

Miscellaneous.

In the letter of Gen. Harrison to Mr. Lyons, which we published a week or two ago, allusion is made of a letter written by the General to the whig members of the New York Legislature. The Harrison papers asserted that this letter would put at rest all doubts in regard to General Harrison's principles and opinions of the principal topics of the day. As the letter was not forthcoming, the democratic press called loudly for the publication of it.—The delay in publishing it appeared ominous. At last it has made its appearance in the New York Courier & Enquirer.—Here is the letter, without a word of comment from us. If new light has been thrown on the opinions of Gen. Harrison, we must confess that our optics are so dull that we could not perceive it; perhaps some of our readers may be more fortunate than we are.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

North Bend, (Ohio), May 23, 1840. Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th February, conveying the proceedings of a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, convened in the Capitol of the State, on the 22d of that month.

I beg you to believe, Gentlemen, that I am deeply impressed with the honor, which has been conferred upon me by the distinguished body, whom on this occasion you represent. The great object of both my civil and military life has been to serve my country, to the utmost of my abilities, and to obtain its approbation. The hope of this has often cheered me in circumstances of great difficulty and embarrassment.

You will pardon me I trust, if in this letter, I go somewhat beyond the mere purpose of acknowledging the receipt of your communication, and use the occasion for making a few remarks, which circumstances seem to require from me, in respect to a declaration of opinions, or pledges, as to my future conduct, required of candidates for high offices.

My public life, not now a short one, is before the country. My opinions on important subjects, have been expressed from time to time, as those subjects have arisen, and since my name has been mentioned among those from whom a selection might be made for the office of President, I have in several letters to friends, fully and frankly avowed my sentiments.—Farther from this, I cannot suppose intelligent persons could desire me to go.—The people of this country do not rely on professions, promises, and pledges—they know, that if a candidate is unprincipled, he will not scruple to give any pledge that may be required of him and as little will he hesitate to violate it. I have already made public the principles by which I should be governed, if elected President, so far as relates to the proper Executive duties of that office. But almost innumerable applications have been made to me, for my opinions relative to matters of legislation, or even to the proper mode of conducting business in the two Houses of Congress. My published letters to Mr. Williams and Mr. Denney will show that that branch of legislation; yet it is impossible to read the letters that have been addressed to me, without believing that many of the writers had adopted the opinion, that the Presidential office was the proper source and origin of all the legislation of the country; an opinion, in my judgment, at war with every principle of the constitution; and of deep and dangerous consequence. The prevalence of such sentiments, more than almost any thing else, would tend to consolidate the whole substantial power of the Government in the hands of a single man, a tendency which, whether in or out of office, I feel it my most solemn duty to resist.

I have declined therefore to give any further pledges or opinions on subjects which belong to future legislation of Congress—because, Ist. I conceive, for the reasons given in my letters to Mr. Williams and Mr. Denney, that Congress should be left as much as possible untrammelled by the executive influence in the discharge of its legislative functions; and that a better guarantee for the correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate may be found in his character and the course of his former life, than in pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful contest; and that, although recognizing the right of the people to be informed of the leading political opinions of the candidates for offices of trust, yet as it regards the subjects upon which the Legislature may be called to act, the pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all, of the candidates for Congress.

2d. Because, the habit of considering a single individual as the source from which all the measures of government should emanate, is degrading to a republic, and of the most dangerous tendency. 3d. Because, upon all the questions in regard to which under any circumstances, it would be at all proper for me to make answers, my sentiments have already been fully and clearly given to the public, in a manner to entitle them to credence, as I conceive that no honest man would suffer his friend to publish documents in his name which were not genuine, or containing opinions which he was not then willing to endorse. Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of high regard,

W. H. HARRISON.

Messrs. Verplanck, Lee, Maynard, Duer, Clark, Porter, St. John, and Hubbard.

Health of the City.—A reference to the Bill of Mortality, published this morning, will show an unprecedented and most cheering exhibit of the general health of the city, for the week ending on the 4th inst. The whole number of deaths were seven—three whites and four blacks and colored—and all the whites by casualty—the melancholy case of drowning, of which, we gave the particulars yesterday. Charleston Courier.

Our River is now in fine order for Steamboat navigation, being several feet above its ordinary stage. We have been favored with several good rains within the last ten days, which will, doubtless, be of great advantage to the growing Corn and Cotton. Hamburg is wholly free from sickness.—Hamburg Journal.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Argus. HARRISON'S SALVO.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you an extract from a speech delivered by John Randolph against the adoption of a new Constitution, delivered in the Virginia convention, in 1829, 30. Be so good as to give it a place in your paper, and we will leave our Harrison friends to make the application.—"You must give Governments time to operate on the people, & give the people time to become gradually assimilated to their institutions. Almost any thing is better than this state of perpetual uncertainty. A people may have the best form of Government that the wit of man ever devised; and yet, from its uncertainty alone, may, in effect, live under the worst Government in the world. Sir, how often must I repeat, that change is not reform. I am willing that this new Constitution shall stand as long as it is possible for it to stand, and that, believe me, is a very short time.—Sir, it is vain to deny it. They may say what they please about the old Constitution—the defect is not there. It is not in the form of the old edifice, neither in the design nor the elevation: it is in the material—it is in the people of Virginia. To my knowledge that people are changed from what they have been. The four hundred man who went out to David were in debt. The partisans of Cæsar were in debt. The fellow-laborers of Calatine were in debt. And I defy you to shew me a desperately indebted people any where, who can bear a regular sober Government. I throw the challenge to all who hear me. I say that the character of the good old Virginia planter—the man who owned from five to twenty slaves, or less, who lived by hard work and who paid his debts, is passed away. A new order of things is come. The period has arrived of living by one's wits—of living by contracting debts that one cannot pay—and above all, of living by office-hunting. Sir, what do we see? Bankrupts—branded bankrupt—giving great dinners—sending their children to the most expensive schools—giving grand parties—and just as well received as any body in society."

MERRIWETHER.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. MEETINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

We have time and space to give only a short sketch of the proceedings of the meetings at Milledgeville of the Democratic Republican Party, on the 23d and 24th of this month. We shall in a few days lay before our readers the proceedings in detail, being assured that they will be read with interest by a large majority of the people of Georgia, so deeply interested in the triumph of the party in October and November next. A triumph which will be the reward of the efforts and exertions of all true democratic republicans, to preserve the purity of the public institutions of the country, the inviolability of the Federal constitution, and the enjoyment of all political and civil rights and privileges.

On the 23d of July about 30 delegates from that portion of the state rights party opposed to federalism and the elevation of General Harrison to the Presidency, met, and adopted a preamble and resolutions, which a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country dictated.

On the 24th of July, the meeting of the Democratic Republican Party of Georgia, met, were organized, and proceeded to discharge the important duties confided to them. All the different and various branches of the proceedings were unanimously carried. The principal proceedings were: 1. The re-organization of a Congressional Ticket which now consist of the following gentlemen, as candidates. ROBERT W. POOLER, of Chatham. D. C. CAMPBELL, of Bibb. ALFRED INVERSON, of Muscogee. JUNIUS HILLYER, of Clark. J. S. PATTERSON, of Early. J. H. LUMPKIN, of Floyd. W. T. COLQUHITT, of Muscogee. MARK A. COOPER, of Hall. EDWARD J. BLACK, of Scriven. 2. There organization of an Electoral Ticket, which now consist of the following gentlemen: THOMAS WOOTEN, of Wilkes. W. B. WOFFORD, of Habersham. W. B. BULLOCK, of Chatham. JOHN BATES, of Murray. MILVER ECHOLS, of Walton. SAMUEL BEALL, of Wilkinson. JOHN ROBINSON, of Jasper. SAMUEL GROVES, of Madison. SEABORN JONES, of Muscogee. EDWARD HADEN, of Clark. JAMES ANDERSON, of Burke. 3. Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

The celebration of the day was truly imposing. The orator of the day, Col. McAllister, had to deliver the oration from one of the platforms of the state house. So numerous were the citizens and ladies assembled, that the spacious chamber of the House of Representatives could not have contained one fourth of the citizens. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the voice of the orator was distinctly heard by all those assembled. Col. McAllister did ample justice to the subject, and more than realized the expectations of his friends. The oration is to be printed.

At the dinner, which was served in a splendid manner, about 1,000 citizens first set down; this number only could be accommodated. After these had done, the tables were replenished, and about 800 more participated of the refreshments so plentifully prepared; so that about 2,000 dined at the tables.

After the dinner was over, the toasts and sentiments were received and read, and letters were read from many distinguished citizens who had been invited to the celebration of the day. During the meeting of the Democratic republican convention, and at the dinner, many speeches were delivered, which will be noticed in due time.

This is all we can give in this day's paper of the proceedings of a day which will be long remembered by the democracy of Georgia, as laying the foundation of harmonious feeling which should always animate the bosom of the patriot. The Democratic Republican Party of Georgia have thus been fully organized; and with united action, in the sacred cause for which they are battling and contending against federalism, their banner will wave triumphant in October and November next.

Among the many letters received and read which will be published, we have selected the following, which, being short, will not occupy much space in our paper. One is from the President of United States and the other from Mr. McDuffie.

MILLEDGEVILLE, 5th June, 1840. TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. VAN BUREN. Sir:—The undersigned, committee, appointed by the citizens of Baldwin county, have the honor hereby to solicit your presence at the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence in this place. The formidable array of influence brought to bear against your administration; the untiring zeal of federalism; and the new elements of power now brought in to aid these always

powerful agents, constitutes the present a crisis, not less important and dangerous, than the memorable contest of 1801. The friends of your administration, would, therefore feel a peculiar gratification, if it should prove agreeable to you, to be present with them on this interesting occasion.

- WM. A. TENNILLE, Chairman. TOMLINSON FORT, W. SANFORD, FARISH CARTER, WM. D. HARRATT, C. D. JAMMOND, R. S. JORDAN, ISAAC NEWELL, GEORGE LEEVES, E. BRANTLEY, R. ROWLEY, A. M. HORTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17th, 1840. Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your polite invitation to attend a celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, at Milledgeville. It would, I beg you to be assured, afford me the greatest pleasure to meet my friends in Georgia, on the interesting occasion referred to; but I am compelled by the obligation of official duty, to deny myself that gratification.

You have, gentlemen, neither overrated the influences with which I have had to contend in the administration of the Government, nor in my judgment, the relative importance of the crisis which has arisen in the general politics of the country. It will undoubtedly require the fullest exercise of the patriotism of the people, and an unshaken fidelity on the part of their official agents to meet it successfully and honorably. Determined to perform my whole duty in the matter—I trust that my associates will do likewise—and having seen nothing in recent events to shake my habitual confidence in the intelligence, integrity and firmness of our countrymen, I do not allow myself to doubt that all the obstacles, which have been thrown in the way of the public service, will be speedily and successfully overcome.

Begging you the favor to return my unfeigned thanks to those of my fellow citizens of Baldwin county whom you represent, for this gratifying mark of their respect, and to accept my warmest acknowledgments for the spirit in which you have communicated their wishes, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

- M. VAN BUREN. To Wm. A. Tennille, T. Fort, Wm. Sanford, Farish Carter, Wm. D. Jarrett, C. Hammond, B. S. Jordan, C. E. Ryan, Isaac Newell, G. Leeves, E. Brantley, R. Rowell, and A. Horton. Esqs.

CHERRY HILL June 24th, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation in behalf of "the citizens of Baldwin county, who are opposed to the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States," to be present at the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of Independence, in Milledgeville. Though I am constrained by circumstances to decline your invitation, I cannot fully in your opposition to the election of General Harrison. If there were no other objections to his election, the audacious and insulting position he has assumed of refusing to disclose his opinions to the people on subjects of vital importance to their welfare, while asking their suffrages for the highest office in their gift, and the disgusting manner of log cabin and beer barrels, which would disgrace the organs of the lowest demagogue, by which his nomination has been heralded forth even by the highest of his partisans, would be quite conclusive with me. I consider all this a gross and contumacious insult to the people of the United States; and that no man who would sustain the dignity or perform the duties of the office, could be elected President under such auspices. I could consider it a reproach to our common country. But as a Southern man, I have much graver objections to him. He is a National Republican, holding all the doctrines and principles of that party; he was nominated by that party, and will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders. Mr. Webster never uttered a constitutional doctrine, and Mr. Clay never proposed a measure that General Harrison has not supported or approved. In fact he will be a tool in the hands of these two gentlemen, and to elect him, would be to adopt their principles and measures. If Southern statesmen are prepared for this, I cannot believe the people are. Having withdrawn entirely from the field of politics, disgusted with the everlasting scrambling for office which gives a party coloring to every public measure, I beg it to be understood, that while I am utterly opposed to the election of General Harrison, I am not the partisan of Mr. Van Buren, though I would greatly prefer him to his opponent. The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the South; and what is equally important they are the principles of his party.

I am gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, G. O. McDUFFIE.

Insecurity of the Mail.—We learn that a gentleman in this town enclosed a \$20 bill to his father-in-law in Charleston, on Thursday last, and paid double postage at this office upon it. The letter reached Charleston in due course of mail, but the money was missing. We do not pretend to say at which office the money was abstracted; but as there is no intermediate office between Columbia and Charleston, where the mail is opened, it must attach to one or the other of the two places.—This is not the first occurrence of the kind and it becomes those interested to ferret out the villainy.—Columbia S. Chronicle.

Death of Judge Smith.—The Hon. Wm. Smith formerly of South Carolina, and late of Alabama, died at Huntsville, in that State, on the 25th ult., of congestive fever, aged 78 years. Judge Smith filled a large and honorable space in the public eye during his long life.—Augusta Constitutionalist, July 11.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.—This gentleman, in a letter to his constituents, defines his position as that of a neutral in the approaching Presidential contest, and declares his determination, in consequence of not being able to agree with either of the candidates, to decline a re-election to Congress.

PENDLETON, July 3. The oat crop in this district will be unusually productive. The farmers are now harvesting, and all agree in the opinion that more oats will be made than have been made before for several years.—Messenger.

The St Louis Pennant objects to the phrases, "drunk as a bear," and "beastly drunk," sometimes used to describe people in a state of intoxication. He says, "It is a gross slander upon the best creation.—We never saw a bear that was not too respectable to get drunk—man is the only animal that is mean enough to do it."

Communications.

A CARD.

A writer in the last Advertiser under the signature of "Sub-Treasury" has thought proper to assail me by name while he studiously preserves his mask. The writer is welcome to all the advantage this act of chivalric gallantry deserves. "Sub-Treasury" insinuates in amount that I had fled the District, to avoid his anger, and failed to comply with my threat. To the first charge, I have only to reply that the writer has strangely forgotten the impressive proof I gave him two days before my departure (June 29) of my utter contempt of his puissance. In the second place—that I refused to cancel my own Bond—it is sufficient to say that at the time "Sub-Treasury" penned his article, he was in possession of a note of intimation of my then and future course. The etiquette and good taste of such an allusion is in unison with its entire communication. For the present, I defer further notice of his extraordinary article as uncalled for.

PRESTON S. BROOKS. Columbia, 12th July.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—In proposing to submit a few remarks relative to the Governor's election, it is not my object or wish to engage in a news paper controversy with any gentleman. But simply to exercise that right which every free man is entitled to in a republican government, viz: to express his opinion freely and untrammelled by any arbitrary or conventional restriction. What other motive could actuate me?—I have nothing to gain by the Governor's election, let it terminate as it may. I am interested only so far as I am a citizen of South Carolina, and as such subject alike with the rest of my fellow citizens, to the influence which the Governor's election may exercise upon the prosperity and well-being of the state.

With neither of the candidates am I personally acquainted, and for neither one of them, do I entertain greater partiality than the other, personally and viewed in their social relations. But I must be permitted to say, that regarding them as politicians, I am not neutral. I prefer decidedly, Col. Hammond to Col. Richardson, and believe that he is better capacitated to discharge the gubernatorial duties, than his worthy competitor. The reasons which have influenced or dictated my choice of Governor, in my humble opinion, are based upon the immutable basis of truth, and a just appreciation of merit, and believing, as I do, that magna est veritas, et prevalebit, I cannot suffer myself to doubt the success of Col. H., and the consequent triumph of candor, integrity, and disinterested patriotism over the intrigue, double dealing, and machinations of the "snobs party." But not to indulge in conjectures and mere assertions, and to come to the proof. The course which Col. Hammond and Col. Richardson pursued, and the position which they occupied in 1832, when clouds of darkness overhung our political horizon, and threatened to burst upon us with all their accumulated force and fury, involving us in one general and universal ruin I shall not attempt to recapitulate, as they have been sufficiently dilated upon by others who have written on the subject. My motives for withholding an expression of opinion on this subject, are not because I regard the struggle of 1832, between the old Union and Nullification parties, as one of an unimportant nature, and that period as an era sterile in striking events—nor because I believe that the course which the leading men of our State pursued at that momentous crisis, is of no consequence, and as entirely disconnected with the subject of the gubernatorial election, and the claims necessary to recommend a candidate to the important and responsible station of Governor, as some would say, who fallaciously contend that it was provided in the "constitution" that "the electors shall be chosen by the people," but that they should be united into one undivided whole. I refrain from dilating upon this point for the reasons above assigned, to wit:—that they have been expatiated upon at sufficient length by others. One, and I believe, the only argument which the untiring and indefatigable partisans of Richardson have urged as a reason why he should be preferred to Col. Hammond, is that his election will afford a favorable opportunity of causing former animosities to be buried, and past differences to be adjusted, and thus by establishing a spirit of harmony, unanimity, and good feeling among the two parties, to collect together the broke fragments of our strength, which has been severely paralyzed by internal dissensions and to consolidate it into one undivided and unbroken phalanx. Is it not strange that the suggestions false and patriotic friends of Col. R. should have just found out the remedy to heal the wounds occasioned by the struggle of 1832. That they should at this late day have just hit upon the man (who happened to be Col. R.) richly (as they say) endowed by nature with all those noble and elevated traits of character, which so eminently qualify him for the accomplishment of the most glorious object. Does any one believe that the irresponsible "hungry few," who met in solemn convocation at Columbia, and nominated Col. R. who pledged themselves to move heaven and earth, if necessary, to secure his election, and who since that time, carrying out their promise, have put forth every energy, and strained every nerve, to manufacture a public opinion in his favor.—I say does any one believe that these very dissatisfied gentlemen were prompted to that step by those lofty and patriotic motives which they in the plenitude of their egotism, would arrogate to themselves?

But to waive the point as to the sincerity of their motives for the sake of argument, let us test the validity of their argument as to the beneficial effect which the election of Col. R. would have in reconciling the old Union and Nullification parties of '32. We will commence this investigation by inquiring of what party is Col. Richardson, the nominee and by what persons does he expect to be supported? Doubtless he is the nominee of the Union party, and will be supported by that party, and a few apostate and broken-down Nullifiers. This, though true, will not be openly and unequivocally avowed by them; and why? Because the Union party in this State is in the minority, and as such, to present him before the people as the nominee of that party, would be the greatest piece of folly that could be imagined—since it would unquestionably weaken his power, if not inevitably defeat his election. But how will they overlook this barrier and overcome this difficulty?

By representing Col. R. as the nominee and favorite of both parties; and for what purpose is this done, if not to secure the support of both. The friends of Col. R. have advanced many plausible reasons why he should be elected; they have displayed much of the diplomacy of a Kichlieu; and no doubt they have induced some to believe that he is the nominee and favorite of both parties. But is this true—and are the arguments which they have adduced more than plausible and sophistical? To prove to me that they are not, and to convince me that Col. R. is not the secret nominee of the Union party, though professedly and ostensibly he is not, they must tax their ingenuity and imagination more severely than they have yet done.

The consequences of electing Col. R. can be anticipated from what we have already experienced. Scarce has the canvass for Governor commenced, before we see the wounds ripped open which were inflicted in 1832, and which we had hoped were healed for ever. Former animosities and past reminiscences are vividly recalled to mind, and in our imagination the Union and Nullification parties are placed before us in the hostile attitude they assumed in 1832. What effect can the recalling to mind scenes as these have, but of awakening within

us to some extent the same unpleasant feelings we formerly had—which feelings no patriot or philanthropist in South Carolina can ever wish to experience again. Does any one doubt this? What are the facts as they stand out in bold relief? Prior to the commencement of this canvass, were we not living in peace and amity; the most perfect harmony and concord? Yet these very cordial and disinterested gentlemen would have you believe that we were incessantly warring with each, and at daggers points, and that the very existence and well-being of South Carolina depended upon the issue as to whether or not a reconciliation was effected. They furthermore would feign have you believe that to secure this great end and to rescue South Carolina from the yawning gulf over which she was pending—threatening her destruction, you must elect Col. John P. Richardson. Indeed, he must be a man of great powers—a second political Messiah, sent from heaven to bring about this happy result. Having briefly noticed the reasons urged in favor of Col. Richardson, and made a few comments upon them, I shall rather consider the objection against Col. H. than dwell upon his claims directly. The Union, and some persons belonging to the Nullification party, say they cannot vote for Col. Hammond. What are their reasons? Have they the hardihood to refuse to concede to him great talents and amply competent abilities to discharge the gubernatorial offices? Dare they deny that Col. H. has served in Congress, though a brief was a brilliant one; and that the position he occupied towards South Carolina during the heated time of Nullification, was not a high-minded, chivalrous, and magnanimous one? By no means. What, then, are their objections to Col. H? Why, forsooth, his supposed coalition with the Preston clique, "Bank and Harrison party!" When did the zealous partisans of Col. R. make this great discovery; and from what source did they obtain this information? Can it be the result of a mature deliberation based upon facts; or is it the fanciful fabrication of some prolific imagination concocted for party effect? Unquestionably the latter. Is it any-ways strange and inexplicable, that the friends of Col. Preston should prefer Col. H. to Col. R.; and is it a logical conclusion to come to that, because they do prefer him; that, therefore, Col. H. is identified with the Preston and Harrison party? Most assuredly not. Yet, upon these very grounds, and no other, would they denounce Col. H. as a Preston and Harrison man. The same persons have endeavored to identify Mr. Whitefield Brooks with the same party; and what is the pretext or excuse they urge for so doing? Why, Mr. B. is a personal friend of Col. Preston's, and both a personal and political one of Col. Hammond. Truly, sacrilegious! But, let us examine it as to Col. H., and see whether or not he is a Harrison man—and wherefore he is supported by the Preston clique. In 1832, the Preston faction coincided entirely with Col. H. in the measures that then agitated the State—they professed the same political creed, espoused the same cause, and fought under the same banner. They remained together until 1837, when the Preston faction separated on the leading measures of the administration, and went over to the Harrison and Bank party. Col. H., with his usual consistency and known tenacity to republican principles, and S. Rights democratic doctrines continued and still is their firm and inflexible supporter, notwithstanding assertions have been made to the contrary. Having briefly noticed the relation which the Preston faction sustained to the Calhoun party of 1832 and of the present day, I shall cast a brief eye to the relation it sustained to the Union party of 1832, and also to the relation it bears to that party at the present day. In 1832 the Preston clique being the warm supporters of the doctrine of Nullification, were antipodes to the Union party in feelings as well as in politics; and the friends of Col. R. have done relative to five different times more closely interwoven.—But, if any change has taken place, they have become more alienated. They are now as they were then, enlisted under a different banner, fight in different ranks, and for a different cause—such being aid having been the relative position of the several parties at the times above alluded to—can it appear strange that the Preston faction, since they cannot elect a man of their own politics, that they should prefer Col. H. who is much less obnoxious to them than Col. Richardson? Why, then, these reckless assertions and wanton accusations; why this crusade against Col. H? After the explanation I have made as to the political relation Col. H. occupies towards the Preston and Harrison party, does any one believe that he is identified with that party? If so, I would advise them carefully and impartially to review his whole political course, and to read a letter which he recently addressed to Mr. Whitefield Brooks, in which he clearly and unequivocally expressed his preference of Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Harrison, and his entire approbation of the leading measures of the administration.—What more could we have demanded? Candid and impartial men could ask nothing more! But those who are disposed to cavil and quibble about words, perhaps might feign objections, as the friends of Col. R. have done relative to Col. H.'s letter. Their course has been one of intrigue and double-dealing, and forcibly reminds me of the manoeuvres of the Harrison party—a heterogeneous medley of the fabled and tail of all parties. One party tries to carry its point by inventing falsehoods derogatory to Col. H., and by loudly insisting upon the necessity of reconciling the old Union and Nullification parties—the other by representing Gen. Harrison as a "log cabin and cider candidate," and by making the most pitiful appeals to the worst passions of men. I am not a partisan of an enthusiast, nor am I incorrigible in my opinions. But I am willing to hear the truth, and receive information, come from what source it may. Prove to me, then, that Col. H. is identified with the Preston and Harrison party, and I renounce him immediately; but not until then.

COSMOPOLITE.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—The wishes, enterprises, and schemes, of men dissimilar in pursuits and avocations, necessarily demand a legislation equally multifarious in operation. But, to adapt the law to the complex and different interests of each member of society, so as to prevent the complaints and dissatisfaction of the selfish and unthinking class, is impossible. Though they be much more benefited, in the end, by laws which consult the general, rather than the limited good of a people, still it seems to be the province of such persons, to fret, and censure, regardless of the fact, that a voluntary sacrifice of minor and unimportant rights and immunities, constitutes the bond which holds us together as friends and brothers, and enables us to be co-workers in civil, social, and political enterprises.

Such men, I apprehend, are incompetent to judge correctly of the merits of any law, or appreciate fully the salutary obligation of the "original compact"—for they reject every measure apparently not conducive to their immediate profit, no matter how important in its mediate and general operation.

Society exacts a charitable and patriotic submission to her positive institutions, whatever obstacles they may oppose to the selfish ambition and selfish projects of a few individuals, and our only retreat from the wide fiat, is into the degraded and rude state of the wild, fierce, and refractory savage; where the invention, cultivation, and improvement of the arts and sciences advances in civilization, morals, politics, commerce, wealth, education and refinement—the legitimate fruits of well ordered society—are interdicted necessarily by the lawless habits of a people holding allegiance to no established form of government.

The truly patriotic members of society, under these considerations, feel it an imperative but delightful duty upon them, to use their best exertions to preserve and transmit order, peace, harmony, industry and plenty—the richest blessings of moral, and free institutions—and the proudest ornaments of a free people; avert every encroachment of corruption; trample down the growing demerit of selfishness; foil those who labor to dupe the ignorant and credulous; and vindicate fearlessly, all attempts and measures of a moral, patriotic, and beneficial tendency.

To this end, we wish every Candidate to dash aside his unacquainted, and, seeming to conceal any sentiment of importance or concern to his constituents, honorably rely for success on his integrity and candor.

We are suspicious of those Candidates for our Legislature, who hold at one and the same time, two opposite and clashing opinions, or as many more as there are parties.

It is true, these men seem to be very kind and good creatures, as they are so obsequious to all whom they meet, but still, Mr. Editor, I some how or other, awfully fear these people. The smile on the face looks insidious. They love, and love ardently; but not me, not you, but self; this is, their Idol and their God. The canker around their hearts never can beget pure, equitable, and virtuous laws.

And sir, I, together with many others, regret exceedingly to see a legislator of ours for the last term, receding from the field. One, too, the most remarkable for his profound judgment and strength of mind, and also, for his acquirements, to which is added the sternest and most undoubted integrity! And why not out? I blush to make the answer of rumor—"Fear of defeat." Will the intelligent and virtuous class of the citizens of Edgefield District permit this?

I, sir, will plight the unanimous influence and support of this class; and this task will be the more easy, and voluntary, since at the ensuing session of the Legislature, we anticipate a contest between the low and up country.

But to each of those who are before us for the high and responsible function of a Legislator, I would say, let him show himself to be a man; a man, sir, worthy the name of a Carolinian. Let him give his earnest and unyielding support to any and every measure, which he honestly and candidly believes will tend to moralize, civilize, economize, and frugalize his constituents, how unpopular soever such a measure may be; for, in such a case, he would be guided by the dictates of disinterested patriotism—the dictates of the noblest and most dignified principles belonging to man. Such a man has nothing to fear!

The dishonest, intriguing, and deception over the "comitatus vulgus" by his opponents, may bend his path and his prospects for a season; backbitings, evil speakings, false reports, and calumny of every kind may war against him; but under the blessings of Providence, through the hands of his disinterested and patriotic friends, (their vigilance and active exertions operating in his behalf) he would rise from the ordeal with a bright and a moral honorable name, and with greatly increased strength to do battle for his country. Such a Candidate, I promise the vote and influence of an humble, plain, and, I say it without vanity, honest and cordial

FARMER. Red Bank, July 12, 1840.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1840.

We defer our remarks on the communication of "Cosmopolite," which appears in this day's paper, until next week, for want of room.

To Correspondents.—We must again request Correspondents, to hand in their communications as early as possible. Hereafter, we will insert no communication which is offered, after 12 o'clock on Monday. Our paper is put to press on Wednesday, and it is absolutely necessary, that articles intended for immediate publication, should be handed to us early on Monday, or before.

Adjournment of Congress.—Both Houses have fixed upon the 21st inst., as the day for adjournment.

We have received another communication from "E Pluribus Unum." The writer commences with great professions of good feeling towards us, for our generosity in opening our paper to our Whig correspondents. For this we thank him. But as he proceeds, he departs from his courteous tone. He ceases to address us, but addresses some other person, whom he styles a "Commentator" on his remark, a "Political leader," and an "Honorable gentleman" and who he supposes wrote under the editorial head, the criticism upon his communication.—This is disrespectful to say the least, to us, the conductors of a public journal. In other respects, the article of "E Pluribus Unum" is highly objectionable. The writer speaks rather too freely, of the want of "great political knowledge or profound statesmanship," of a "Political leader," as he calls the supposed author of the editorial above mentioned. The entire article of our correspondent departs so widely, from the rules which govern newspaper writers, that we must decline giving it publication. But we repeat; that we will publish any communication, which is decorous in language, and respectful to us.

Gen. McDuffie's Letter.—Our readers will find in the account of the Proceedings of the Democratic, Republican party which recently assembled at Milledgeville, Ga., the reply of General McDuffie, to a letter addressed him by a committee of the citizens of Baldwin county, tendering him an invitation to a dinner on the Fourth of July at Milledgeville. The letter is open and decided, and is perfectly characteristic of its author. General McDuffie expresses briefly, but very pointedly and forcibly, his objections to General Harrison, and his party. He says with perfect truth, that Harrison will be a tool in the hands of Webster and Clay, and to elect him, would be to adopt their principles and measures. Let Southern Whigs gravely ponder upon this! Are they willing to support the candidate of the National Republicans—a party which has ever been hostile to the South—ever alien in principle and feeling? In the conclusion of his letter, General McDuffie says—the principles he (Mr. Van Buren) has not only avowed but maintained openly, and firmly, are dear to the South, and what is equally important, they are the principles of his party."

We have received from the Hon. John C. Calhoun, a copy of his speech "On the Bankrupt bill." We will endeavor at a future time, to publish it.