

## POLITICAL.

From the Edgefield Advertiser.

To WHITEFIELD BROOKS, Esq.—

Sir:—You will excuse my addressing you personally, since your letter to Col. Hammond, published in the last Advertiser, contains charges exceedingly injurious to the characters of those to whom you allude and, until they are named, applying indiscriminately to all in this District who are opposed to that gentleman in the coming contest for Governor. You inform Col. H. as a matter of fact, and not of inference, that his "opponents in this District" are engaged in a "systematic effort" to excite "public prejudice and opposition" to him by "false and ungenerous insinuation," "fabricated and circulated for party effect." As gentlemen are not in a habit of fabricating and circulating falsehoods "for party effect," or any other purpose, and as some of those who cannot support Col. H. happen to be gentlemen, and many of them his personal friends, I call upon you, in justice to them, to name the individuals to whom you allude. You have, of your own accord, publicly made the charges, and we now demand the specifications and the proof. As you were the advocate of Judge Johnson, when you last "defined your position," and consequently one of Col. H.'s "opponents in this District." I shall not dispute your right to speak for those of his "opponents," who support "that eminently virtuous citizen and faithful public servant," whom it appears you have now abandoned, though but a short time since, you would have been "exceedingly gratified" to see him transferred to the gubernatorial chair.—Knowing your great tact in "defining positions," I leave the judges friends in your hands, hoping that you may succeed in showing that all of them have been as innocent of fabricating falsehoods "for party effect," as I know the friends of Col. Richardson are.

Seeing that you have entirely misconceived the objections, which Col. Richardson's friends have made to Col. H., and consequently your explanations cannot remove the "public prejudice" which is against him, I will briefly state the only grounds upon which, they have ever opposed him either through the public press, or otherwise. They have said that Col. R. was the candidate of the Democratic Sub-Treasury party—a party formed in 1837, when Mr. Van Buren took ground for the South, from the scattered elements of the Democratic State Rights Party of 1827, and composed of Union men and Nullifiers without reference to those old party distinctions—the support of the Sub-Treasury and opposition to a National Bank, the Tariff and Internal improvements being the basis of its organization. They claim him as the candidate of the Sub-Treasury party, because he was nominated as such by every leading Sub-Treasury paper in the State. It is the province of newspaper Editors to propose the measures and nominate the candidates that are to be sustained by their party:—how else can it be done? The press has, therefore, been always considered an index to the opinions of its party, and a certain criterion of its sentiments—it being well known that the Editors of leading public journals are in a habit of continually consulting with, and being consulted by the leaders of the party. Have you yourself not acknowledged this, and did you not consider Col. R. the Sub-Treasury candidate when you nominated Judge Johnson, a Bank and Preston man, against him? If not, what did you mean by saying that, from the manner of his nomination, you were "warranted in the conclusion that Col. R. was to be the candidate of that portion of the State Rights party, of which the Editor" (of the Mercury) "is the reported and recognised organ?"

Col. Preston and his followers have ratted off from the Old State Rights party, and are herding with the Bank men, Tariff men, the Federalists and Abolitionists of the North—they may still be considered by you as a portion of the State Rights party; but they call themselves Whigs. Be that as it may, there is certainly but one other party in the State—the Sub-Treasury, and of that the Mercury ever has been and still is "the reputed and recognised organ!"

Soon after this formal nomination of Col. R. by the "recognised organs" of our party, Judge Johnson and Col. Hammond were brought out by nobody knows who, in the Charleston Courier, (the only Anti-Sub-Treasury paper in the State) and by two anonymous writers in the Advertiser. One of these pieces has been attributed to you. Judge Johnson when nominated by you, was known to be a Preston and Bank man, and Col. Hammond was not known to be politically opposed, and was supposed to be personally attached to Col. Preston. This, as was natural, excited our suspicions, and those suspicions were but confirmed, when, a short time after, some of

Col. H.'s supporters attempted to make him the means of reviving the question of Nullification. Who is to be benefitted by the unburying of that forgotten feud, except Col. Preston, and those of his followers, who, by their opposition to the State, are now in a hopeless minority, and can only get into a majority by making nullification the test of political orthodoxy? Under these circumstances the friends of Col. R. believing with you, that he was the candidate of the Sub-Treasury party, called on that party to support him. They expressed their belief that both Judge J. and Col. H. were the nominees of the Preston and Bank faction, that Col. H. was brought out to divide the Nullifiers, and Judge J. to divide the Union men, and that one would be ultimately withdrawn, and his votes be given to the other. And it has lately been said, that those who are opposed to Mr. Calhoun and the present Administration, finding that they could as easily elect Col. Preston himself, as his friend, Judge J., have determined to drop him and support Col. H. in preference to the candidate of the party to which they are so bitterly opposed.

Now let us examine for a moment, the grounds upon which those suspicions are founded. As you have concluded to abandon (with your candidate) "the quiet position of an observer of passing events," and appear determined to define Col. H.'s position (if you cannot your own,) you will not be surprised at my applying to you for information upon a subject, bearing very directly upon the point at issue. Do you know a single Preston and Bank man, in the State who is not opposed to Col. Richardson? Can you account for this opposition to him upon any other ground, than that he is regarded as the candidate of the Sub-Treasury party? I should not have troubled you with these questions had I not supposed that as the "social intercourse" with your "old and cherished acquaintance" (Col. P.) has not been interrupted by any political differences, you may occasionally hear from him, and be able to give us some information, as to the course his friends are pursuing.

As you appear disposed to drop your former nominee, Judge J. forget his many "eminent virtues and faithful public services" upon which you so eloquently dwelt, when you last "defined your position," we will, if you prefer it, discuss the claims of your present pet (Col. H.) and his connexion with the "Preston faction." As to his connexion with that "faction," you will not be surprised to learn, I imagine, that your espousal of his cause has in the opinions of many, but helped "to thicken other proofs that do demonstrate thinly." The conduct of a party is but the conduct of the individuals composing it. I shall therefore take a "birdseye" view of your course and draw from it such conclusions as I may, as to the probable position of the rest of Judge J.'s friends at this time. After feeling sufficiently horrified at the idea of a candidate for a public office, being nominated in a newspaper, and having expended as much solemnity and surprise as was proper on such an occasion, you came to the conclusion that Col. R. was to be the candidate of the Sub-Treasury Party, and proceeded to nominate a Preston and Bank man, against him. And why? Because "his" (Judge J.'s) "transfer to the Gubernatorial chair would have relieved him from the heavy labors of his present office; the duties of which he has discharged for upwards of twenty years with honor to himself and signal advantage to the State." Upon the sufficiency of this reason I shall make no comment as you are no longer supporting him; but simply inquire if the duties of his office are less laborious, or if he has been in the service of the State a shorter time than when you penned the sentence above quoted. If not why have you deserted him? Is it because he cannot be elected, and Col. H. would be more acceptable to Wm. C. Preston than Col. Richardson?

Let us for a moment compare the claims which these two gentlemen have upon the Sub-Treasury party. Col. R. is known to be the nominee of that party, and Col. H. has been brought out against him, and is supported by the Preston and Bank men. Whilst Col. R. by his open, active and effective support of the Sub-Treasury has incurred the opposition of Wm. C. Preston and all his followers, Col. H.'s "social relations" with that gentleman have not been changed, and even his opinions upon the sub-treasury, were not known till last Thursday. Col. H. if not the political, is the personal friend of Col. Preston, whilst Col. R. finding that he could not "maintain the relations of private friendship, and social intercourse with old and cherished acquaintances, such as Col. Preston," without some "abatement of devotion to his political creed and compromise of public duty, determined to split with him even at the risk of a blast of this great "wind instrument" of the Whig Par-

ty. Whilst Col. Richardson is "prepared to give" (as you hoped Col. Hammond would be) his cheerful and firm support to Mr. Van Buren and the leading measures of the administration, we find that Col. H. only "prefers him to Gen. Harrison" and is unwilling to pledge himself "to any indiscriminate support of his administration." As a Sub-Treasury man how should you decide?

Upon the score of friendship you are also bound to prefer Col. R. Since you have assured us that you have long enjoyed his "confidence (!) and friendship—concede to him "high character,"—"duly appreciate his many excellent qualities and personal worth"—entertain for him the "highest personal respect" and "would be prepared for more than a quiet acquiescence in his nomination could you permit the kind relations of old acquaintance and the sentiments of esteem and consideration which it inspired to influence your course in the selection of a person for this high office." Unless Col. H. has saved your life four times, and is in a habit of explaining away your inconsistencies, you can scarcely entertain for him kinder feelings or be inclined to speak of him in more complimentary terms.

You are also stopped from the argument that Col. H. is a Nullifier and should therefore be preferred, since you admit that "the organization of old parties no longer exists in the States," that "the lines of separation have been obliterated, and both" (Union men and Nullifiers) "are harmoniously united in the patriotic effort of serving the State"—that "to carry out the compromise which was happily effected in the session of 1834, ALL public offices should be open and acceptable to each party" and that the present state of public opinion and "the true interest of the State," would render "the elevation of a gentleman from the ranks of the Union party to the office of Governor" "liberal, wise, prudent and magnanimous." To be consistent you must think that the election of Col. Hammond would be *illiberal, unwise, imprudent and contemptible!* How then can you support him? I am sure that you will not act in a manner which even you yourself would have to characterise as *illiberal, unwise, imprudent and contemptible.*

You feel, you say, that you can "maintain the relations of private friendship and social intercourse with old and cherished acquaintance, such as Col. Preston, without the slightest abatement of devotion to your political creed, or the least compromise of public duty." I am either deceived as to your political creed, or you are, in supposing that your devotion to Col. Preston does not interfere with the discharge of the duties which you owe to your party. Do you consider it not the *slightest abatement of devotion to your political creed, or the least compromise of your public duty?* to be made, by Col. Preston, or his friends in Washington, the means of circulating, in this District, all the abuse and billingsgate which Harrison Whigs may choose to heap upon our party, Mr. Calhoun, or even our own Representative? Devotion is a strong word, and yet you deny even the "slightest abatement" of it. Do you consider it not the *slightest abatement of devotion to your political creed, or the least compromise of public duty?* to assert that "South Carolina is in the leading strings of Mr. Calhoun," when conversing with Bank men, upon the subject of the Sub-Treasury? You may have been convinced by Mr. Calhoun's arguments, that the Sub-Treasury is "the great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South." You may be convinced that we should prefer Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Harrison, and that "the true interests of the State renders the elevation of a gentleman from the ranks of the Union party, liberal, wise, prudent and magnanimous;" but the relations of private friendship and social intercourse with old and cherished acquaintances, such as Col. Preston" have, I fear, caused a slight "abatement of devotion to your political creed" and a small, a very small "compromise of public duty."

**Public Sentiment.**—We are informed that at a meeting last Saturday, sixteen miles below the Village, where there were about two hundred citizens present, the people were almost unanimous for the present Administration, and against Gen. HARRISON. We are also informed that all the Candidates of this District for the Legislature were present except one, and that they were unanimous in their opinions in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN for President. There were two, out of the three Congressional Candidates, present at the same meeting, who both made speeches to the people, and came out decidedly for Van Buren and against Gen. Harrison. There is not much prospect of a contest in this District on the Presidential question; we believe that the District has hardly ever been more united on any political subject.—Green. Mountaineer.

## POETRY.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

In the Poet's communications with the world, in his commerce with society, many things tend to strike him with chagrin, and to fret his temper.

His thoughts are not as the thoughts of many, and thirst of fame is more congenial to his ideas than the love of riches; but in the prospect of a landscape, he perceives images of beauty and delight, offering themselves to his unsated gaze, "without money and without price." Though silent beneath the scope of a still heaven, or stirred into beautiful agitation by its breezes, are these lines written and addressed

TO MISS R. M.,  
OF CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Are the songs hush'd, in which our voices blended,  
Or doth another chant with these those lays,  
And do they join the joyance that attended  
Their cadences, in now, the by-gone days;  
Do they not awaken in thine eyes of jet,  
The \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ah! over thy loved piano another leaneth,  
And his lips breathe the melody with thine—  
Whilst every gentle pause that interveneth,  
Flings o'er his heart, those smiles which erst were  
mine,

And I, the parted one, am doomed to be  
Forgotten thus by thee,

Must the Lesbian wave my memory cover,  
As if it were indeed a worthless thing—  
And all the bright hopes of my youth be over,  
Blighted like roses in their earliest spring;  
Must my mortality's last fragments have  
Unwept, a nameless grave?

Well, be it so,—if it can give thy bosom  
The halcyon calm that I would wish for thee,  
If it can make the hours of pleasure blossom  
Where'er thou art, it is enough for me—  
Be thine the wreaths of happiness—be mine  
Whatever the fates design.

N. C. June 25, 1840. J. W. —

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

A STROPHE

From an Ode written in French, for the 4th of July,  
in allusion to the constitution of the U. S.

Comme une colonne immuable,  
Brave les outrages du tems,  
Puisse ce code memorable  
Resister toujours aux tyrans!  
Parmi des torrens de lumiere,  
Sur tous les peuples de la terre,  
Qui repand la liberte,  
Ainsi qu'on voit un astre unique,  
Sur ce globe en sa route oblique,  
Verser les flots de sa clarte. P. M.



By Authority.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Passed at the first Session of the twenty  
sixth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a convention  
between the United States and the Mexi-  
can Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That the  
President of the United States, by and  
with the advice and consent of the Senate,  
shall appoint two commissioners, who,  
together with two commissioners to be  
appointed by the President of the Mexican  
Republic, shall form a board, whose duty  
it shall be to receive and examine all  
claims, which are provided for by the con-  
vention between the United States and the  
Mexican Republic, concluded at Wash-  
ington on the eleventh day of April, one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine,  
and which may be presented to said com-  
missioners under the same, and to decide  
thereon according to the provisions of  
said convention, and the principles of  
justice, equity, and the law of nations.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
the President of the United States, by and  
with the advice and consent of the Senate,  
shall appoint a secretary to said commis-  
sioners, in behalf of the United States,  
versed in the English and Spanish lan-  
guages.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted That  
said commissioners on the part of the  
United States, in conjunction with the  
commissioners on the part of the Mexican  
Republic, shall be, and they are hereby,  
authorized to make all needful rules and  
regulations for conducting the business of  
their said commission, such rules and  
regulations not contravening the Consti-  
tution of the United States, the provisions  
of this act, or the provisions of said con-  
vention.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That  
the compensation of the respective offi-  
cers, for whose appointment provision is  
made by this act, shall not exceed the  
following sums, namely. To said com-  
missioners, at the rate of three thousand  
per annum for each; to the secretary at  
the rate of two thousand dollars per  
annum. And the President of the United  
States shall be, and he is hereby, autho-  
rized to make such provision for the con-

tingent expenses of the said commission  
on the part of the United States, as shall  
to him appear to be reasonable and prop-  
er; and the said salaries and expenses,  
and likewise all that part of the salary  
and expenses of the arbiter under said con-  
vention which is required thereby to be  
defrayed by the United States, shall be  
paid out of any money in the Treasury  
not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That  
all communications to and from the secre-  
tary of said commissioners appointed  
under this act, on the business of the com-  
mission, shall pass by mail free of post-  
age.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted That  
so soon as said commission shall be exe-  
cuted and completed according to the  
provisions of said convention, the com-  
missioners aforesaid shall report to the  
Secretary of State a list of all the several  
awards made by them; and the records,  
documents, and all other papers, in the  
possession of the commission or its officers,  
or certified copies or duplicates thereof,  
shall be deposited in the office of the Se-  
cretary of State.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted That  
the Secretary of State shall transmit to  
the Secretary of the Treasury a certified  
copy of the report of said commissioners,  
or of the award of the arbiter or umpire,  
as provided by said convention to be made  
in case of the disagreement of said com-  
missioners; and the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury shall cause certificates to be issued,  
in such form as he may prescribe, show-  
ing the amount or proportion of compen-  
sation to which each person, in whose fa-  
vor award shall have been made by said  
commissioners or umpire, may be entitled  
as against the Mexican Government on  
account of the claims provided for by said  
convention.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That  
it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the  
Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and  
required, to cause any moneys which may  
be paid by the Mexican Government in  
satisfaction of said awards, to be remitted  
on the most advantageous terms to the  
United States; and all moneys received  
under said convention, or by virtue of this  
act, shall be deposited in the Treasury of  
the United States, and the same are here-  
by appropriated to be distributed and paid  
to those entitled thereto, according to the  
provisions of this act; and the Secretary  
of the Treasury shall distribute the same,  
in ratable proportions, among the persons  
aforesaid, according to the proportions  
which their respective awards shall bear  
to the whole amount received, and at such  
time or times as the same shall be received  
into the Treasury.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That  
if the Mexican Government, in place of at  
once paying the amount of said awards,  
shall see fit to issue Treasury notes there-  
for as provided by said convention, then  
it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the  
Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and  
required, to receive the said Treasury  
notes, and to deliver the same to the per-  
sons who shall be respectively entitled  
thereto, in virtue of the awards made un-  
der said convention, and of the certificates  
issued as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted,  
That in the payment of money or the issue  
of certificates in virtue of this act, the  
Secretary of the Treasury shall first de-  
duct and retain, or make reservation of,  
such sums of money, if any; as may be due  
the United States from persons in whose  
favor awards shall have been made under  
said convention.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
RH. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, June 12th, 1840.  
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize registers and re-  
ceivers to administer oaths, required to  
be taken by purchasers of public land.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That the  
register or receiver of any of the land  
offices of the United States, shall be au-  
thorized, and it shall be the duty of said  
officers, to administer any oath or oaths,  
which now are or hereafter may be, re-  
quired by law, in connection with the  
entry or purchase of any tract of land;  
and, if any person shall, knowingly or  
wilfully, swear falsely to any fact con-  
tained in any oath or affidavit so taken or  
made, he or she shall be deemed and held  
guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction,  
suffer all the pains, penalties, and disabili-  
ties, which attach to said crime, in other  
cases of perjury, under the laws of the  
United States: Provided, That such land  
officers shall not, directly or indirectly,  
charge or receive any compensation for  
administering such oaths.

APPROVED, June 12, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT for the discontinuance of the  
office of surveyor general in the several  
districts, so soon as the surveys therein  
can be completed, for abolishing land