the democratic party; United Southern action; If need be, State Interposition; and in any event, such Legislative deliberations and suggestions in December next would prepare the public mind for an efficient State Convention on the 1st Fed., 1856. No, nevertheless, he would hold himself at liberty to follow "older and better Soldiers."

Mr. Bellinger was followed by Col.

Trotti, who expressed himself decidedly opposed to the agitation of call of a Convention in May, 1845.

Col. T. said that he could no longer trespass on their patience; at that late hour. They had called on him to speak, and he had to say something. He had not counselled submission, but only advised against action now. He might be wrong and others right, and should different counsels prevail, he was prepared at any moment to abide the decision of his State, and whether the fortunes of Carolina led to victory or the grave, in sunshine or in storm, his fate should be bleached with that of her people.

When Col. Trotti, closed his remarks Col. McCord expressed his entire concurrence in the course recommended by Mr. Bellinger. Mr. Hutson said he agreed with Mr. Bellinger as to the time, the people of Beaufort were not wedded to a particular time for the meeting of the Convention.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1844.



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

At an election for fourth Warden of the Town of Edgefield, held on the 30th ult., Dr. Richard T. Mims was elected, without opposition.

The exercises of the South Carolina College commenced on Monday last.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions commenced at this place on Monday last, Judge Wardlaw presiding.

We omitted to state in our last, that Judge Cheves has been nominated in the Charleston Mercury, for the United States Senate. It is expected that there will be a vacancy shortly, as Judge Huger will probably resign. The Mercury of the 1st inst. says, that Mr. Cheves will not consent to be considered a candidate for the U. States Senate, and that he will in no event accept any public station whatever.

On the 1st inst. the Hon. John C. Calhoun reached this place, on his way to his home in Pendleton. He remained here a few days, and was called upon by several gentlemen with whom he conversed freely upon many of the great and absorbing topics of the present time. He will remain about one month in S. Carolina, if he is not sooner recalled to Washington. It is scarcely necessary to say, that he was welcomed home with all those demonstrations of respect and kindly feeling, which South Carolinians have ever cherished towards him.

We have received the first number of the Hamburg Republican. Its typographical appearance is neat, and its matter appropriate and well selected. The Inaugural Address of the Editor is excellent, and we have with great pleasure transferred it to our columns. The great topics of the day are here touched upon, in a bold and manly manner, and will ensure for the Address, a most careful perusal.

Col. Cockrell was, on the 1st inst., elected Sheriff of Fairfield District, by a majority of 52 votes over D. G. Wiley, Esq. There were 1584 votes polled.

R. K. Cralle, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Department of State, will act as Secretary of State during the absence of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, who is at present, on a visit to his family and friends in this State.

On Monday and Tuesday next, the General Elections for our Legislature will be held throughout the State. In times like the present, when questions of the gravest and most momentous character, are agitating the people—questions affecting the well being, the prosperity and the honor of our State, and of our common country, it is highly important, that the ablest and best men in our midst, should be elected as our Representatives. Several matters of great interest will be brought to the attention of our next Legislature, and it is much to be desired, that the most experienced, most honest and most skillful among the several Candidates, should if possible, be selected. It is no trifling matter, small as it may seem, for an elector to cast his vote at the ballot box. He should endeavor to divest himself of all ill-founded prejudices, or improper feelings towards individuals, and to give his suffrage, not so much to the man, as to his country. He should not be influenced by his own partiality or dislike towards the candidates, but should look to their qualifications. When a Candidate offers himself, the first questions which a voter should ask are these—is he honest? Is he capable? Let him inform himself particularly as to these matters, and the voter in giving his suffrage, will assuredly go right. He will at least, have the consciousness of having discharged his duty as a citizen, even though the man of his choice should afterwards be found incapable, or not trust worthy.

In the coming election, let every citizen in South Carolina, go up with a pure heart and clean hands to the ballot box. Let him not be influenced by any sinister motive, let not his prejudices be operated upon by ill-designing men of any clique or party, let not demagogues play upon his passions to advance their own selfish and unrighteous purposes, and last, tho' not least of all, let not his reason be destroyed by Alcoholic stimulants, and he will scarcely do wrong, in casting his suffrage.

In our own District, we have a goodly number of Candidates for the House of Representatives, and two for the Senate. Out of this number, if we do our duty as citizens, we will surely choose fit and proper persons as Delegates: Men of cool heads, stout hearts and sound understandings, ready and willing to meet any emergency. With regard to the gentlemen who are candidates for the State Senate, we will say but a word. They have both served us in a public capacity, and are well known to us as gentlemen of fine talents, extensive information and of the purest, political principles. We feel satisfied, that our District would be well represented in the election of either of them, and that the voice of Edgefield, on the great questions of the day, would be heard throughout the bounds of S. Carolina.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury of the 1st inst., says on the subject of the "Branch Rail Road from Camden to the South Carolina Rail Road." "It is understood that this subject has been brought before the Directors of our Rail Road lately, by an application from Camden to the Board, to have a survey made for such a branch, and estimates of the cost of the work. It is also understood that the Board have acceded to their request, and with an enlightened liberality, ordered their Engineer to survey the route and prepare the estimates."

The North Carolina State Baptist Convention, will meet in Raleigh on the 15th inst. The Alabama Baptist State Convention will meet at Marion, Perry county, on Saturday the 17th November next.

Joel W. White, of Connecticut, has been appointed, by the President of the U. S., Consul at Liverpool.

The amount of Treasury Notes low in circulation, according to official statement, is estimated at \$1,960,707 17 cents.

Mr. Clay in a letter bearing date of September 9th, in reply to some queries on the subject of the Tariff, says:

"I take great pleasure in complying with your request, in saying that I am of opinion that the Tariff of 1842 was eminently salutary; that I am decidedly opposed to its repeal; that I should regard its repeal as a great national calamity and that I am unaware of the necessity of any modification of it. I am therefore opposed alike to its repeal or modification. A fixed and stable policy is what the country now most needs, and I sincerely hope that the tariff of 1842 may be maintained, and thus afford security for that desideratum."

The New York Plebian, in commenting on this document, pertinently remarks: "He not only declares that he is opposed to its repeal, but declares that he is opposed to any modification or change of the present infamous law. It must, if he is elected, remain just as it is. Be the amount of revenue thirty or fifty millions of dollars, no change shall take place."

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman in Laurens District, to a friend in this Village, dated September 26, 1844.

You ask "what course should South Carolina take if Polk be not elected, as it seems probable?" Is it possible you think that Clay will be elected? My good fellow, you must live in the dark corner. I feel just as well satisfied of Polk's election as any man can be. I count sure Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. Of them the only two doubtful are Ohio and Tennessee. And if the Democratic gain shall be as great all over the Union as it has been in the States who already have elected their Legislature. Such a beating as little Jimmy will give Hall has not been seen for many a day. Your question will, however, be relieved of difficulties. For I don't see how the election of any man to the Presidency is to affect the Abolitionist and interested manufacturer, so far as to prevent the hog from turning to his wallow.

We will have then two parties, and all they can make subservient to their interest to combat with under any imaginable change of circumstances.

I am satisfied the all important question now with us in the South, is the slavery question—and intimately connected with that is the Texas question. Nullification nor Secession will either answer for that evil. As to the South the only effectual power to operate on Congress will be a united effort of several of the Southern States, taking almost any means if it but be a united effort, and complete success will be sure to crown their efforts, and give us relief and safety.

South Carolina would have been completely successful before if the renegade South had given her efforts, or even their countenance. A united action now of three or four States, having the same interest, can put a stop to Abolition interference and Tariff encroachments. For conciliation in the South, and a spread of our doctrines, is in my opinion, the surest way to rescue fully and make the success permanent.

This would be worth spending years at, for it would bring the Political bark to the proper tack, with a fair prospect of holding that course.

If however, after having the advantage of Polk for President and two years trial at conciliation with the Southern States, and the evil still uncovered, then sir, I am ready for any thing. I am perfectly satisfied that our present oppressions, if to be continued would be insupportable. And one more step of the Abolitionists must drive off the Slaveholding States as they have the Methodists.

The magnitude of such a political change, and the dangers incident to it, should make thinking men scan all the ground, and let reason and not passion direct every step we take. I feel satisfied that South Carolina should not be the first to move. We are looked upon even by our Southern sisters, with too jealous an eye to take any steps without drawing down on us the vilest abuse and grossest misrepresentation, which to say the least of it, all thinking men must acknowledge would greatly retard final success. If this be correct, it would be then bad policy to take ground at all, until other States take theirs. Much will have to be given up to conciliation. And we must

school ourselves to their ground, and not demand that they take ours. Were I therefore in the Legislature, I should oppose any action this Winter, and should by no means consider such a course as a forfeiture of pledges, but as a judicious postponement of action till the proper time arrived, which circumstances must develop."

For the Advertiser.

I always add my halo, when I see a good shot or a gallant blow. Who has not read Judge Cheves' admirable letter? Who will not be delighted with this extract?

"It is not for an humble individual like me to anticipate Legislative wisdom, nor to suggest the time and manner in which a remedy for these evils is to be sought, but, for myself as a private citizen, I declare my belief that they present a state of things not to be borne, and which ought to be resisted, in some way or manner, at any and every hazard. I can not forbear, however, to add one idea on this subject. This is a great Southern question, in which South Carolina is no more interested than the rest of the Southern States. She may or she may not produce a few bales of Cotton and a few barrels of rice more than some other States, but this certainly does not augment the interest she feels in it nor lessen that which they indulge. The question with all of them involves great pecuniary and great public rights—no less than the great rights of free and independent government. We cannot, therefore, either in policy or justice, in my opinion, act without seeking or awaiting their co-operation. This is the more imperiously our duty, if we rely upon their co-operation in any difficulties which may involve the employment of national force. I therefore deprecate a separate action on the part of this State, at this time, as premature and impolitic. In accordance with these principles, I wish your leave give the following toast:

Southern Rights and Southern Wrongs—Monstrous questions, on which the action of the States aggrieved should be instant and constant, but always together."

Such was the language of Judge Cheves in 1830, at a Dinner given to Drayton and Hayne. Such was his advice fourteen years ago, and such is his advice now! Shall we wait another fourteen years in order that he may give that advice a third time? No! I do not agree with him as to the powers of State Conventions, but as to united Southern action, I think that even the Bluffton boys (when they wake up at daylight) will shout "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

SNAPP DRAGON.

COLUMBIA October 3.

Destructive Fire.—On Sunday evening last, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in this city, in a cluster of wooden buildings next north of the Court House, all of which, together with three fine three-story brick Stores and dwellings, were entirely consumed, and it was with some difficulty that the Court House itself was preserved although a spacious yard intervened between it and the fire. The fire, we understand originated in an out building. The corner store next to the Court House was owned and occupied as a store and dwelling, by Mr. David Ewart, and was understood, wholly or partially insured; the wooden wing parallel to the Court House yard, was occupied by Mr. Smith as a dwelling. Mr. David Ewart, also, we understand, occupied part of one of the brick buildings—the remainder were occupied by Mr. Cooper, jeweller, and Mr. Stork as a Shoe Store; the wooden buildings north, were occupied by John Ewart, grocer. Mr. Ronald, seagr maker, John H. Heise, confectioner, and F. Root & Co. tinners. On the cross street were consumed a number of unoccupied wooden dwellings, belonging to Mrs. Black, and an Office, occupied by Drs Wells and Fair. The property destroyed may be estimated at about \$20,000, part of which was insured but how near the total amount of the loss, we are unable to say.

Improvements.—Directly opposite our office there are at present rearing their heads three large two story buildings, the work of but a few weeks, which show that the march of improvement, in Hamburg is onward; we understand they are to be occupied by their owners as Merchantile establishments. There are four or five new firms about to commence in a few days, and the old firm of Messrs. Henkell & Robinson, have removed to the corner adjoining their former stand, and opened a splendid assortment of Hardware and Cutlery. This looks as if we were to have something like permanency in our Commerce, after such a trying seasons as the last. Our town is bound to "go ahead," Cotton high or Cotton low.—Hamburg Republican.

Early Frost.—We had on last Saturday a very refreshing shower of rain, which we have no doubt will be of great service to the potatoe and turnip crop—but the Idea of October are upon us—we had on the 30th and 31st ultimo, two heavy frosts for the season—the effect as far as could be discovered, has not been serious yet.—Abbeville Banner.

The Weather.—On Friday and Saturday last, the weather was cold and wet—on Sunday, it cleared up, with a strong wind from the North west, and during the whole day fires and winter clothing were necessary for comfort. On Monday morning, the ground was covered with a white frost, and yesterday the weather was cool, bracing and agreeable. We presume the frost was not sufficiently heavy to kill vegetation, or render it safe for those who have sojourned in the country to return to their town residences.—Farmer's Cheraw Gazette.

The Weather.—We were visited on Friday night and Saturday last with some refreshing showers of rain, but unfortunately it came too late to do the farmer much good. On Saturday evening it cleared off very cool, and for two or three succeeding mornings we had considerable frost which we presume will still further shorten the cotton crop.—Anderson Gazette October 4.