

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

To the Editor of the Advertiser. Dear Sir: The construction placed by some on the proceedings, published in your last issue, of a meeting held in this place on the 27th ult., has rendered an explanation somewhat necessary. From those proceedings it is supposed there was "harshness and ill feeling" entertained towards the various supporters and friends of Col. Pickens. But I assure you that "no harshness or ill feeling" was manifested or entertained on the occasion, and I am quite sure that the gentlemen of the Committee by whom the preamble and resolutions were reported, were actuated by very different feelings, and higher motives. And as Chairman of that Committee, I can say with the utmost sincerity, that we had no personal feeling to gratify, no disposition to charge an intentional effort to weaken Capt. Brooks' chances of election. We are personally friendly towards those gentlemen whose names we know to be associated with the friends of Col. Pickens, and we know them to be gentlemen of undoubted integrity, and of the most sense of honor. Our object was simply to declare our approval of the course adopted by Capt. Brooks. We desired in some degree to counteract the effect which might have resulted from the recent and unexpected demonstrations in behalf of Col. Pickens, and the peculiar circumstances of his present position. We apprehended as the result of these demonstrations, that the friends of Capt. Brooks in the eastern Districts would infer that he was unsupported by his own District, and, as a natural consequence, would desert him because of this misapprehension.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE. HAMBURG, Feb. 7, 1853.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. At a meeting of the citizens of Liberty Hill and the surrounding country, on the 4th inst., to consider the propriety of nominating a candidate for Congress, on motion of Maj. TIMMERMAN, Capt. EDWARD BELCHER was called to the Chair, and S. F. STEPHENS appointed Secretary. The Chair requested that S. F. STEPHENS explain the object of the meeting, which being briefly done, on motion, a Committee of three were appointed to prepare business for consideration. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen, viz: S. F. STEPHENS, J. S. TALLENT and G. J. SHEPARD, after some deliberation, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, A division of sentiment prevails in our District, as to the respective claims of Col. PICKENS, and Capt. BROOKS, to the support of the people of Edgefield, and

WHEREAS, Capt. BROOKS has through our District Press, manifested a desire to lean from the voters of his native District, magnanimously resolving to oblige their decision, and

WHEREAS, Col. PICKENS, though modestly refusing to run, has finally yielded to the wishes of many friends, to serve (as an incumbent duty) if elected, though the place is not of his own seeking, or desired as an aspirer, having filled it at a former day with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction and approbation of his constituents.

1. Be it therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a want of unanimity in our District at this time, about the private interests or the individual claims of two men, to be depressed, and would not only be injurious to the public interest, but the injustice to ourselves would be extended to our neighboring Districts.

2. Resolved, That at this juncture of our political affairs, we should divert ourselves of prejudice, and of sober second thought for the common good of our country, to say nothing invidiously of his distinguished ability, eminently qualified him to fill the place, and command the respect of his constituents.

3. Resolved, That in our opinion, Col. PICKENS' reputation as a Statesman, his experience in politics, his intimate relations with the distinguished and leading politicians of the day, to say nothing invidiously of his distinguished ability, eminently qualified him to fill the place, and command the respect of his constituents.

4. Resolved, That while we look to the interest of our country first, we entertain feelings of the highest consideration for our friend and fellow-citizen, Capt. P. S. BROOKS.

On motion of Mr. PERREN, of Abbeville, it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Edgefield Advertiser and Abbeville Banner.

On motion of Maj. TIMMERMAN, the meeting adjourned.

E. BELCHER, Chairman. S. P. STEPHENS, Sec'y.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. MR. EDITOR: Capt. Brooks' late communication with regard to the Congressional Election makes many points, which might be turned against him with killing effect; but as he seems to have fallen into other hands, I propose to blunt the edge of only one of his "Legitimate elements (weapons) of systematic warfare," to use the phraseology of the Hamburg Resolutions, which have no doubt made Capt. Brooks exclaim, "save—oh, save me from my friends!"

Mr. Brooks has not only wronged and insulted the people of the whole Congressional District by attempting to revive past issues and turn each brother's knife against his neighbor's throat, but he has been peculiarly offensive and doubly insulting to the voters of Newberry and Lexington. He artfully makes a charge against himself, for the purpose of arousing the prejudices of the two small Districts above named, which are beyond a doubt somewhat overshadowed, by Edgefield, Abbeville and Laurens, especially the former. He says "I am implicitly charged with forwardness, and of causing this District (Edgefield) to hazard the loss of the Representative to which she is entitled by the extent of her territory and large population."

Implicitly charged by whom? By no one, but expressly charged by himself, to carry favor in the small Districts, and particularly in Newberry, which he ventures so grossly to flatter.

What does he mean by preserving "the integrity of the vote of the District?" or "of paralyzing the District by a division of its vote," or by other equivocal expressions, except that he wishes to create in Edgefield in Newberry and Lexington, that Col. PICKENS' friends are the party here, if there is any such party, which Captain Brooks knows is not the case, who claim the Representative for Edgefield not on account of the merits of their candidate, but from "the extent of territory and large population of their District."

Mr. Brooks' motive will doubtless be seen, through the cloud of ignorance and vanity which seems to cloud his eyes. He wishes to make Newberry and Lexington, as well as Edgefield, it is a pity that he shows his hand so plainly, since by so doing he must lose the game. I made no effort to see the trap that is here exposed, and any one may discover the same without looking far to find it. Edgefield suffers enough at home from her size, without being made to feel the unrelenting vengeance of her smaller neighbors, for something which she cannot prevent. I object to any such mode of electioneering. But it may be, Mr. Editor, that I am suspecting or rather charging Capt. Brooks wrongfully, and if so, I beg both his pardon, and that of the public whom I sincerely wish not to remember one word that I have written, unless an unprejudiced perusal of Capt. Brooks' letter justifies this criticism. NINETY SIX.

SUCIDE.—A young lady by the name of Smith, committed suicide a few days since, at the Eaton Factory, by drowning herself. [Augusta Constitutionalist.]

A covetous man is a dog in a wheel, that roasts meat for others.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR:—I regret to see that Edgefield is about to become distracted with the personal difficulties of Col. PICKENS and BROOKS. The voters of Edgefield and this Congressional District should have nothing to do with the personal differences of any of the candidates; when political difficulties arise, then we think it proper and just for the people to determine which of the two candidates are right. In the present case we think they are both wrong to thrust their personalities before the people in the approaching election. Let them settle their difficulties elsewhere; we are satisfied beyond a doubt that neither of them stands any chance to be elected, and we have a proposition to make to the friends of both gentlemen, coming from a PICKENS and BROOKS man. Let us have the gentlemen and their immediate friends to settle their difficulties elsewhere, and vote for the other candidates or a compromise man. This man we propose is Col. J. FORSTER MARSHALL of Abbeville. The people of Abbeville have tried him upon the battle field and so well were they pleased with his services in Mexico, that they elected him to the highest post within their gift. This was Senator. He served them four years in the Senate, and as an act of their approbation, they re-elected him to the same post without opposition. This of itself, coming from such intelligent and high minded people as Abbeville District can boast of, is a sufficient guarantee for the people of Edgefield to vote for one of her favorite sons. Another reason why the people of Edgefield ought to vote for Col. MARSHALL, is that on every occasion while in the Senate, he has voted for all of our Edgefield candidates, and for all measures pertaining to our property; for instance the Savannah River Rail Road, and the Hamburg Plank Road. He is a man possessing a high degree of moral courage, a well cultivated mind, a fine debater, and a man entirely devoted to the interest of his State. Such a man we can entrust with our interest and institutions. Let us, one and all, give him a hearty support.

THE PAPERS in the Fourth Congressional District and the Carolinian will please copy the above.

EDGEFIELD.

Correspondence of the Advertiser.

CHARLESTON, February 5, 1853.

This is, or rather has been, race week, as perhaps you are already advised in this day of Rail Roads and newspapers; for news one day only, is now considered stale; and the time is fast approaching, spoken of by the wise man, when there shall be "nothing new under the sun." I understand that the sports of the turf have been rich, rare and exciting, with any number of victors, speculators and sharpers, from far and near. Some belonging to each of the above-named classes are now wearing full pockets and smiling faces, while a proportionate number of the unfortunates have been caught napping, and only awake in time to clap their hands upon their empty pockets, finding the nest warm, but the bird had flown. The latter class may be recognized at any distance by their blank looks and care worn aspect, with a general lankness all over.

OLE BILL, the great Norwegian Fiddler, halted here a few days on his hurried passage South, and gave two concerts at Military Hall, from which he pocketed over \$2,000, to enrich, and provide for, his recently planted colony in West-run Pennsylvania. MARIE STARKOSKI and his amiable lady, the late ANA MARIA PATTI, and her little sister "ANA" about eight years old, played an important part, and added much to the interest of the occasion. OLE BILL ranks high, not only as a violinist, but also as a philanthropist; and who knows but that he may yet rival WILLIAM PENS, and build a second city of "Brotherly Love?" Success in him, his cause and his fiddle, and may he have his reward, not of the lightning's wing, but of gossamer threads of gold!

I met a man this morning in Broad street who seemed to be attracting considerable notice, as he passed rapidly along, bending under the weight of a large green bag. A few side glances were sufficient to convince me that he was a lawyer; and that the bag, which was suspended from his arm by a long string, and dangling almost to the ground, was probably filled, not with the rusty records of the Star Chamber, but with bills, blanks, bricks, &c., all tied in separate bundles with red tape strings.—What struck me most forcibly was, the bag's being new; it was not all unfamiliar with an old green bag, somewhat faded, and sundry small holes in it; but this was a new and improved pattern, but rather a bad imitation of the old one. It should have been labeled thus: "Little bantons should keep near shore."

Upper-tendom has been thrown quite into the shade, and our citizens taken entirely aback, and made to stare most wonderfully, by the sudden appearance, on King street, of a most splendid and costly equipage, in the shape of a magnificent Landau, drawn by a span of dashing grays. Where the thing came from, and whose money bought it, and who are the fortunate owners, have puzzled the most prying and inquisitive. Some are ready to believe it an optical illusion—a spectre from the spirit world, sent to mock the pride and pomp of the inhabitants of this puny planet;—but there it is, every afternoon, between the hours of four and five, dashing in the most crowded part of King street, in the broad glare of day, and distinctly visible to the naked eye. "Thereby may hang a tale," and if it is ever "unfaded" to the public satisfaction, I shall not be slow to inform you.

The weather has changed from the cold, chilly blasts of an almost Northern winter, to the mild balmy temperature of spring. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 60° above zero, and to-day the breezes are as soft as those that wait the young roses into being, and open the tender jowls to the genial embraces of an April sun. We have had no rain for three weeks, and the streets are dry and dusty—the sky is perfectly clear, and of that "clear cerulean" that indicates fair weather for some time to come. Well, we will not complain of the present dry, warm weather, although a little unreasonable for December gave us enough of cold, wet, disagreeable weather to do us all the winter.

The annual Jockey Club ball came off with unusual pomp and parade, on Friday the 4th inst., and quite a turn out of the sporting elite, their wives, daughters and sweethearts, assembled at St. Andrew's Hall, when followed dancing and feasting, chatting, coquetting and flirting, with any number of epilogues, interludes and afterpieces, just to fill up, and keep the spirits from flagging until the conclusion of the fifth act, which I fear rather too late for some of them. The gallant steeds through the day, performed their duties upon the turf most nobly, and kept the track like animals who understand their duty; but some of the bipped courses halted during the evening, and others were distanced, although the winner wore his laurels well. May Lord never lose her breed of noble bloods, and only the wreck of time, and crush of worlds witness the final divorce of the Thistle and the Palm-tree.

ARCHER.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by your last paper, that a large and respectable Meeting of the people of Hamburg has recently been held.

Now, as "large" and "respectable" are relative terms, I would be glad to know, how "large" and "respectable," said meeting was? My curiosity would also be relieved by knowing, whether entire unanimity characterized that vast assemblage of "sane freemen?" Can you enlighten me, Mr. Editor?

My object in making these inquiries is to know, what portion of the good people of the Town of Hamburg, was disposed to stultify itself by such a proceeding? and how many of the aforesaid Meeting are able to parse the English contained in the Preamble and Resolutions?

"Clifford? why don't you speak to me!"

THE HUNCHBACK.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Advertiser of the 26th instant, I noticed a very unbecoming and unkind charge made upon me by S. S. TOMPKINS, Esq. I seem to be written, as a reply to a communication, that I made to the citizens of this District, through the Advertiser of the 19th inst. He has thought proper to deal in assumptions foul and ungenerous. He sets out by stating that I was disposed to charge the Managers of Elections at Dunton's, Howard's and Graniteville with having wilfully mis-stated, in making their returns. Nothing could be further from my thoughts, or design: on the contrary, I entertained no doubt, but that the election was held, and conducted honestly and fairly, and that the usual forms had been observed so far as to secure the rights of all; nor do I believe that my communication can be made to convey any such meaning. I intended to state the facts, as regards the result of the election, and no more. In all preceding elections such notices had been made, and I saw no reason why it should be deviated from in the present case. I think it was at least due to the public, and I do not suppose the truth will offend any one unless it argues badly for the Esquire. He further says, the object of my communication is, to get the chief, that I am a persecuted man, and that there was no ground for the protest, and so on. I am free to state, that I do not suppose that there was ever an election held in as large a District as ours, but that there might have been some exception taken on account of some slight error. I supposed he had taken exceptions to some unimportant opinion that perhaps had frequently been made before, without dissent. He adds that when I wrote my communication, I knew that the boxes at Dunton's and Howard's were not opened but one day. I am at a loss, even at this time, upon that subject, for I see by a marginal mark of his, that he says "when he entered his protest, he was in error in supposing that the box at Howard's was open only one day." I know that he stated in his protest, that "the Managers of Elections at Towles", at Dunton's, at Nail's, at Howard's, and at Myers other places, did not on the 2nd and 4th days of January, meet, open and hold the polls, and hold the said Election as required by law.

Now I must state that the range which he has taken, or allowed himself, is so wide that it would be difficult to know what he did mean; whether they held the polls one day according to law; or that they did not hold it in conformity with the law at all.

He says, "I knew that the box at Graniteville was not opened at 9 o'clock A. M., and kept open till 4 o'clock P. M., as required by law." I was not informed as to what hour the polls were opened, or at what hour it was closed, for he did not state in his protest.

He says, in effect, that I have mis-stated in I said that I took it for granted that the polls held returned, and certified to by the Managers were fairly conducted. I think I may say that I do stand justified in making that assertion, for I do know that the Chairman of the Board of Managers, refused to receive a return made of a box, because the box was not opened at 9 o'clock A. M., and therefore could not certify to its correctness, consequently it was reasonable to suppose, that all which were received were according to law.

As regards his statement about the inquiry being made by General Jones, whether I was Post-Master at Fruit Hill at the time of my election, I have in reply to say, that I understood General Jones to ask me whether I was Post-Master at the time of my election, and if I was exercising the duties of Post-Master, which according to my understanding the time of our conversation was, whether I was exercising the functions and benefits of the office of Post-Master at that time (the time of the conversation.) I told him no, I was not Post-Master at that time, but had resigned before the extra session, and had sent my resignation forward, formally to the Department, and had not returned to the office.

Post-Master at Edgefield, for the precise date, as he did see my resignation, and send it forward for me. I think he replied that it did not matter whether it had been received or not, or words to that effect.

Should there be any difference of opinion between General Jones and myself about what he understood me to answer to his inquiry, I am confident that it was owing to his misunderstanding of what meaning I intended to convey. I know that he would not misconstrue intentionally.

The House was in Session at the time when the conversation took place between us, in the lobby, after which I returned to my place in the House, where I remained till its adjournment. That evening I called on a friend (and other legal gentlemen) who was of opinion that I had resigned at the proper time, though he promised that on the next day he would examine the precedents in such cases, and answer me more to his satisfaction. The next evening I saw him and I think it was on Friday or Saturday of the same week, that I made the facts known to the House. When the communication was read by the Speaker, a Member rose and offered a resolution to the effect that the seat be declared vacant and writs of Election issued forthwith. A Member from Charleston objected, upon the ground, that it was a matter not only affecting the Member, but also his constituents; and proposed that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the question might be settled for all time to come, as there were similar cases coming so frequently before the House. Another distinguished lawyer then addressed the House, and stated that he would give the opinion as a lawyer, that the Constitution, properly construed, meant that the time of eligibility applied to the time of taking the oath, though he said he believed that time-honored precedents had decided to the contrary, and he was willing that the matter should go to the appropriate committee, after which the matter was placed beyond my control. The report was very lengthy, embracing a great deal of information, that will serve as matter of reference for the future.

The Esquire charges me with attempting to make the impression that he was not a candidate. Just the reverse was the fact. I did entertain some fear lest it might not be well understood that I had opposition, and his friends manage the matter so as to defeat my election. When I made the inquiry whether he had consented for his name to be announced, he was not singular; his name had been brought forward by his friends, and the opinion was entertained by some that he would not run.—About that time I was informed by A. J. SMITH that S. P. TOMPKINS told him that S. TOMPKINS was not a candidate. It has happened that some of the first men in this District have withdrawn their names after being announced as candidates; and the opinion was entertained that it was derogatory to the high notions of a gentleman to be a candidate under such circumstances. On the 22d of December, his name was announced in the Advertiser, said to be by his friends.

Yet after this, there was a contrariety of opinion about his candidacy; consequently the cause of my inquiry of Mr. Key and others. Mr. Key was directly from the village, and said to be his warm friend. He said S. S. TOMPKINS was a candidate, after which the fact was extended by my friends and myself to the following places, viz: Graniteville, Jlatchers, the Lutheran Church, Lybrand's, Hildensack's, White's, Sards' Church, Rimehart's, Perry's, Coleman's, R. C. Clark's, &c.

He says I have the face to conciliate man, that he has not, and insinuates that I went to L. Hill's store for that purpose. On the contrary, I went to the Village to settle my accounts with the merchants.

After having been to Messrs. PENN, FRAZIER, SULLIVAN, and WILLIAMS & CHRISTIE, I proceeded to L. Hill's Store, to pay an account which was contracted last Spring, before I knew there was any unkind feeling existing between us. I paid the account and bought one pound of pepper, from Mr. Wiaz, which I could not obtain elsewhere. This is the purchase of goods the Esquire alludes to. Mr. Wiaz was the only person I saw in the Store.

He says also, "One Vote" was cast in this Election for me, accompanied by the declaration of the voter that "he had seen better men hung." If the voter who entertained such sentiments preferred voting for me, what must have been his opinion of the Esquire?

As to certain other moral grounds, which the Esquire seems to be concerned about, that is, a staff, which was urged against me last summer, and decided upon by the people.

I am now fifty-six years of age. I was born and raised in this District, and have never lived any where else—have been in public life ever since 1818; have so managed my affairs, that I never had any serious controversies at law. Although, I have been a merchant for at least twenty years I have succeeded very few persons all my whole life, and my every not has been personal and decided upon by the people. They have sustained me, and have made such demonstrations of their confidence, that the public mind cannot be misunderstood. I am willing at all times to trust myself in the hands of the people of Edgefield. And if they should at any time or under any circumstances think fit to reprobate that which they have twice done, I will submit to it without a murmur.

JOHN C. ALLEN.

Jan. 31, 1853.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

GREENWOOD, Feb. 1, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: It is a matter of surprise to many, that Edgefield District lags so far behind her sister Districts in the progress of improvement. Is Edgefield blind to her interest? Or has nature bestowed upon her gifts, with such a profuse prodigality that she desires no more? Perhaps there is not a District in the State which possesses more wealth, more intelligence, and I may add District pride, than Edgefield—then why is it, that Railroads excite so little interest? It is true, the Legislature has granted a charter for a road to run along the valley of Savannah River, which is to be a part of the Rabun-Gap Road, but this is not what she wants or needs. Why not strike at once a blow, which will secure her best interests?

No District in the State can boast of greater local facilities for building a permanent road than she can; add to this, the sympathies and interests of Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens and Greenville, and you will see how easily she could rob Columbia of all her hard-earned laurels, by building a Railroad from Hamburg to unite with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, at New Market or Greenwood. We much prefer carrying our Cotton to Hamburg because we have Augusta also at command. Such a road would add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the Upper-Districts as well as Edgefield. Permit me to make one more suggestion, and I will leave the subject with you.

Hold a Convention of your own citizens, appoint your delegates to visit us, and I flatter myself that you will not be disappointed in obtaining help to build a Railroad, whose stock will pay, and whose object will be a mutual benefit.

GREENWOOD.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention was attracted to-day by an address to "The Public," over the signatures of sundry Cotton Merchants of Newberry Village, promising to make the "Newberry Cotton Market second to none in the State." Surely the Printer has made a blunder and substituted State for District. If the Printer is correct, then these gentlemen are really ranting. We would, however, give their neighboring town, Frog Leet, the wink, that Newberry is endeavoring to out-strip her, but we are fearful that Newberry might, with her jealous eyes, be envious of her success.

Newberry will succeed, as she resorts to all stratagems. We are credibly informed by persons that have been trading at Newberry, that they have been told, "Hamburg money was not good," and all this sort of thing. We have also been informed that there is Cotton purchased in Newberry by individual dea bills.

We offer to those who visit us to sell produce, Gold and Silver, or its equivalent—The Bank of Hamburg.

JERRY.

HAMBURG, Feb. 5, 1853.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.

The British Mail Steam ship Canada, Captain Stone, has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, which port she left on the 22d ult. The United States Steam Mail Steam ship Atlantic, Captain West, arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on the 22d ult.

LYVERPOOL MARKETS.—The Atlantic's arrival had a favorable effect upon the Cotton market. Throughout the week Fair qualities had advanced a farthing, and Middling an eighth of a penny. The sales during the week comprised 58,000 bales, of which speculators took 11,000, and exporters 6,700. The Stock of Cotton at Liverpool consisted of 600,000 bales, of which 400,000 were American.

Carolina Rice was worth from 21s 6d to 22s per cwt. Flour was unchanged. Grain had slightly declined.

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The House was in Session at the time when the conversation took place between us, in the lobby, after which I returned to my place in the House, where I remained till its adjournment. That evening I called on a friend (and other legal gentlemen) who was of opinion that I had resigned at the proper time, though he promised that on the next day he would examine the precedents in such cases, and answer me more to his satisfaction. The next evening I saw him and I think it was on Friday or Saturday of the same week, that I made the facts known to the House. When the communication was read by the Speaker, a Member rose and offered a resolution to the effect that the seat be declared vacant and writs of Election issued forthwith. A Member from Charleston objected, upon the ground, that it was a matter not only affecting the Member, but also his constituents; and proposed that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the question might be settled for all time to come, as there were similar cases coming so frequently before the House. Another distinguished lawyer then addressed the House, and stated that he would give the opinion as a lawyer, that the Constitution, properly construed, meant that the time of eligibility applied to the time of taking the oath, though he said he believed that time-honored precedents had decided to the contrary, and he was willing that the matter should go to the appropriate committee, after which the matter was placed beyond my control. The report was very lengthy, embracing a great deal of information, that will serve as matter of reference for the future.

The Esquire charges me with attempting to make the impression that he was not a candidate. Just the reverse was the fact. I did entertain some fear lest it might not be well understood that I had opposition, and his friends manage the matter so as to defeat my election. When I made the inquiry whether he had consented for his name to be announced, he was not singular; his name had been brought forward by his friends, and the opinion was entertained by some that he would not run.—About that time I was informed by A. J. SMITH that S. P. TOMPKINS told him that S. TOMPKINS was not a candidate. It has happened that some of the first men in this District have withdrawn their names after being announced as candidates; and the opinion was entertained that it was derogatory to the high notions of a gentleman to be a candidate under such circumstances. On the 22d of December, his name was announced in the Advertiser, said to be by his friends.

Yet after this, there was a contrariety of opinion about his candidacy; consequently the cause of my inquiry of Mr. Key and others. Mr. Key was directly from the village, and said to be his warm friend. He said S. S. TOMPKINS was a candidate, after which the fact was extended by my friends and myself to the following places, viz: Graniteville, Jlatchers, the Lutheran Church, Lybrand's, Hildensack's, White's, Sards' Church, Rimehart's, Perry's, Coleman's, R. C. Clark's, &c.

He says I have the face to conciliate man, that he has not, and insinuates that I went to L. Hill's store for that purpose. On the contrary, I went to the Village to settle my accounts with the merchants.

After having been to Messrs. PENN, FRAZIER, SULLIVAN, and WILLIAMS & CHRISTIE, I proceeded to L. Hill's Store, to pay an account which was contracted last Spring, before I knew there was any unkind feeling existing between us. I paid the account and bought one pound of pepper, from Mr. Wiaz, which I could not obtain elsewhere. This is the purchase of goods the Esquire alludes to. Mr. Wiaz was the only person I saw in the Store.

He says also, "One Vote" was cast in this Election for me, accompanied by the declaration of the voter that "he had seen better men hung." If the voter who entertained such sentiments preferred voting for me, what must have been his opinion of the Esquire?

As to certain other moral grounds, which the Esquire seems to be concerned about, that is, a staff, which was urged against me last summer, and decided upon by the people.

I am now fifty-six years of age. I was born and raised in this District, and have never lived any where else—have been in public life ever since 1818; have so managed my affairs, that I never had any serious controversies at law. Although, I have been a merchant for at least twenty years I have succeeded very few persons all my whole life, and my every not has been personal and decided upon by the people. They have sustained me, and have made such demonstrations of their confidence, that the public mind cannot be misunderstood. I am willing at all times to trust myself in the hands of the people of Edgefield. And if they should at any time or under any circumstances think fit to reprobate that which they have twice done, I will submit to it without a murmur.

JOHN C. ALLEN.

Jan. 31, 1853.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

GREENWOOD, Feb. 1, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: It is a matter of surprise to many, that Edgefield District lags so far behind her sister Districts in the progress of improvement. Is Edgefield blind to her interest? Or has nature bestowed upon her gifts, with such a profuse prodigality that she desires no more? Perhaps there is not a District in the State which possesses more wealth, more intelligence, and I may add District pride, than Edgefield—then why is it, that Railroads excite so little interest? It is true, the Legislature has granted a charter for a road to run along the valley of Savannah River, which is to be a part of the Rabun-Gap Road, but this is not what she wants or needs. Why not strike at once a blow, which will secure her best interests?

No District in the State can boast of greater local facilities for building a permanent road than she can; add to this, the sympathies and interests of Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens and Greenville, and you will see how easily she could rob Columbia of all her hard-earned laurels, by building a Railroad from Hamburg to unite with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, at New Market or Greenwood. We much prefer carrying our Cotton to Hamburg because we have Augusta also at command. Such a road would add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the Upper-Districts as well as Edgefield. Permit me to make one more suggestion, and I will leave the subject with you.

Hold a Convention of your own citizens, appoint your delegates to visit us, and I flatter myself that you will not be disappointed in obtaining help to build a Railroad, whose stock will pay, and whose object will be a mutual benefit.

GREENWOOD.