### NO. 48 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THERSDAY, SEPTRABUR 1

North-Carolina State Gazette, LAWRENCE & LEMAT

and the pape so it paid in infrance, and no rted three ident - five desits for each e All lotters to the editors 5 % A.

Ran Away

From the unburber. od Hill, about five first, seven as eight inches high, thin visage, check. Bones high, small eves, somewhat inclined to he give,

3 me howers thirty-three 44 天治 ive years. He was raised a a jappendable he will make his in Hillinx, and it. bent thinks, and a represente he will make his any for that county. I bought his of Dictor Gibbrist, lite at this county, and us holders a or fo-el Cast. T. Hunters, I presume be is larking a-logistic city. I will give ten follars reward on his delivery to me at this place.

Raleigh, August 15, 1827 JOHN RORKE,

Jailor's Notice. Taken up, and committed to the Jail of Rich-nand county, N. C. on the 30th day of Mar-tud, a negro boy, who was his name is SIMCN, and belonge to John M'Gee, of Columbia Coun-in, Georgia. He is about five feet and five inskes high, about twenty-five years of ege, and says be formerly belonged to Col. Timpas, near Fay-ware file.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS, Jailor, Rockingham, June 13, 1827.

## J dor's Notice.

taington, North-Carelina, as a ronaway, a negre-tellow who says his name is GEORGE WIL-UAMS; he take says that he Taken up and committed to the Jail of Wil LIAMS; he also says that be was born and hynight up in Burbadoes; his parents live there and he is free; but there is no doubt but that he er, and belongs to some person at the The taid follow is about 5 fact 5 inches onth. sigh, 20 years old, has a large anse, full eyes, and very black. The owner is requested to comb forward, prove property, pay charges and take said fellow away. CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor,

Wilmington, April 10, 1827.

AN EXPOSITION Of the policy of the United States towards mean Republics of America.

So long as the attacks which have been

nade in Mexico, upon the character and policy of the Government of the United States of America, and upon the lionor and reputa. tion of the undersigned, were confined to anonymous publications, they excited no other feeling than that of contempt, and have been passed over with silent scorn. But when the espectable Legislature of Vera Cruz embolies in a solemn appeal to the Mexican na ion, the substance of these unfounded calummes, he feels that he would be wanting to imself and to the Government he repre sents, if he forebore any longer from vindi-sating the character and conduct of the U-nited States in their relations with these countries, or if he suffered such misrepresentations to go forth to the world, sanctioned by so respectable an authority, unanswered and unrefuted.

Vera Cruz suspects that a "sagacious and hypocritical foreign Minister, (alluding to the undersigned) equally realons for the pros-perity of his own country, as inimical to that

of Jamary, 1922, a resolt

tion passed the linux of Representatives of This a the United States, of which body the under the m Figured was there a member, requesting the President to by before the House the com-munications from the Agents of the United States with the Governments South of them, which had derived their independence, and in Warderigton with the Secretary of State, in Markington with the policieal combined of State, tensing in abox the policieal combined of the war between them and Spain. In frammitting to the House the papers

his manage of the 8th of Warch, 1822, de-clared his own pressuation, that the time had arrowed, when in strict conformity to the law of nations, and in fulfilment of the duties of votal and impartial justice to all parties, the acknowledgment of the independence declared by the Spanish American Colonies could no longer be withheld. 1.006 the Spanish Minister, Anduaga, addressed to the measure it recommended, and a solemn

6th of April, by a letter recapitulating the circumstances under which the United States had "vielded to an obligation of duty of the highest order, by recognizing, as independ-ent States, nations, which, after deliberately asserting their right to that character, had established and maintained it against all the resistance which had been or could brought to oppose it."

On the 24th of April, this Minister gave no tice that the Spanish Government had disa-vowed the treaty of the 34th of August be ween O'Donoghue and Itarbide, and had de hied the authority of the former to con

On the 12th of February, 1822, the Span ish Extraordinary Cortes adopted the report of a committee, proposing the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to South America, to negotiate with the Revolutionary Patriota, concerning the relations to be established thereafter in regard to their connexion with Spain. They declared at the same time all reaties made with them before that time by Spanish commanders, implying an acknowl-adgement of their independence, null and the new American States ever becoming void, as not having been anthorised by the Cortes; and, on the next day, they passed hree resolutions: the first annulling express the treaty between O'Donoghue and Itur the second, " that the Spanish Govern ment, by a declaration to all others with which it has friendly relations, makes known to them, that the Spanish nation will regard, at any epoch, as a violation of treaties, the recognition, either partial or absolute, of the independence of the Spanish Provinces of Ultramar, so long as the dissense which exist between some of them and the Metropolis, are not terminated; with what ever else may serve to convince Forvign Governments that Spain has not yet renounced any of the rights belonging to it in these countries," the third resolution re-commended to the Government to take all necessary measures, and to apply to the Cor tes for the needful resources to preserve and

marine provinces. These measures of the Cortes were of Mexico, calculating that the aggrandiz Congress of the United States when it passed, almost unanimously, the resolution by they frankly and unreservedly recognized the independence of the American States, with gain, and vice versu; calculating that the ag-riculture of Mexico must swell its limits so of any favor for themselves, although at the riculture of Mexico must swell its finite so of any favor for themselves, although at the immensely, as to render insigni cant, and all bazard of incurring the displeasure of Spain. most null, that of the North, provided Mexi. It the passage of this resolution the undersigned took an active part. This review of the proceedings of the U nited States, in relation to the independence of Spanish America, has been taken not only to show the consistency of the principles by which they were uniformly dictated, and that they have always been disinterested and emthe Republic-the project of propagating incutly friendly to the new Republics, but and maintaining hatred and want of confi. likewise to disprove the *suspicions* of the Legislature of Vera Cruz. How different then has been the conduct of the United States from that which is impu-It is not the intention of the undersigned ted to them by the State of Vera Cruz! If to analyze the effects, which, according to they really had regarded the aggrandizement the opinion of the Legislature of Vera Cruz, of these countries as destructive of that of have been produced by the establishment of their own, is it probable they would have of these countries as destructive of that of been so short-sighted, as not to have foreseen er or not it has proved " more dangerons and destructive than resuld have done the landing of twenig battallions of Spanish troops in the country." He will couline himself to a acquisition of their independence? The Legislature of Vera Cruz gives the undersigned credit for sagacity and zeal for the prosperity of his country, at the same time that it accu see him of being hostile to that of Mexico. With the exercion of a sm ll portion of that sagarity, he cught to have formed the opin-ion in 1822, which is now attributed to him. He must have been aware that the measure which he urged with so much zeal, would be followed by other nations; that the recogniion of the new States of America would contribute to secure the independence of Mexi co, and to call into existence all those resources of this great nation, which he is now States represented as desirous of destroying, as incompatible with the prosperity of his own country. In a discourse pronounced in fa-vor of the recognition of the independence of People. Their policy, their interests, and tor of the recognition of the independence the American States, he used these words: favor the cause of the independence of these countries; and a short exposition of their confavor the cause of the independence of these there is the additional of the independence of these countriest and a short exposition of their con-duct will prove that they used every effort to assist that cause, consistent with the charac-ter of neutrality; which their duties towards are productions, they would drive us from Spain obliged them to maintain between the the Markets of Europe. It has been said that contending parties. Asearly as August, 1818, the United States and that so long as they were bound down by made a formal proposal so the British tio. the oppressive restrictions of Spain, they vernisent for a concerted and cotemporary would neither be dangerous rivals nor formi-recognition of the independence of ligenois dable competitors. It is unvise in us thererecognition of the independence of liseens of its result is only one of the south Ancercan States, which having deplexisting of the heart revolution. States, which having deplexisting of the heart revolution which is south and the policy of the State of the construction of the institute of the policy of the State of the Construction of the south the deplexience of the production of the south the deplexience of the product of the south the deplexience of the product of the south the deplexience of the product of the south the deplexience of the south th

duce a demand for all infactures of this codulry, and for all the objects of trade

He has seen to reason since to change the opinion he expressed upon this decision. If the Level surge of Vice Pouz, ionical of listening to their surgicines, and consults I the Histening those from the Agents of such Governments bistory of the policy pursied by the United

in transmitting to the House the papers to wrong the most feeble, nor sull in from the most powerful. Nell. fear a fair competition with any astion. nature has denied them the feetile soil, the fine chimate, and the rich mines of gold and silvel, which Metico possesses, they are more than compensated, in their estimation, by the noble harbors and bays which indent them coast, by the bold and navigable stream which facilitate their internal trade, and, a On the day after the President's message of hove all, up the industry and enterprise of the 8th of Murch was received by the House, their, and and intraous population. Guided w enlightened views of political conomy the Secretary of State a remonstrance against | and by motives of the soundest policy, the are desirous to see their neighbors wealth protent against the recognition of the Go and powerful, in order that they may be nor retraments of the imargent Provinces of officient alles and more are table custome South America. He was answored, on the They are more art anord in the arts and commerce than Mexico or Colombia: but what would this profit them if neither Mexico nor Columbia possessed the means of pur chasing their manufactures, or of employing their shipping? They are united to those na tions so intrinstely by common interests, tha if the libertics of America were to be attack ed flarough them, the United States would compelled to stand forth in their defence. What then would it avail those States that heir neighbors should be reduced to poverty and weakness?

The Legislature of Vera Cruz suspects that the commercial and friendly relations which exist between this country and Great Britain, muy in time prove disadvant geous to the interests of the United States. In what man ner, the agacity of the undersigned is at a los to understand. Here, too, the Government of the United States, if the suspicion of the Legislature of Vera Cruz have any foundation in truth, have proceeded with equal improvidence So far were they from slieving that the friendly relations which might be formed between Great Britain and prejudicial to their interests, that they invited Great Britain to join them in rec gnizing the adependence of these countries. They Afterwards urged the Cabinet of St. James' to follow their example, and they have constantly and earnestly used their good offices to in-political fame, by sole an assurances to the duce the Governments of Europe, including public, that Mr. Jefferson, when bring, was Spain, to treat with those of Spanish America on the feating of independent nations. They is favour of the measures of the Administra-tion, and of the re-election of Mr. Atlana. exulted in speing their example followed by For this surpose they have favishly poured Great Britain, and are maisfied that the inter- farth eurogiants around the Jefferson for opin-Great Britain, and are satisfied that the inte-rests of thus two countries, with respect to the new States of America, are identified. Having thus answered the suspicions of Vera Cruz, by a simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and a simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and a simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and be a simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and be a simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and be a simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-prove the assertions made by that Legislature, and the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-transfer the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-transfer the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-transfer the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-transfer the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-transfer the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to himself to dis-transfer the simple statement of facts, t c undersigned feels it a duty to hims that, in order to engender discord between lie worthy inhabitants of Mexico, who were living in perfect harmony before his arrival, under the dominion of the Scotch Manna, he recover the authority of Spain in the Ultra established the rite of York!!

The rite of York existed before his arrival These measures of the Cortes were not in this country. He found five Lodges already known to the President of the United States established, and he did nothing more than frankly and openly am well informed, till within a short period when he sent to Congress his message of the send for charters for them from the Grand before his lamented death. Under New circumstances, if a instal the Grand Lodge of Mexico. If the undersigned had found in Mexico a lespotic Government, he would not have aken even this small part in the establishment f Masonry in the country; but he could not uppose that any objection could be made in a Republic against the formation of an Iusti aution so pur ly and perfectly Republican a hat of the Ancient York Masons. If this Institution, dedicated in his own country to churitable and philanthropic purposes exclusively, has been perverted to those of political combinations, he has had no part in its application to such uses, and embraces with eagerness the opportunity now afforded him of colaring that he never has assisted in any Lodge where political principles were dis cussed, or political combinations formed, and that, since the public voice has accused the Ancient York Masons of following the per nicious example of the Scotch' Masons, by using their Institution for political purposes, he has withdrawn himself entirely from their peetings. He did not, therefore, "concern and bring forth this project," and whether the establishment of the rite of York in Mexico has been productive of good or evil, he has stated the only part he has had in its creation And he can declare that he has never taken any part in the internal concerns of Mexico, s, to advocate, in a Republic, on every fitting occasion, the superiority of a Repub lican form of Government over all others; to explain the practical benefits of the Institu-tions of the United States, and the blessings which his countrymen have enjoyed, and still continue to enjoy, under them, be considered an interference with the internal concerns o the country That the undersigned, or the Government which he represents, should be desirous to see established in this country, a Monarchy, and a Bourbon or descendant of Iturbide playted on the throne of Mexico, is too absurd to merit a serious answer The Govern-ment of the United States holds, that every nation has an undoubted right to choose whatever form of government it may judge proper, and the United States have not interfered, nor will they ever interfere, with that right, but both that Government and the People of the United States are Republicans, and hailed with the most heartfoli satisfaction the establishment of a Federal Government in Mexico. On this subject the opinions of the undersigned stand recorded. The mistake committed by the Legislature of Vera Cruz, in supposing the prevaiing party to be governed by the undersigned, is

I. IL PORNSETT.

100, July 440, 1827. From the Hickmood Babu TO THE PUBLIC

Mr. Jefferang's letter, and Mr. Chay's "gr could statum in political CONBORT / Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech upon the

Tariff till of 1824; Mage 15, The great desideration in publical co what is the feat in unvale puresuls, that is, industry of the nution that can be made ha-uestly to produce that can be made hato produce the invest sum of antidual uestly to produce the largest same of antidual wealth *Libsur* is the source of all wealth but it is not inturnal labour only " dudging from Mr. C's prize speech, generally, and from the six foregoing lines particularly-indeed from all his speeches, and it would seem that Mr. Clay knows grout as unidentified free "great siderature of political ocorroray? as its does about the th-lphic oracles, and the occult art of sichymy, or of the dissory corruscations of the brilliant prospect of the Panama Congress, or of the inexplicable full cares of the latis Trade. It would also seem from the subjouned letter that Mr. Jefferson where rectly at points with Mr. C. respecting his great policial, polar star -" the great desi-le atomin policieal economy;" and that his deepest affiction at the deptorable crisis produced by his server atoms " ar the lection of a dilitary Dischain" to the Prelency, hid from much more substantial and fearful coasi levations. From the unprincioled usurpations of the practical government From converting a houted, federative go comment, into an unhnited, compilidated ite. In substance, fcom the 6 lines quuted the ... actical operations of their contents, in couteuts, in obliterating all our fundamental laws. This letter was not originally intervied for publica-tion, out 1 new feel means inspelled to give it publicity from the full law g considers ions

amonist others: The extract contains the whole of the political part of the letter, some parts, merely private, are emitted. The part respecting the University has been pubished, as giving Mr Jeffersun's views of the h s important institution, which may be at tended with public atility, and also as a re-futation of one falsehood out of any which have been circulated through the Press for the last en years in relation to mysell, to will That there was an untrendly feeling existing between Mr Jefferson and myself. Th falschood is destitute of all pretext whatever Fur some time past, some of the Administration tion prints, desperate in their utmost need, have attempted to avail their bad can st of the just influence of MP, Jofferson's well canned proved by competent evidence, (notion construct) whilst they are not only allogethe surreptitions but in direct hostility with the unit-stating tenor and spirit of the different whole political life, and with his doclara-

hur but that Gen. & he had justly received as the very his services-the thanks of his country? Opposed to such construction as has been put upon Mr. J's torst, we have in one scasion conclusive testimony th entiments which we have expressed on sentiments which we have expressed on this subject are those which the illustri-ous lefferson expressed, but is stronger terms. We have his dring words to to speak; and we will close this article with them. Of integrars, that venerable man seldom rentared In say any thing on milith s; but not many works before his death, he abserved to a friend " that his faith in the self government of the people had never been so completely staken as it had been by the efforts made, at the last election, to place over uade, at the last election, to place over | not as acknowled their heads one who, in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, made it a posit to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own would go still further, and give istruction given him, and take his own bitrary will as the guide of his con-act." It such terms, strong as they are, and it such terms, strong as they are, and arbitrary will as the guide of his conduct. 4

such dronger than we are disposed to use, did Mr. Jefferson speak just before i his death, of the alarm created in hismind by the effort to place a merely military man at the head of our Repub-

# Extract from the Whie.

"These were the signs which called of th from that great apostle of freedom. Iff room, his last but terrible warnings "My country!" said he, " thou too, will experience the Jate which has befallen every free government— thy liberties will be sacrificed to the glory of some military chieftain. I had foully hoped to have found in these as exception; but of these questions which belong to Forum of feeling. This alone, can thy support of Jackson-a man who has disregarded every order he receivedand constitution of his country-and who has substituted his own angoverne of that character, or at all to meet the able will as his own rule of conductthy support of such a man shakes my confidence in the capacity of man for self-government, and I tear all is lost." This is the language of the dying patriot. And if we followed him with undimin shed confidence, and with unexampled u cess, in times and seasons when habte to temptation, what deference is not due to his opinion when delivered under such sole n circumstances, and in a condition little less imposing than if he had just risen from the dead! Under such high authority, I the more couffdently assert, that the effort to eluct Jackson, is the fruitfus fountain of the prevailing mischiefs, which every suber man must deprecate, as disturbing the repose and threatening the safety of the Republic. This infirmity of a blind and idolatrous devotion to infitury sucboth verbally and in writing, often y and openly made to his friends, as l cess-the bane of every republic that a cess-the bane of every republic that has gone before us-is the profife soil whose harvest of otterness we are now reaping. In the placensy it produces, these reaping. In the phrensy it produces,

tion between the states ciently against corrupt practice Congress (log rolling, Sc.) by deci that the federal proportion of each of the monies so employed, works within the state, or works within the state, or chewhen with its consent, and with a due safe of jurisdiction. This is the cours-which I think, safest and beat as yet. You ask my opinion of the proprie of giving publicity to what is stated your letter, as having past between M John Q: Adams and yourself. OF this no one can judge but yourself. It is no of these questions which belong to the Forum of feedbar. This along can d cide on the degree of confidence imp in the disclosure.-Whether, unde circumstances, it was to be comm cable to others. It does not seem to of that character, or at all to meet that aspect. They are historical facts, which belongs to the present, as well as futures time. I doubt, whether a single fact, known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of our knowledge of the transmable views of the federal party of that day—as that disclosed by this most netarious and daring attempt, to dissever the Union of which the Hardford Convention was of which the fraction d Consention was a subsequent c) apiev, and both of these having failed, consultation becomes th first book of their flistory.—But the opens with a vast accession of arrength from their younger recruits, who having nothing in them of the feelings or prin ciples of '76, now hook to a single an splendid government of an Aristocrafounded on banking institutions monied incorporations, under the and cloak of their favored bra

ry. This will be to them a next blessing to the monarchy of their aim-and, nethnps, the surest ste stone to it." The foregoing includes the whole of the polytonic part of the letter. Then follows some talornation and remarks, purely pel-vate, and is thus concludes] "Our University has been most fur-funate in the five Professors, procured from England, a finer selection could not have been made, besides there be-ing of a grade of science, which has left intile superior behind; the correctness of their moral character, their accom-moduling dispositions and zeal for the process of of the institution leaves us at as high a degree of education tan now be obtained here, as in the country they left—and a finer set of youths, if they left-and a finer set of youths, I never saw assembled for instruction; of their tether, since, which it has ne been transgressed in the smallest gree. A great proportion of thems severely devoted to study, and it severely devoted to study, and 1 fer not to say, that within 12 or 15 years from this time, a majority of the rates of our state, will have been influcate here. They shall carry hence the co-rect principles of our day, and we the count assuredly that they will exhibit their county 17 a degree of sound co-pectability it has never known, either our days, or those of our forefathers cannot, like to see it—aby low

ment and glory of his nation, must be in the inverse, ratio of the glory and aggrandizement of the United Mexican States, so that the former, would lose all the latter might to is permitted to move forward peaceably in the new order of things, calculating that in time the commercial and friendly relations between Mexico and Great Britain might prove disadvantageous to the interests of his country; conceived and brought forth the and maintaining hatred and want of confi-dence, and consequently division and parties between the simple and worthy Mexicanshe established the rite of York"

this rite, nor to enter into the question whethplain exposition of the conduct of the United States of America towards these countries, and of his own during his residence here; and endeavor to answer by a simple state-ment of facts, the suspicious of the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, which appear to be founded upon the viturperation of seven witters, " who," to use the words of that Legislature, " in order to maintain the scloce, are under the dreadful necessity of pros tituting their consciences by calumniating sullying the conduct of good men."

From the first dawning of the Indepenlence of Spanish America, the feelings and sympathies of the People of the U. States were enlisted in favor of the cause of liberty, and the setiments of the Government were in perfect harmony with those of the

come the duty of every friend of Mr. Jefferson and of his country, who may be in possession of any written declarations from him, serving to demonstrate his real opinion respecting the perilous crisis of the country, to lay them before the public, and thus at once, to put down the surreptitions ones. This course alone can serve to resone Mr. Jefferson's unsullied republican fame from the false and unmerited aspersions brought against it, under the guise of affected plau dits, the most delusive and deceptive. Be sides, I conceive, under these gross attempts at deception, the public has a right to demand a disclosure of all Mr Jefferson's real opinious, in whoseever hands they may be, as a pro-tection against the mischievous influence of the spurious opinions falsely ascribed to him, and that, too, as I believe, by his now most unnatural, loving friends, not long since, his most deadly foes. Two papers of this discription, which have particularly attracted my attention, will be introduced here. The one, taken from the National Journal The devoted "coulition" paper, at least, so charac-terized. The other, from the Hichmond terized. The other, from the Richmond Whig. This latter is ushered forth by a writer under the signature of "A Farmer," who, most charitably, charges his brother Farmers, and every body else, not setting under the same delusive influence with him-self, with being " confiding dupes," whereas, the sembling Farmer seems, himself, to be the most " coaffiding dupe," that ever under-took to enlighten a people by overcasting the m with the thick mist, in which he is him-self enveloped. So much so that he seems

pears to me to have

self enveloped. So much so, that he seems to be k d about by some " ignis fatuus," with syren songs, made up in doletul, pathetic strains which he deals out to others in the same fascinating, beart-rending melody These characteristicks will shine with pe culiar lustre, in the example here exhibited Should this "confiding dupe" of a Farme possess only a small portion of the candor o his calling. I think, after reading Mr. J's let ter, containing his real opinions, and contrast ing them with the surreptitious ones which ing them with the surreptitious ones which have served to "dupe" the confiding Farmer, he will at once acknowledge, that there is no occasion to ask, "who is the dupe"." He must stand, hunself, "the dupe confessed." Doubt lessly, he will be surprised to be told, that he is as much the unconscions "dupe" in many other of his deluaive disclosures to the people Having made them, if he means to give the people fair play, it has become his duty to nunt them up himself, and do his best, to undeceive his own "confiding dupes," should he have been so unfortunate as to have m

reason is no longer heard. The grossest falsehoods are propagated and believed -every object is sacrificed without scruple to the success of the idol."

## Monticello, Dec. 26, 1825. EXTRACT. Dear Sir-

"I see as you do & with the deepest uffliction, the rapid strides with which is advancing towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the states, and the consolidation m itself, of all powerforeign and domestic, & that two by constructions, which il legitimate, leave no limits to their power. Take togather the decisions of the ideeral court, the doctrines of the President & the misconstructions of the constitutional compact acted on by the legislature of evident that the three ruling branches first, until they learnt the lawful le to strip their colleagues, the state au thorities, of the powers reserved by them, and to exercise themselves, all functions foreign and domestic. Under the power to regulate commerce, they assume indefinitely, that also over agriculture and manufactures; and ca it regulation too, to take inc eachings of one of these branches of rodustry, and that too, the most depressed, and put them into the packets of the other, the most fiourishing of all. Under the authority to establish post ronds, they claim that of cutting down mountains, for the construction of roads, of th ging canals; & aided by a little sopmisitry on the words "general weifare." a right to do, not only the acts, to effect that, which are specifically enumerated and permitted; but whatsoever they shall thruk, or pretend, will be for the general welfare: And what is out restitution? Reason and argument. You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encirching them. The Representatives chosen by ourselves-

cannot live to see it my joy must of iy be that of satisfipation, but that yo may see it in fail fruition, is the prob ble consequence of the 20 years. I am alread of you in time, and is the sincere prayer, of your affectionate and constant friend,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The foregoing extract, containing the whole of the political part of the letter, is a true copy from Mr. Jefferson's original letter to me, written in his own hand writing.

W. B. GILES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Jeffreson's Letter .- The letter of Mr. Jefferson, submitted to the public to day by Gov. Giles will be read with deep interest by the American people. The deliverate opinions of a man spicuous a part in the achievement of our independence; in giving form and lashion to our free institutions and in administering them, are entitled to conceded by almost all the friends and