



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1848.

Town Election.—On Monday last an election for Justices and Wardens of the town of Edgefield, the following gentlemen were elected.

R. T. Mims, Intendant. A. BUSHNELL, S. BROOKS, B. C. BRYAN, J. SO. LINDSEY, Wardens.

The Weather.—Since our last we have had two or three heavy showers of rain in this neighborhood. The earth had previously been very dry, and the rain was much needed. Afterwards, there was quite a change in the temperature of the atmosphere. The thermometer which a few days before was as high as 91 degrees in the shade, sank as low on Saturday morning last as 56. This was a short time before sun rise.

Escape from Jail.—On Saturday night last, F. A. SCHROEDER who had been confined in the Jail of this District for upwards of twelve months, on account of debt, made his escape. He was lodged in one of the cells at night, for security, as there were strong apprehensions entertained that he would break Jail if possible. With a common pocket knife we understand he cut through the upper ceiling of the cell, then through the roof, fastened some sheets and blankets to one of the rafters and let himself down from the top, which was of considerable height.

He concealed his operations from the eye of the Jailor, by darkening his room and covering the aperture which he made in the ceiling, by applying some white-wash about the place, so as to give it a color corresponding with that of the rest of the room, which had been recently white-washed.

We are requested to state that the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, one of our distinguished Senators in Congress, will deliver an address in the Court House, on the first Monday in October next, on the various topics of public interest now agitating the country. The Committee of citizens who waited on him, will announce the arrangements, previous to the hour of meeting. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

Municipal Election in Charleston.—T. LEGG HUTCHINSON, has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Charleston.

European News.—According to recent reports, Russia, and in Warsaw, and the Emperor of Russia has fled. A Provisional government had been established.

In France, there were still apprehensions of another outbreak. The Government was afraid to take decisive measures with Ledru Rollin and other leading men who were implicated in the last insurrection.

In Ireland, quiet was somewhat restored. The revolt had been put down for the present and many of the leaders had been arrested.

GRANITEVILLE.

In our last we said something to our readers of the Manufacturing Village of Vauluse; today it is our purpose to introduce them to Graniteville.

Graniteville is located on Big Horse Creek, one mile from the S. C. Rail Road, three miles from Vauluse, five miles from Aiken, and eleven from Hamburg. The natural beauty of the spot is very great, and we risk nothing in saying, that the wild and picturesque scenery is sure to attract the attention of the visitor. The village is situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by hills of such height as to be well entitled to the name of Mountains. We ascended the heights in the vicinity commonly called "the Chalk Hills," and were rewarded by some views which reminded us very much of the unsurpassed scenery of our mountain region. At one point you stand upon the verge of an awful precipice, and directing the eye towards Augusta which it is said, may be seen on a clear day, the view becomes at once truly magnificent. But there is a view from the Aiken Road about a mile and a half from Graniteville, which will please still more the lover of nature. The elevation is very great, and the precipices deep and rugged. The lovely valley which seems to be entirely enclosed by a mountain range is spread out in all its glories before you, and in the distance is to be seen, Horse Creek rolling its clear and healthful waters. Oh, what a name! there is something in a name. It is probably a corruption of some soft, euphonious Indian word, and oh, that some antiquarian would restore the original. This very spot was once the favorite resort of the red man. Here he planted his wig-wag, and here along its banks and the towering hills he roamed in quest of the wild game which abounded in this region. But he has gone for ever and in the progress of civilization the arts are here to flourish, and no sound is to be heard but the busy hum of industry, and the movement of mighty machinery.

The Graniteville Company was formed in 1845, and obtained a charter from the Legislature with a capital of \$300,000. They own nine thousand acres of land, which was purchased at \$1.25 cents per acre, and which embraces several fine Mill sites. In March 1846, they commenced building Saw-mills, and from these mills they have supplied themselves with Lumber for all building purposes.

The Village is regularly laid out with very broad streets, and already contains upwards of a hundred houses. The style of building is principally Gothic. The Hotel is a large commodious building, most pleasantly located, and under the management of a good landlord

would receive liberal patronage. We were pleased to see two beautiful Churches of the Gothic order, for the worship of the Baptists and Methodists; and we are happy to know that the Company with commendable liberality, have offered vacant lots to the other Christian denominations. We understand that the foundation has been commenced for an Academy which is to be of the Gothic order, and also for a public Market. But that Building which will fix the eye of the visitor now demands our notice, we mean the Factory. It is 350 feet long, 50 feet wide inside, two stories and an attic high, with a Picker House 84 feet by 42, two stories high, and all built of Granite blocks.

It will be warmed by steam pipes passing through it, and will contain 9240 spindles, and 300 looms, which will be employed in making brown shirtings 37 inches wide, shirting and drills 30 inches wide, from No. 14 yarn. When in full operation it will turn out 14,000 yards of cloth per day, and consume about 4,000 bales of Cotton per annum. The machinery is of the finest kind, and we have reason to think is better than any now in use, as it embraces the most recent improvements. The water is taken from Horse Creek by a handsome and substantial stone dam, three quarters of a mile above, and conveyed to the Factory by a Canal 15 feet wide at bottom, 37 feet at surface, 5 1/2 feet deep, and conveyed from the canal to the turbine wheels, which drive the Factory through round trunks 4 1/2 feet diameter, under ground. The Factory building it will be perceived, is of great size, and the appearance is most imposing. Some forty or fifty operatives are now at the looms, and the work of putting up the machinery is rapidly approaching completion. In a short time 400 operatives will be seen in the Factory. We were much struck by the appearance of the operatives. The females were neatly, we may well add, tastefully dressed, and there was a degree of attention to the person, which will satisfy the most fastidious. There is nothing in the nature of the employment to prevent this, and we feel assured that the public spirited projector of this enterprise will insist upon it. The Factory Court is about 550 feet by 300. It is handsomely laid out, and the whole ground is covered by a rich, luxuriant grass, interspersed with flowers and evergreens. A beautiful jet-d'eau plays unconsciously but silently, forming a delightful contrast to the movement of heavy machinery, and particularly the sound of the Planing and Sawing Machine, which one can scarce hear even in the distance, without feeling that his integrity is invaded. The whole Village is on an inclined plane, which continues for a half mile or more to the summit of the Chalk Hills in the rear. The Factory is at the lowest point and the streets in parallel lines, and rising amphitheatrically towards the summit, overlook it. The canal is the upper boundary of the Court and is some 40 or 50 feet above the level of the Factory. On the side next the Factory are Ware Houses for Cotton and Merchandize, while on the other, are rows of weeping willows, which hang gracefully over it. The ascent from the Factory to the main street is along a clean white wash, with a succession of granite steps which carry you over solid masonry through a tasty iron gate opening upon the lower embankment of the canal, which is crossed by a neat and substantial bridge. Standing upon the bridge with the eye directed towards the Factory, the prospect is extremely beautiful. The falling grounds, the green carpet which is spread before you, the graceful jet, the massive yet elegant Granite building, and in the distance in the background, the lofty hills clothed in perennial verdure, and seeming to cast their shadows over all, these are some of the elements of the picture.

In this hastily alluding to the "wonders and beauties" of Graniteville, we must not omit the fine Bridge over Horse Creek, and the delightful Spring which welcomes the visitor immediately upon his entrance. We have thus attempted to give the reader some idea of Graniteville, as it is, but when we think what it will be, we can scarce find words to express our admiration. It is contemplated by the Company to extend the works by the erection of a similar Mill, so as to occupy fully the valuable surplus water power now ready for use. When that is done, she can boast her 20,000 spindles, her 800 to 1000 operatives, with a consumption of 3 to 10,000 bales of Cotton per annum. With a population of 3 to 5000, a Market for all the provisions of the surrounding country, and giving employment to the worthy and industrious poor who will withhold the meed of praise from that man whose sagacity conceived, and whose energy and patriotism accomplished the noble undertaking! We repeat when Graniteville grows to its full proportions and becomes as probably it will, next to Columbia, the most important inland Town in our State, who will refuse to place the name of WILLIAM GREGG on the list of South Carolina's greatest benefactors! In behalf we know, of not a few of our citizens, we wish the largest success to our manufacturing Capitalist. They are striving to develop the resources of our State, and to maintain the ancient glory of South Carolina. There was a time when in her productions she took the lead at the South, but now alas with her agriculturist the dream of wealth is vanished forever; and without some new direction to her capital, she must in this respect at least occupy a subordinate place among her sisters. Away with all opposition to these holy and patriotic efforts! Give all due encouragement to all the pursuits of industry. The Mechanic, the Manufacturer and Agriculturist, should all have a home among us—this would constitute a substantial basis for prosperity. This is our hope—we look not to Taylor or to Cass, or to acts of Congress. Success, if found at all, must be found in the energy and industry of our own people. When our sturdy youth shall have the axe with South Carolina hickory, when our carriages and buggies shall be "done up" in the Iron of our mountain region, when we shall make our own "wooden nutmegs," and our fair ladies shall display themselves in prints made at some Vauluse or Graniteville, then shall we believe that a day of prosperity far more glorious than any which we have yet experienced, has dawned upon us.

From the Abbeville Banner. THE HON. A. BURT. We had the pleasure on Monday last, of hearing our immediate Representative in Congress, the Hon. A. Burt, who addressed his constituents at this place upon the great issues now before the country. He was particularly full and explicit upon the question of Slavery, and regarded it the main issue in the present canvass between the North and South. From what he had seen in Congress; he said we had nothing to hope for from the North and abolitionists; that a spirit had arisen there that would be satisfied with nothing short of the abolition of the institution of slavery. He recommended a Southern Convention of all the Slaveholding States as the only means whereby the South can save herself.

With regard to the Presidential election, he was also full and plain. He said when he considered the silence of Gen. Taylor upon the main question—a question on which every Southerner should be bold and speak out; and that if elected, his Cabinet would be made up of staunch Whigs, he could not support him.

Although he said but little in favor of Gen. Cass, yet from his remarks, it was clear he would support him in preference to Gen. Taylor.

After Mr. Burt had closed his remarks, Mr. Pettigru, of Charleston being present, was loudly called; and after thanking the assembly for the call, which he said was equally flattering and embarrassing, he do fine his principles, and stated that he was a whig; that he sailed under no false colors. He traced back the present issue between the North and South to the Mexican war; which he denounced in unmeasured terms and regarded as unjust—that we had wronged two thirds of Mexico from her citizens, for which we had agreed to pay twenty millions of dollars—he thought that had this territory not have been acquired thus, that the portions contiguous to the slave States would naturally have been settled by slaveholders, and no man would have gone with his slaves to those parts, where slave labor would prove unprofitable.

He alluded to the treachery of Martin Van Buren, the "Northern man with Southern principles," and asked if the people of the South were willing now, upon the heels of such desertion of principles to elect Gen. Cass and have the same game played over.

To these remarks Mr. Burt was called on to reply, which he did in a happy manner, completely demolishing his adversary.

We agree very fully with many of the sentiments contained in the subjoined report of the remarks of our immediate Representative, the Hon. A. Burt, before his fellow citizens at Abbeville Court House, and only regret that our friend the Editor of the Banner did not give his views more in detail.

It would certainly be more agreeable to our wishes if Mr. Burt could reconcile it to himself to support Mr. Cass more thoroughly and

before us, it is true, but letters are often suspicious, and their meaning is often so horribly distorted by political demagogues, as to render them just as agreeable to Whigs as Democrats, or to one section of the country as another.

We believe with our faithful Representative, that the main question to be decided during the ensuing Presidential term, is the question upon which the South is more justly sensitive, and in which she is more deeply interested than any other—the question of slavery—is the question whether or not we shall be robbed of the fruits of our industry, of our sufferings, and of our blood, by violence and by fraud; in a word, it is the question whether the South shall be driven from the confederacy by the fanaticism and demagogism of the North, or be permitted to enjoy, in peace, the rights and privileges guaranteed to it by the Constitution. If no forms of law are to afford us protection, if our rights under the Constitution are to be trampled upon with impunity, then that sacred instrument has become a dead letter—the union has become a curse instead of a blessing to the country, and we had better begin to calculate the chances of living independent of our brethren.

We deplore the necessity that may force us at any time to call a Convention of the Southern States for we are under the firm conviction that it will be the beginning of the final separation; but we must have repose—we must have security—and our privileges must be respected. It has become evident, that in order to oppose the abolitionists with the least possible success, the South must adopt some well-concerted plan of action.

The united wisdom of that section of the country should be summoned to the task; and if no other mode can save us, a Southern Convention should be called, and we should examine our means of self support and our capability of acting for ourselves. A united effort on the part of the Southern States might convince the other parts of the confederacy, that we were in earnest—might result in great good—might restore harmony and confidence to the whole union; and might, for the future, secure to the South the blessings of good government.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in the last Advertiser a communication signed Responsible Voters, calling on the candidates for the Legislature, to express themselves publicly in any way, for whom they are in favor for President of the United States. To which I reply briefly through the columns of your paper, from all the lights and information I have at present of the politics of the several candidates before the people for that high office; I am in favour of Gen. CASS for the Presidency, and were I called upon at this time to vote, should support him.

R. B. BOUKNIGHT. The Hamburg Journal and Republican will please copy.

For the Advertiser. CASS AND BUTLER CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

MR. EDITOR: In presenting the name of SILAS L. HELLER, Esq. as a candidate to represent the Congressional districts of Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry and Lexington in the Congress of the U. States, we take great pleasure in saying that he is a gentleman of unexceptionable moral character, inflexible integrity, sound judgment, and acknowledged ability; and if elected, will ably sustain his high character, and add additional lustre to the reputation of South Carolina. He is too tough democratic in principle—a Cass and Butler democrat, and sustains the principles of the great Democratic Republican party of South Carolina. Upon the authority of the Hamburg Journal, Mr. Burt favors the election of Gen. Taylor, the automation Whig candidate for the Presidency, which seems to me bad taste, to say the least, for a South Carolina Democrat.

From the Charleston Mercury. THE PRESIDENCY—OUR POSITION.

If we turn from the South to the North, little favorable as is the view to any reliance on the support of either party that little is certainly not on the side of the Whigs. From first to last they adhered, with a solitary exception in the Senate, to the extreme ground of the Abolitionists. They would have no settlement of the question which did not secure to the North the possession of all these territories, and that by the direct assertion of the right of Congress to legislate on the question of slavery. A portion of the Northern Democratic party, in both Houses, not only supported the Compromise Bill, but showed a strong anxiety, in various ways, to settle the question of slavery on terms not dishonorable to the South. True it is that even this portion of the Northern Democrats, discouraged by the imperfect support which the South had given to the only measure that promised a settlement of the question, and borne back by the ever swelling tide of Free Soil agitation, yielded their position, and with a few honorable exceptions, joined with the Whigs in fastening the Wilmot Proviso upon the Oregon Bill. If this proves, as we acknowledge it does, that no reliance can be placed upon the Democratic party for the settlement of the question, the unanimous opposition to the South of the Northern Whigs, upon every vote, from the very first is surely decisive that we cannot trust them.

We see nothing, then, in the recent developments on the slavery question to justify any Southern Democrat in abandoning this party, and fraternizing with them in the Whig Presidential election. Every candid man must admit, that all who contribute to the election of the Whig candidate, and thus help to raise that party to power, must at least incidentally support and sanction its principles. Directly, and by his own express declarations, there is but a single principle which is

not to be interpreted. On the Wilmot Proviso, when distinctly questioned, he has as distinctly refused to give an answer; and on the strength of his Signal letter, his friends throughout the Free States claim that he has committed himself, either in favor of that proviso, or not to arrest it by a veto.

Laying aside this question, and where are the grounds on which we can support Gen. Taylor? The Democratic party and their candidate were with us on the Bank, with us on the Tariff, with us on the Annexation of Texas. On these issues, where were, and where will be, the Whigs and their candidate? If, then, Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and the nominee of the Whigs for the Presidency; if the Whig party, on all past issues, have been against us, and on the slavery question, as a party, in the Free States, are worse than the Democrats, and even in the south have divided against us, disastrously defeating the late Compromise in Congress; and if their candidate has refused to pledge himself to stand between his party and the safety of the south;—what justification can we find for deserting the old Democratic standard, and enlisting in the ranks of a leader whose sole claim to the sympathy and support of Southern Democrats—the position of an independent candidate, uncommingled by the touch of party conventions—he has himself unequivocally and anxiously renounced?

That there are grave objections to Gen. Cass we do not deny. At the proper time we set forth and insisted upon these objections, as conclusive reasons why the people of South Carolina should refuse to take any decided part in the Presidential election. We had desired unless the developments of the times should make it a plain duty for us to adopt a candidate of our own, that unembarrassed and undisturbed by popular agitation, the Legislature of South Carolina might be left free to decide upon the vote of the State, influenced only by a sense of what was due to her principles and her honor. It is the position which, from the first, we insisted upon as the true one of the State, and which the closing events of the late session of Congress have most impressively shown to be the only one consistent with her principles, and with the exertion of any influence favorable to the adjustment of questions identified with her own and the common safety of the South. We bear a part—we should be deeply mortified if we thought we had afforded any one with a pretext of responsibility of the movements which have induced perhaps a majority of our friends to yield this position of neutrality. The necessity has been forced upon them by the nomination of Gen. Taylor in their midst, and the organization of a party to advance his election. In regard to such a movement we cannot permit our position to be questionable; and as the proper answer to it, and because a position of neutrality in such circumstances would be a position of imbecility, when forced to a

choice between the nominees of the Whig party and the nominees of the Democratic party, we declare our preference for the latter; and we cannot doubt, that, for the same reasons, the Legislature of South Carolina will cast the vote of the State for Cass and Butler.

From the Charleston Mercury. GEN. TAYLOR AND THE SOUTH.

From the multiplied evidences of the fact, we think there can remain but little doubt, except among the most infatuated, that Gen. Taylor has entered largely to Northern prejudices for North-man votes. Aside from the assertions of the Northern Whig press, which claim him as a candidate most in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and denounce Gen. Cass as being in favor of the extension of slavery, it is openly asserted by his Northern advocates, that Gen. Taylor has written letters fully sustaining these assertions. At meetings held in various places at the North—persons professing to be upon terms of the most intimacy with Gen. Taylor, have been most explicit in their declaration that he is opposed to slavery in the abstract, and also to its further extension. At a recent meeting of the Whigs of Auburn, New York, the Hon. Joshua Spencer delivered an address, and was followed by A. F. Righter Esq. of Louisiana, a sketch of whose remarks we copy from the Auburn Advertiser, a Taylor and Fillmore paper. "After Mr. Spencer had concluded, Mr. Righter, a neighbor of Gen. Taylor and intimately acquainted with him for twenty years past, and therefore well understanding his opinion upon public matters, made a few remarks in reference to Gen. Taylor's political principles, particularly his views upon the subject of slavery extension. He declared, from his own personal knowledge, that Gen. Taylor is now, as he always has been, an uncompromising and thorough going whig, as true a one as Henry Clay himself or any other man in the whole Union. Of this he said there could be no doubt. He said too, that if the locofocoes could have got from the slightest intimation that he had any sympathy with their principles, as they repeatedly attempted to do the moment he returned from Mexico, they would have made him their candidate for President. But they could neither flatter nor inveigle him into any such expression of promise, and they gave up the effort. Of this we have not a particle of doubt, because the whole tenor of their press corroborates it."

Mr. Righter furthermore said, what he knew to be true from the evidence of Gen. Taylor's own lips, that he was opposed to the extension of Slavery, and would unhesitatingly sign a bill for prohibiting it."

Mr. Righter is the brother-in-law of one of our most respectable citizens, and a gentleman of high character, unimpeachable integrity, and modest, gentlemanly and unassuming; a man indeed, whose appearance and manners will satisfy any one in five minutes' intercourse with him, that his word is entitled to the most implicit

confidence, but upon all the measures advocated by the Whig party.

In addition to this, we find in a late number of the Mobile Tribune a letter from a correspondent now on a visit to Gen. Taylor at Pascagoula, evidently a warm and devoted friend, from which we make the following extract: "He did not hesitate to pronounce slavery an evil and blighting in its effects upon the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the South. To this he attributed the decay of Virginia, and he thought it would extend to other slave States. He spoke at some length on this point, and drew many of his illustrations from ancient history. While, however, he regretted the system, he deprecated the foreign attempts to abolish slavery. He thought the agitation on the subject pernicious to both whites and blacks. The two races could not exist together, and a mixed race, such as obtains in Mexico, was the greatest evil that society could be subjected to. No plan of eradicating slavery met his approbation, unless the freed negroes could be removed from the country. He would not emancipate his own slaves, except on condition that they were willing to go to Africa."

In a Northern man, sentiments such as these might find palliation and excuse in the prejudices by which he is surrounded, and his ignorance of the practical workings of the institutions of slavery. Gen. Taylor can plead neither, and his expressions betray a radical unsoundness of opinion, or a willingness to sacrifice the rights of the South upon the altar of political ambition. If by any fatuity the South should lead herself to his support, she will be justly looking upon as endorsing his views, and surrendering herself to the tender mercies of Northern Fanaticism. We cannot for a moment indulge the thought that she will be guilty of a policy at once degrading and suicidal.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun communicates the following items of political intelligence: "What he [speaking of Senator Foote's Caucus speech] says in regard to Messrs. Douglass, Douglas, Hannegan, Bright and Fitzerald, may also be implicitly relied upon; for he assures me, personally today, and authorises me to make the declaration through your columns, that, in addition to what he there states, in regard to that careless, accomplished, eloquent, statesmanlike, democratic Senator from Illinois, Mr. Douglass, when he rose in his place and avowed his determination and the determination of the Northern democrats generally, who had been heartily co-operating with him and with the South in our previous efforts at compromise, if we should withdraw all further opposition and thus permit the Oregon bill to become a law—at the next session of Congress to unite with us again, and heartily, in extinguishing the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, and thus settling the vexed

question forever—to repeat, in addition to all this, that Mr. Douglass and several of the others, subsequently and out of the Senate, repented it all; and further, that it was upon this assurance, that the South finally, on Monday, withdrew all opposition to the bill.

"Mr. Foote feels very confident that this controversy will therefore be settled next winter—that the present administration will have the credit of settling it in accordance with the doctrines of the President's last message to the House, and that Gen. Cass' administration, contrary to his own impression, will be relieved from all responsibilities thereto.

"Mr. Foote leaves here to-morrow for his home in Mississippi, and will make speeches, by particular invitation, on his route thither, at Petersburg, Va., in North Carolina, South Carolina, in Georgia, in Mobile, Ala., in New Orleans, and after a week passed at the latter place, in Natchez also, on his return to Jackson, where he resides."

"And here at the conclusion of this long letter, which you will perceive, could not well be made shorter, I will add a curious fact viz: That the position of Mr. Van Buren's inaugural on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia contained in his last letter accepting the Buffalo nomination, was not part and parcel of the inaugural as originally prepared—but was added after consultation with Mr. Robert J. Walker, and the subsequent consultation of the latter with Mr. H. S. Foote, at present the successor of Mr. Walker in the United States Senate. This also is stated 'by authority.'"

P. S. Since the preceding was written, I have perused a private letter from Gen. Cass, to a distinguished U. S. Senator from the South, of the contents of which I am permitted so far to speak as to say, that he regrets the disagreement in the U. S. Senate, on the last day of the session, between the North and the South, expresses his unswerving confidence in the doctrines laid down in his "Nicholson letter," and his determination to adhere thereto.

We extract the above paragraphs, as important facts, if proved true, and calculated to attract much attention. It is stated that Mr. Foote is to address the citizens of several of the Southern States, and as South Carolina is among the States named, it may be reasonably expected that he will take occasion to express his opinions before a Charleston audience. On a question so vital to Southern interests, it is natural that all should desire to hear the views of those who by their votes or acts are likely to exercise influence, or give direction to the action of our national Legislature on the subject of slavery.

As journalists, we have no intention to enter into any discussion or controversy affecting the relative positions of the two great parties that are struggling for supremacy in the National Councils; but hail with pleasure any evidence of a prospect of conciliation between the members of both parties.

MR. CALHOUN.

It is to be regretted that, for the purpose of alluring Mr. Calhoun an opportunity to correct any errors we might have made in reporting his late speech in Charleston, we wrote to him immediately after the meeting, transmitting, at the same time, a copy of the report. We publish the whole of Mr. Calhoun's letter in reply, because it defines his position so explicitly, as to leave no possible chance of opposing parties to draw conflicting conclusions. It is the position which we had supposed and maintained to be his real one, and it is the one of all others which we prefer to see him occupy.

Fort Hill, Sept. 1, 1848. My Dear Sir: Your report of my remarks, considering the circumstances under which it was made, was as good as could be expected.

It will not be possible for me to write out my remarks in full as you desire. I find my engagements, during the short interval until the next session, are such will fully engross all my time, and leave me no leisure for relaxation, which I greatly need and desire. Among others, I have a speech to write out from notes I brought with me from Washington, which will, in part, embrace the views I took in that delivery in Charleston.

There is, I think, but little excitement as to the Presidential question in this quarter. I fear it is not the case with you. I see, after all the pains I have taken to be distinctly understood as to my position, I have not escaped misconception; which I attribute to party zeal. If my friends on both sides, would regard me as taking no part between the two candidates, and as standing on independent ground, ready to support or oppose the successful, as his measures may or may not accord with the principles and views of policy which have long governed me, they would avoid all misapprehension. I see much to condemn and little to approve in either candidate.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Forgery.—An individual calling himself Elliz, arrived in this city on the 23d of August, and put up at the hotel of Mr. Schneider, Queen street, where he remained until the 30th. About half-past two o'clock on that day, he requested Mr. S. to cash for him a check on the State Bank, drawn by C. Smith and Co. of this city for \$240, as it was after Bank hours, and he wished to pay for some Rice which he had purchased in the morning. Mr. S. informed him that he had but \$80 in hand, which was at his service, and he might leave the check until next day. Elliz accepted the money, was missed directly after, and upon inquiry of Messrs. Smith and Co. it was ascertained the check was a forgery. Supposing that Elliz had gone North, a message was despatched to Petersburg by telegraph, and information has been received that an individual answering his description has been arrested at that place. Means have been taken to identify him and have him brought back to this city.—Charleston Mercury.