

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate on the Oregon Territorial Bill. The following is a mere abstract of his remarks:

After a few remarks from Mr. Berrien, explanatory of his view in renewing the motion to strike out the 12th section, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate.

The South desired the enactment of no laws to give them any peculiar advantages. They simply desire that the territories shall be left open to all, while they remain territories, and when they come into the Union they shall be left to make their own laws, with no farther restrictions imposed upon them than are provided by the Constitution.

On the great question whether the non-slaveholding States have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories, he should claim for the South nothing to which they were not clearly entitled, and yield no right guaranteed to them by the constitution.

He stood here unconnected with party considerations, and should examine the question solely with a view to what he considered the true interests of the country.

He contended that the constitution never intended that there should be any discrimination, in regard to the rights of property, between one section of the United States and another. And yet they were told, without a particle of proof to establish it, that Congress has the absolute control over the territories.

Where was the power to be found, he asked, by which this absolute control is conferred? The clause of the constitution to which the Senator from New York (Mr. Dix) had referred, giving to Congress the power to "make all the needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," referred solely to the public lands, and in it is not to be found the semblance of governmental powers in reference to the people of the territories.

Was it to be supposed that if the framers of the Constitution intended to give governmental powers to Congress, they would have made another provision by which legislation was given to the people of the territories?

In reference to the District of Columbia, he said that though Maryland had ceded certain powers to the government of the United States, within the District, the sovereignty still continues to Maryland, and it was under this view that Alexandria had been retroceded to Virginia.

In regard to the Ordinance of 1787, he proceeded to show that it was enacted under different circumstances, and without any intention to establish it as a precedent for future government on this subject. It was a compromise, to terminate a long continued controversy between two States, in reference to the delivering up of fugitive slaves—a compromise which the South have ever since faithfully observed; but yet this very faithfulness on this point is now quoted against them. And he referred to organized associations in different States, for enticing slaves to run away from their owners, as one of the results of this compromise.

He next alluded to the Missouri Compromise, and the admission of Missouri into the Union, and the adoption of what is termed the Missouri compromise—an arrangement which he said, had never received the sanction of the South, though they had strictly observed all its requirements.

He quoted a letter of Mr. Jefferson to the late Hon. John Holmes of Maine, in which he disapproves of the Missouri compromise, as unfortunate for the peace and happiness of the country, and calculated to lead to most unhappy local discussions. And yet he had been here quoted as the originator of the Ordinance of 1787.

From what he had shown, he contended the Ordinance of 1787, and the Missouri Compromise, both fell to the ground, and were of no effect.

In regard to the acquisition of territory, he admitted that the United States had the right to acquire; but whatever the origin of the power, he insisted that it did not exist as an absolute power, but subject to limitations, which he pointed out. Congress are the mere representatives to dispose of those territories for the objects contemplated. They are mere trustees for the benefit of the United States, without the authority or right to make a discrimination, in reference to that trust, between the citizens of the slave holding States.

Neither have the territories that power. All the arguments which he had used in reference to the powers of Congress, he contended, applied with equal force to the territories. Neither Congress nor the territories have the power to exclude slavery.

Nor is there any power in the laws existing in the territories, when so acquired, to exclude it. No power, in any form or shape, exists, by which it can be excluded.

The slaveholding States, he said, are common partners with the rest, having contributed their share in money and lives to its acquisition, and could not be excluded from an equal participation in the benefits. They have been full contributors, under every aspect of the case, and who could stand up, and in a transaction, under similar circumstances, in private life, say that they were not entitled to be full participants? Nothing but deep-abiding prejudice could insist on the contrary.

If the non-slaveholding States were disposed to do right, let them vote for the amendment of his friend, (Mr. Jefferson Davis.) And to the slaveholding States he would say, if they were prepared to concede this right they had greatly degenerated.

This is a time, he said, when the country feels that great movements are in agitation which may burst asunder the ties of the Union—and that this is the time for a settlement. In the language of Mr. Jefferson, he was in favor of leaving the question to the constitution.

And if left to the constitution, it would be settled very nearly by the line of 36 30—the existence of slavery would vary very little from that line. It was nearly impossible that it should be otherwise.

He then proceeded, in an ingenious argument to prove that all men are not born

"free and equal"—that there is not one word of truth in that declaration. "All men are born free," it is declared; but men are not born free. Nor are infants born free and equal. They are not free until they arrive at a certain age. Nor are all men created "equal"—for only two were created, one man and one woman. All men, in a state of nature, may be said to be equal, but even here, he showed that the term is a misnomer.

The only state in which man can exist as a race, and develop his great moral and physical energies, is the political state. The first cannot be considered a natural state, because repugnant to our feelings and yet the only state in which we can exist. The second is only one that is termed artificial. That which is necessary to the preservation of the human race, is a much higher state than that which is only necessary to preserve the individual.

Instead of one uniform rule, that all men shall enjoy an equal amount of liberty, the distribution of liberty among individuals is the unequal thing in the world. And this doctrine, that "all men are born free and equal," as understood, is powerful to the pulling down of liberty and if not restrained will produce anarchy, not only throughout Europe, but throughout the civilized world.

From the Anderson Gazette. MR. CALHOUN'S RAIL ROAD LETTER.

Our readers will find below a very interesting letter from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, addressed to our enterprising and public spirited townsman, J. P. Reed, Esq., on the subject of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road. The great confidence he expresses in the success of the project will exercise a most salutary influence on the few, who yet believe the enterprise cannot be consummated. He can be set down as a warm friend to the Road, inasmuch as he has given the highest evidence of his confidence, in addition to his opinion, of the success of the undertaking, my making a liberal subscription himself. We commend it to the public generally, and the Greenville Mountaineer, in particular, and hope to see the letter copied in that paper. We regret that Mr. Reed preserved no copy of his letter to Mr. Calhoun, as we should have been pleased to give it a place in our columns.

Washington, June 1, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I have read with interest your letter of the 25th May, on the subject of the Rail Road now in progress from Columbia to Anderson.

You do not err in supposing, I take much interest in its success. My predilection was, originally, in favor of the route from Greenville to Hamburg or Aiken, by Edgefield. I think, still, that route has great advantages, but am decidedly of the opinion, that, if there can be any one that can be fairly compared with it, it is the one adopted, and that it is beyond comparison, if not equally, the next best. I am, also, of the opinion, decidedly, that the choice between them is no longer an open question, and that the alternative now, is no Road at all, or the completion of the one now entirely agreed upon.

It will confer such great and permanent advantages, will have little hope of having another. With it, it would be one of the most flourishing portions of the State and the South; but without, one of the most depressed. With this impression, I trust, no one will think of abandoning it. There are ample means for its completion. Much of the work, the grading, the bridging, the getting of the timber, may be done by the Stockholders; and at no time more advantageously than at present, when prices are so low, and money so scarce. A resolute spirit and strict economy in the expenditures, will carry the work through triumphantly.

I have not the time, or data to estimate the many great advantages of the route, or what profit the Stock would probably yield. But I feel assured, you have not in your letter over estimated the former. The route is well laid out to command the trade and travel of the large, populous and fertile portion of the State through which it passes, and the contiguous portions of Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It has also great advantages for extending itself by prolongation and branches, with the growth of the extensive region, lying West and North of it, in population and wealth.

If these views be correct, and if the Road can be completed within the sum estimated, and if it should be economically managed, of which there cannot be much doubt, considering who are the Stockholders, it will, after it gets fairly under way, in all probability, yield reasonable profits; with the prospect of very handsome, with the growth and increased prosperity of the country, and ultimately, large, when the Road has attained its full extension.

But it would be taking a very narrow view, to look only to the profits on the Stock, in estimating the gain of the region it would accommodate. The rise in the value of property; in the price of the various articles it produces; the enlargement of the number of such articles, by cheapening transportation and enlarging its market; the greater uniformity of price with the enlargement of the market; the growth of the manufactures, for which the abundant water power, the health of the climate and cheapness of living afford so many advantages; and finally, the population and travelling, that would be attracted by the romantic and fine mountain region and the elevated plains that extend out from their eastern bases, must all be taken into account, in summing up its gain. These are so great, that the difference between what the region would be with the Road and without the Road, is that of a flourishing and prosperous country, and of a depressed, and at best, a stationary one—of one that retains its population and receives emigrants, and one that sends forth emigrants without receiving them.

With great respect, I am &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

J. P. REED, Esq.

He dies like a beast who has done no good while he lived.

From the South Carolinian. GENERAL TAYLOR THE NOMINEE OF THE WHIG PARTY.

Whatever may have been the different and conflicting opinions entertained respecting the political faith and doctrines of Gen. Zachary Taylor, it is now made clear as a sunbeam, that he is a Whig of the most exceptional character. Ever since the publication of his "Allison Letter," the people of the South, particularly, have been made to doubt his acceptability and qualifications for the elevated post of Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Gen. Taylor in accepting the nomination of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, has furnished to the country and the world, the strongest evidence of his attachment and devotion for Whig rule and Whig doctrines; and therefore, since he has been forced to assume the position of a party leader, notwithstanding all his repeated declarations to run as an "independent candidate and the people's candidate." The question very naturally presents itself, can any good Democrat, consistently with his avowed principles, sustain him in his election, and cast his vote for a party, to all intents and purposes opposed to the best interest of the country.

We profess no more than an ordinary share of knowledge in such matters, yet we shall be much deceived if the people suffer themselves to be dazzled by the splendor of his brilliant military achievements, so far as to lose sight of the true merits of the question. They were taught a lesson in 1844, which they will not soon forget. The memorable May session of Congress, called together by the executive authority of President Harrison, still lives in their memory. The utter recklessness of the Whigs when in power, taught them, who were the true friends of the country, and now that the same elements are at work again—that a General who has stamped upon his character the impress of his great military genius—furnished the proof of his signal success, as one of the greatest Captains of the age, should again sweep them into power, and place them in high places, is a flattering unctious which they will never experience in their hearts.

This good sense and intelligence of the people will prevail. Having been once galled, they have learned to distrust their smiling friends. The language of Laocoon, may be well applied. Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. The question has been asked: "will the State of South Carolina, sustain the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency?" The answer is easily given. Whatever might have been the policy of the State, in reference to Gen. Taylor's position as an independent candidate, it is easy to see that South Carolina can never sustain him as the nominee of the Whig Convention. To do so, would be giving up those cherished principles for which she has been battling for the last quarter of a century. She would be a traitor to herself, the country, and the world. The brand of Cain would be written upon her brow, and "Ichabod" inscribed upon her door post. She never can—she never will be guilty of such political treachery. Let the voice of persecution—of ridicule, and of violence, murmur on—let the waves of opposition dash against her—there she stands, and there she will stand, secure in the confidence of her own integrity and purity. The Whigs in selecting Gen. Taylor as their standard bearer, have thrown their flag to the winds, with its broad fold bearing the inscription—a liberal and latitudinarian construction of the Constitution—the assumption by the General Government of the payment of State debts, and all the other hideous Whig measures of the day—such as Bank, High Tariff, Internal Improvement, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States, &c. &c.—How then can any native born Carolinian, inhaling the air of the proud Palmetto State, imbibing the same spirit which nerved his fathers in the dark hours of the Revolution, find it in his heart to "aid and comfort" a foe, who would glory in his downfall, and exult in the death struggle of those rights bequeathed him by a gush of ancestral blood. "Oh! publish it not in Gath. Tell it not in the streets of Askelon." The day of trickery and foolish mummories, has passed away. Light and knowledge shine forth from every quarter, and the hard yeomanry of the country have only to rise up in their might, and the monster Whiggery, will be sent back howling to his den, unshorn of his strength and deprived of his honors. It is said, that Gen. Taylor is the only man who can be trusted upon the all absorbing question of Slavery. This, at first sight carries with it some degree of plausibility, but when looked into closely loses its force and power.

From the Camden Journal. THE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is stated by some of the Whig political writers, that the South Carolina members are divided as to the Presidential nomination, and that it is supposed the State will throw away her vote. These latter writers are guessing wide of the mark in both instances, if we are not greatly mistaken. With regard to the Legislature being called together to an extra session, for the purpose of merely throwing away the nine votes of the State the idea is preposterous, and though our electors have been guilty of such a freak, in times past, a repetition of the ensuing election, would be miserably folly. The principles and policy of South Carolina are too well known, for any political juggling to change them even in appearance—they are purely democratic, and must remain so, whoever may be offered to her, as the Presidential candidate. As a natural consequence, her vote will be given to the man who she believes will best carry out this policy and adhere to these principles. We cannot think that we are mistaken here, the people of South Carolina will never aid in the election of any man to the Presidency, who may lay their liable to Whig rule—a high tariff, and extravagant expenditure of the people's money upon internal improvements. This much for general politics, the candidate who receives our support must be sound on the main question, of the rights of the Southern people; and if we are so unfortunate not to have one presented to us, we will certainly taken up the one, who avows his opposition to any interference of Congress in our domestic affairs, in preference to one who, avows to be the mere mouthpiece of a majority of Congress. A few weeks will bring to light some developments, which may decide, the vote of this and other Southern States. One important fact we wish to impress upon our Whig friends, that South Carolina is Democratic to the core; though she may have good cause for estrangement from the northern portion of that party,—she can never desert its glorious and well tried principles.

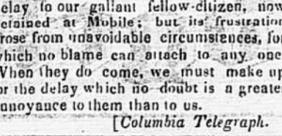
Our Volunteers.—We stated some time since, that Governor Johnson, had, upon application to the Secretary of War, obtained an order from him that our Volunteers should be transmitted from Vera Cruz to Charleston direct. The order of Gen. Butler, however, making Mobile their point of destination, took effect prior to the reception of this order from the Department in Mexico; and our Volunteers were on their way home before the wishes of the Department were made known.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Marcy, dated War Department, Feb. 11, 1848, in answer to a letter addressed to him by Governor Johnson.

"Whenever the Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers shall be ordered to be discharged from service, the Department will take great pleasure in causing the necessary arrangements to be made for their transportation from Vera Cruz to Charleston, as suggested by your Excellency."

It is to be regretted that this arrangement could not have been carried out, as it would have saved much fatigue and

delay to our gallant fellow-citizens, now detained at Mobile; but, in frustration, arose from unavoidable circumstances, for which no blame can attach to any one. When they do come, we must make up for the delay which no doubt is a greater annoyance to them than to us. [Columbia Telegraph.]



EDGEFIELD C. H. WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1848.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Another year has past away, and the Anniversary of American Independence has dawned upon us. Since the 4th of July, 1847, what mighty events have taken place. Revolution after revolution has broken out in Europe, and the time-honored monarchies of that section of the globe seem to be tottering to their fall. In truth, at least, one mighty monarchy has disappeared, and a Republic has taken its place. Let it be the earnest prayer of us all, that it may be permanent. On this consecrated day, let us all solemnly ask the great Ruler of nations, to speed the time, when all kingdoms and people, shall enjoy the blessing of free government and liberty of conscience. In our own country, events of most momentous importance have transpired during the present year.

A tedious and most disastrous war has been happily ended, and the territorial limits of our country have been greatly enlarged. New States have been added to our glorious Union, and in a little time others will also be added, and when the whole number shall be complete, none now can conjecture.

The future greatness of our country, is a delightful theme upon which to dwell. But whilst our statesmen are extending our boundaries, let it be the endeavor of the true patriot to advance in a corresponding ratio, the intelligence and the virtue of the people. Unless these move pari passu, with the extension of our limits a nation, must entirely be destroyed.

That our present happy Government may long continue to diffuse its blessings among all nations, should be the sincere prayer of us all.

A third Candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Van Buren has been nominated by the Barabarians, the disappointed portion of the Democratic party in New York, for the Presidency. A convention of this party, lately assembled at Utica and voted for Mr. VAN BUREN as President, and Mr. H. T. DONOGH of Wisconsin, for Vice President. Mr. VAN BUREN has not accepted the nomination. It is said that Gov. DONOGH will not accept the nomination, as he approves the nomination of Cass and BUTLER. We cannot speak with certainty about it.

Rain.—After suffering somewhat from dry weather, we were favored on Friday last, and several evenings since, with copious showers of rain, which greatly revived the crops.

We have received from the Hon. A. W. VENABLE of N. C., a copy of his speech upon the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 1st, 1848. Both these speeches possess considerable ability, and advocate in a most manly tone, the perfect equality and right of the South, to our newly acquired Territory.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. G. BROWN of Mississippi, for a copy of his speech on the government of the Territories, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 2d, 1848.

New Paper.—We have received two numbers of the Mountain Banner, published at Rutherford, N. C., by Mr. THOS. A. HAYDEN, and Edited by T. A. HAYDEN & F. J. WILSON. The principles of the paper are Whig. This is a neat little paper, and we welcome it to our exchanges.

For the Advertiser. PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday the 3rd of July, a meeting of the citizens of Edgefield District, was held in the Court House, to take measures concerning the reception of the '96 BOYS.

On motion, Col. WHITEFIELD BROOKS, was called to the Chair, and GEORGE A. ADDISON and G. D. TILLMAN, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman then explained the object of the Meeting, in a few brief and pertinent remarks; after which Col. F. W. PICKENS, offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the Field Officers of the three Regiments of Infantry, together with the Field Officers of Cavalry, and the Captains of the different Companies of Cavalry, in this District, be appointed a Committee (of which Col. G. D. MIMS, as the oldest in command, will be Chairman) to agree and decide, upon the manner in which the Volunteers of the

Company, of old '96 Boys, shall be received. And that they be authorized, to direct all proceedings necessary and appropriate on the occasion, and that they invite them to the quarters, that may be prepared for them.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Col. M. Frazier, A. Bland, A. B. Addison, Jacob Smith, Washington Wise, Gen. James Jones, B. R. Tillman, James Richardson, Richard Ward, James Shepard, John Smyley, Col. Leroy Mundy, Col. James Tompkins, Wiley Harrison, George Boswell, James Creswell, Robert Merriwether, Col. O. Towls, Benj. Perry, Tillman Waisou, Abraham Jones, Richard Coleman, N. Moore, James Brooks, James Dorn, Darling Walker, Julius Day, William Smyley, Chas. Hammond, H. L. Jeffers, G. W. Germany, G. Walker, and G. Simpkins, be appointed to obtain subscriptions, for a general Barbecue, to be given as a cordial welcome to the gallant survivors of our noble band of Heroes, who have covered themselves with glory in a foreign land.

Resolved, that the above Committee, be authorized to make all arrangements that they think proper on the occasion, and extend all invitations they may choose.

The Meeting was addressed in an appropriate manner by Col. F. W. PICKENS, and Maj. B. C. YANCEY.

It was moved, that the proceedings of this Meeting, be published in the Edgefield Advertiser, the Hamburg Journal and Republican.

The Meeting then adjourned.

W. BROOKS, Chair.

GEORGE A. ADDISON, Secretaries

G. D. TILLMAN.

After the meeting adjourned, the Committee of thirty two, appointed under Col. Pickens' second Resolution; met and on Motion, it was Resolved, That the Committee, do assemble at Edgefield, C. H. on Monday 17th of July, and that each member of the Committee, report the amount of his subscriptions, up to that day.

Resolved also, That the Barbecue be given on Thursday 27th inst., at Centre Springs, four miles north of Edgefield, C. H.

On Motion, it was Resolved, that Col. ARTHUR SIMKINS, be appointed to deliver an address on the occasion.

Resolved further, That the whole Palmetto Regiment, be invited to attend.

M. FRAZIER, Chairman.

Mr. EDITOR.—You please announce in the Advertiser, the following gentlemen, as suitable persons for Commissioners of Poor at the ensuing election.

JAMES JONES, JOHN COBBURN, SEN. ROBERT JENNINGS, AVERY BLAND, JACOB POU.

TO FAIR PLAY.

In one of our communications we said and still say, that the Act of 1824, which amended the charter of the Bank, by subjecting to inspection the accounts of individuals, indicated a willingness in the Legislature, to furnish the people, annually, with all the accounts of the Bank.

We then mentioned a disposition to the contrary of this in the Legislature, as indicated by a part of a clause in the Act of 1827. As proof of this, we quoted a part of a proviso as follows, viz: "provided, nevertheless, that there shall be no examination or scrutiny of individual accounts." The remaining part of this proviso is as follows, viz: "saving and excepting the accounts of officers of the same." In this "proviso" you must perceive that the individual accounts are very clearly contradistinguished from the accounts of officers. Short as is this "proviso" it nevertheless embraces two distinct laws in juxtaposition; the one especially presents—the other especially authorizes an examination; that refers to individual accounts—this to accounts of officers. These two laws are not only distinct—but they refer to two distinct classes of individuals. Those who are officers and those who may not be such—but who may be relatives—borrowers of the public funds. The comment which we made at the time, explains the object of the quotation. Immediately after quoting that part of the "proviso" which embraced individual accounts, we said this regulation was "one that would conceal the names of a favored few, into whose hands the directors might lend or give the public money." The comment then made shows the object of the quotation and the effect of it as a law—while on the other hand, the quotation itself justifies the comment.

You certainly have extraordinary glasses, if you can see any departure from the established rules of ratiocination in any thing we have said; and we are now free to confess that we are ignorant of any authority among either logicians or philologists, or of any rule in common sense, which condemns a quotation of a part of a clause, (sentence if you please) when the remaining part does not alter—modify, nor in any way affect that which is quoted. Does not your charge therefore against us, of a suppressio veri amount to mere ribaldry; which either results from an acrimonious disposition, or the hope to succeed by denunciation when argument fails? You who charge us with being "blind leaders of the blind," and give lectures on morality, assert indirectly, not merely that you have superior information as respects the subject—matter of argument—but you virtually promise to deal only in courteous argument—for which your information capacitates, and your morality disposes you. As respects the Act of 1824, we are quite willing to be held to what we have said. Although this Act was the result of honesty of purpose, it has not answered the ultimate object of its enactment. We presume that the plan of "A Voter," and of those candidates who concur with him, is predicated upon this fact.

The issue between us respects the practical force and virtue of the Act of 1824. The Legislature was actuated by the best motives in framing it—but to me, a very strange and unreasonable interpretation appears to be given to it. This act was designed to give our Legislature full power to appoint annually a Committee of inspection under an injunction "to examine minutely into the affairs and situation of the principal Bank and its Branches and to report to the Legislature at their next Session, the result thereof, and particular-