

now elapsed, since your letters to Mr. Monroe, then Minister in London, gave to the American people a specimen of the feelings which you cherished, and the tone in which you then permitted yourself to indulge, toward America. In further communications with Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, and with Mr. Pinckney alone, your manner became positively insulting and contumelious. Certain of the sarcasms with which your diplomatic notes were then interspersed, left a sting in the American mind, not yet extracted. It rarely fails that they are repeated, whenever you are the theme of conversation.

But years had passed, your own career had been less promptly triumphant than you then probably expected. You had found yourself, by the force of circumstances, held in long and irksome subordination to an inferior mind, and the American people were willing to interpret some good-natured compliments, which you changed with Mr. Hughes at Liverpool, into an indication of a temper chastened by years and postponed success.

Your recent correspondence has wofully undeceived them, and they are recently brought to perceive, that in your matured as in your earlier years, whenever a negotiation with America is on foot, you must needs dip your official pen in the gall of the anti-jacobin. You are an elegant scholar, and seem determined, in this respect, if not in some others, to observe the Horatian maxim, in your political character;

Qualis ab inepto processerit et sibi constat.
Be pleased, nevertheless,
to accept, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I allude here to the second paragraph in your letter of 11th November, in these words: "The undersigned feels himself greatly indebted to Mr. Gallatin for the full and frank exposition which that note contains of his own opinions and of those of his government, upon the whole matter of which the order in council relates."

This description of Mr. Gallatin's note is as groundless in fact as the insinuation is offensive and unstatesmanlike.

From the National Journal.

The "Combination."—Among the topics of abuse which the "Combination" have resorted to, for the purpose of exciting against Mr. Adams the indignation of his countrymen, is his declaration that he had the power to accept the invitation of the Southern Republics, to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama, which had been tendered to him during the recess of the Senate. An honorable Senator, it is believed, laid a resolution on the table of the Senate denouncing the assertion of his power as alarming, and solemnly protesting against it. How much, how sincerely, is it to be lamented, that great constitutional principles—the preservation of which is essential to the wholesome exercise of the powers of the General Government, and to the public interests—should be made to bend to the spirit of faction, and that questions arising out of them, should be decided rather by their bearing on conflicting parties, than on the infinitely more important consideration of what is really the true interpretation of the Constitution! What a source of well-founded alarm for the existence of our Union, to all who look to that union as the rock of our political salvation!

Where will the effort conduct us, which we see every where making to deprive the Government of those essential powers which its founders thought indispensable to its duration? How rapidly are we hastening back to the Confederation—that rope of sand! Every demagogue commences his career by seeking to fitch something from the General Government. It is a renewal of the old fable of a conspiracy of the Members against the Belly.

Mr. Giles cancels all his former political sins, by denying that the General Government has the power to protect the industry of the country, and secure us against the selfish policy of foreign governments, which exclude our products while they insist on sending us their own, though Washington, Jefferson, Madison, from the foundation of the government, have recommended that policy.

—Mr. Giles denounces the power of making post roads, though Jefferson and Madison have proclaimed that this power is essential, if not to the existence, at least to the best interests, of the Union. Mr. Giles himself was the warm and able advocate of this very power; the nation by a large majority sanctioned it, and act upon it for thirty years! yet now, to denounce it is the road of popularity! Mr. Giles has obtained his reward, and is made Governor of Virginia—while the English monarch and the English monarchist, look upon the resolutions of this same Government as indicating a rupture with the General Government!

These things are alluded to now, merely to show a settled purpose on the part of the "Combination" to make their way to power, if necessary, on the ruins of the Constitution.

Of the same character with this new discovery of Mr. Giles, is the position

assumed by the "Combination," and the President, during the recess of the Senate, however urgent may be the necessity, has no right to institute a new mission, without the previous consent of that body. The necessity of this power must be obvious to all who reflect upon the great extent and importance of our republic, and frequent occurrence of unforeseen events in our intercourse with other nations. The want of such a power might lose us a favorable occasion of negotiating, to make peace, prevent war, or form connexions which the public safety and interests might require. The presumption therefore is, that the sages who framed our constitution could not have designed to deprive the Executive of so essential a privilege.

But let us see what has been the practice of the Government from its commencement, in times of tranquillity, and before the baneful spirit of faction looked at every thing with a jaundiced eye; for such times are more friendly to a just interpretation of the constitution, than periods of party rage and excitement. To ascertain what those who have gone before us thought of this question, let us go back to the time of our first President. Washington consulted Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, as to the extent of his power on this very point. Jefferson's opinion was, not only that he had the power to institute missions, but that the power rested exclusively with the President; and that the Senate had no right to inquire into the propriety of the mission, but merely to pass on the fitness of the person nominated. Mr. Adams never dreamed of going thus far; nor indeed has the practice of the Government been in accordance with Mr. Jefferson's opinion. It is now understood to be settled, that the Senate have a right to inquire into the expediency or propriety of a mission, and if they disagree with the President, to reject it. Washington, in the mission, we believe of Mr. Murray, to Portugal, and of Paul Jones to treat with the Barbary Powers, asserted his right to institute a new mission without consulting the Senate. Jefferson in the same manner, without consulting the Senate, appointed Mr. Short as Minister to St. Petersburg. Fifty Consuls, at least, and their appointments stand on the same footing with those of Ministers—have been appointed at different times by all the Presidents, during the recess of the Senate, without exciting the slightest animadversion.

It is a little singular, that among the staunchest advocates of this new doctrine were Messrs. White and Tazewell, both of whom held an Executive appointment, quite as objectionable as, if not more so than, those which Mr. Adams claimed the privilege to make, and against which those gentlemen have so loudly declaimed. The last treaty with Spain expressly stipulated, that commissioners should be appointed by and with the consent of the Senate—yet, without that consent, these gentlemen obtained and held their appointments from the President alone, from May until the meeting of the Senate in December following.

But there is one precedent so apposite to this case, and particularly in its attendant circumstances, that it cannot be omitted. During the last war with Great Britain, a prospect opened for its successful termination through the mediation of Russia—Mr. Madison, conforming to the reason, the necessity and the usage of the case, appointed Mr. Adams, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Gallatin joint Plenipotentiaries, without waiting to consult the Senate. The appointments of the two former were connected, that of the latter was rejected on particular grounds not connected with the question. While these nominations were pending before the Senate, Governor Gore, a deadly opponent of the Administration, brought in a series of resolutions asserting the doctrine now set up, that the President had not the power to institute such a mission without the consent of the Senate. The fate of these resolutions was an indefinite postponement, the mover not even calling for the yeas and nays.

It is the same deadly hostility to the Administration that has revived this doctrine. The bad passions of men, in times of party excitement, prompt them to seek, reckless of their country's welfare, the abridgement of power, however essential or constitutional its exercise may be, if it be their misfortune to be excluded from its participation.

Let us hear no more from the "Combination" against Mr. Adams, for his declaration that it was competent for him to accept the Panama invitation. The people cannot be induced to believe that an act of Mr. Adams manifests a settled design against their liberties, or a disposition to assert new and dangerous powers, when he can plead in his justification the usage of the government from its very foundation, sanctioned by all his illustrious predecessors.

During its recent session, the legislature of Connecticut passed a law declaring that after the first day of July next, 100 lbs. shall constitute a cwt. and 2000 lbs. a ton. By the same law it is provided that brass weights of one, two, four, five, ten, twenty and fifty pounds, shall be procured by the state, and by each county and town, as standards of the avoirdupois weight.

Feeling, &c.

We have been happily favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the United States Navy.

[Balt. Chron.

Valparaiso, Feb. 13, 1827.

We are quite anxious to know the result of the race between the United States and the Brandywine, the former weighed anchor and stood out for sea under top-gallant sails, the latter keeping under topsails until the United States had passed ahead, and dropped her near a mile; before both ships got under full sail, they were distant about five miles, and it was the general impression of the gentlemen in the tops of the Vignes, and the officers of the English squadron, that the Brandywine was coming up with her very rapidly; they were "bull down," however, in a very short time, and we have no assured grounds upon which to form a positive opinion. The United States has beaten every thing in this sea, and there can be no doubt of her heels. Our great anxiety is to know whether in the rage of modern ship building, we have improved upon the ancient model. It is with me a matter problematical, whether the ships of the old school, to wit: Constitution, President, United States, &c. are not the *ne plus ultra* of the art.

The English squadron, consisting of the 74 Cambridge, frigate Blanche, and sloops of war Jassoure and Eclair, treated the United States upon sailing with great courtesy, manning their rigging and tops, and cheering her with hearty assurances of good wishes. The Cambridge saluted, which was returned by cheers from the United States, and gun for gun. The buzzards that burst from ship to ship, wrung in the skin, and spread over the hills and through mountains in reverberated acclamations. How far does such courtesy go to wear out those prejudices so wholly unworthy of both nations, and to bind in the fraternal feelings of fellowship and philanthropy, two of the most important and independent governments upon earth? Surely, if they can forget in the great contest of magnanimity, we can forgive, in the mutual obligations of interest, consanguinity, and policy. If the United States is marching in the van of liberal principles in America, it should be recollected England has detached herself from the illiberal compact of modern despotism, and stands before Europe in her proper attitude, free in her civil, and independent and daring in her political government.

This day is a great festival throughout Chili, being the anniversary of the battle of Chacabuco, and the date of their independence. This day is our 4th of July in North America, and is hailed with all the enthusiasm of that illustrious era.

The vessels of the Chilean Navy are splendidly dressed out, in which ours and the English flags are seen conspicuous in the pageant. Salutes have been fired from the ships and batteries, in which we added twenty-one guns in honor of the day.

The Congresso Mexicano, Com. Porter's flag ship, is equipping, and I understand will sail for Vera Cruz in a short time.

Exports.—We have already noticed the export of home-made machinery for the manufacture of cloth in Prussia and Great Britain! In reference to this, the Baltimore Gazette says—Another singular fact has come to our knowledge.—Some of the celebrated carding machines invented by Mr. Whittemore, of Cambridge, Mass., were sent to England and France, with most explicit directions about putting them up, with drawings, &c. No mechanic could be found in either country who could put them together, and they were obliged to send to Boston for a man to go out and put them up.

The Baltimore Chronicle further tells us, that Mr. Richardson, mill-wright of this city, is constructing the works for a steam flour-mill, to run a pair of stones, under orders from the government of the Netherlands.—Niles' Register.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

An emigrant English family, consisting of the parents and eleven children, the eldest aged sixteen years, and the youngest 10 months, all in good health, and well clad, passed through Wall street yesterday morning, and attracted much attention. They landed from the ship Thomas Dickson, from Liverpool, and are to proceed to Ohio.

A vessel has been engaged at Boston, to carry a cargo of provisions from that place to Greece.

The New York Canals have in no respect diminished the value of their tribute to our wharves, notwithstanding the apprehensions about the Canada market. Sixty-seven boats arrived on Wednesday, along with other products, with more than 14,000 bushels of wheat and grain. Thirty-five boats cleared at the same time with merchandize, &c.

Great Speed.—A car loaded with coal got loose lately on the March Chubbuck rail way, and went *nine miles in ten minutes*. Fortunately it encountered nothing in its course, and did no injury.

grocery, and 5.—The great meeting of Grocers and Manufacturers of Wool in Massachusetts, was held this day in the Representatives Chamber of the Capitol. The room and galleries were crowded. His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Shaw of Lanesborough, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Lewis Tappan, Mr. Abbot Lawrence, Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. H. G. Otis, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Jonas Brown. They contended for the necessity of supporting manufactures as beneficial to every interest of the whole union. It is principally by them that New England is able to pay for the numerous cargoes of flour, tobacco, rice, cotton and sugar, which she imports from the South, and the articles she imports from foreign countries. The tonnage of American vessels now engaged in the coasting trade, nearly equals the tonnage engaged in our foreign trade in the times of our commercial prosperity. The former is now about 700,000 tons. The latter was about 900,000.

The meeting was held on propositions from the Pennsylvania Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, and resolutions were passed concurring in the views of that Society, and Delegates to a National Convention to be held at Harrisburg, Pa. on June 20th. The opinions of the south were treated with deference, but a hope expressed of their conviction eventually, that a sustaining encouragement to American Manufactures was promotive of the interest of the Southern planter.

The meeting appointed Hon. Bazaliet Taft, jr. of Uxbridge, Joseph E. Sprague, of Salem; Col. James Shepherd, of Northampton; Abbot Lawrence, of Boston; Samuel D. Colt, of Pittsfield; Edward Everett, of Cambridge, and Jonas B. Brown, of Boston—Delegates to the Convention to be held at Harrisburg.

AMERICAN POLICY.

The Editor of the Boston Courier has seen a letter from one of the representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to his friend in Boston, in which he says— "Our national policy has arrived at a most important and interesting crisis.— At the next session of Congress the policy of the country will be settled for at least some time to come. The contest is between British and American Agriculturists and Manufacturers, and the question is, which side we shall take.— Disguise it as you will, this is the true and only question, and on its decision depends the national prosperity on the one hand, or national ruin on the other. It will be a contest of the American against the Anti-American system—a contest for national independence and national improvement, against national dependence and national ruin. Our agriculture is without a market, and our manufactures languish and decline, while nothing is wanting to give life, activity and animation to the whole but the plastic touch of governmental patronage and protection. And shall it be withheld? This is the question. The battle in Congress will be strongly and warmly contested. Pennsylvania holds the scale, and, if she is true to herself, to her uniform principles and policy, as she most assuredly will be, we shall obtain a glorious triumph, by far more important to the nation, than even the memorable victory at New-Orleans."

STAUNTON, VA. JUNE 1.

How narrow is the rivulet which divides the flowery banks of life, from death's dark shore.

A most distressing circumstance occurred on Sunday evening last, at Mrs. McGuffin's above Greenville, in this county—the particulars of which have been furnished by a correspondent. As Mrs. McLaughlin, (the daughter of Mrs. McGuffin) and two of her children—one boy near five years old, the other a girl aged about two years—were sitting under the shade of an oak, with her brother, Mr. Charles McGuffin, a small cloud came up, from which no rain was observed to fall, but which emitted a flash of lightning that struck the tree, killed the little boy, and severely shocked herself and brother. Mrs. M. and Mr. M. had not recovered on the succeeding morning.

An extraordinary surgical operation.—A tumour weighing upwards of eight pounds, larger in size than the human head, was extracted entire from the abdomen of a woman in London, on the 21st March, by Dr. Granville. Notwithstanding the extent of the incision, such was the facility with which the operation was conducted, that the quantity of blood lost did not exceed two ounces.

Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, has advertised that more than *five millions* of the Public Debt will be paid off on the first of July. Considering the times, the Treasury is in a highly flourishing condition. The National Debt is fast sinking, and will soon be paid off, if we keep on in the wise and prudent course we are now going.

An ex-editor of Philadelphia walked, a day or two since, into the office of an Editor in *esse*, and gave him a most terrible shaking. As the sufferer is an Albigensian as well as an Editor, it would be well to ask whether the shaking was

merit for him Politically or Aldermanically. If the latter, we have nothing to protest against; but if the shaking was meant to be inflicted on the Editorial character of the *shaker*, we feel called on to put a *veto* on all such violent agitations of our professional brethren. *Noah.*

Extraordinary Cow—Yielding twenty pounds and a half of butter per week. Several depositions have been exhibited to us, authenticating the following facts:

That an improved Durham short horned Cow, in the possession of John Ham Powel, Esq. yielded, between Thursday-morning the 24th of May, and Saturday-evening following, that is, in three days, milk from which eight pounds and thirteen ounces of butter were obtained by the usual process, equal to 20½ pounds per week; that she then yielded, and continues to yield, 26 quarts of milk, ascertained by actual measurement, within twenty-four hours, and that she had no other food than slop of Indian meal, and clover and orchard grass. Some of her cream was converted into butter, before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, as an experiment. It was effected in *three seconds*, according to the report of R. Haines, Esq. as appears upon their minutes. George C. Leatner, Esq. Blockley, is the magistrate before whom the parties were examined, and the depositions taken in regard to the quantity of milk and butter produced.—*Poulson's Adv.*

A Thrifty Calf.—On the 15th of February last, from a Cow in this vicinity, a Bull Calf was produced, weighing at one day old 108 lbs. It was again weighed on the 15th inst. at three months old, and found to weigh 278 lbs. being an increase of 228 lbs. or more than 2½ lbs. a day. The Cow is of a large size, of our native breed—the Bull half Denton.

Concord N. H. Register.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Milton, dated

Franklin, Haywood County, May 21.

The village from which I write you, is situated on the western bank of the Tennessee river, about 15 miles from Georgia on the south, and about 20 from the Tennessee line on the north-west. It consists of a few log buildings with eaves in roofs, and was laid off by the commissioners in 1820, as the seat of justice for the proposed new county. The river here is about 100 or 150 yards wide, of the purest and most impud water I have ever seen, and runs over a rocky bed with a current of about five miles an hour. Franklin is surrounded on all sides by lofty, craggy mountains, rising gradually one above another: the majestic Blue Ridge stretching its unnumbered pinnacles along to the south-east, give to the situation a beauty and grandeur far surpassing anything that can be conceived. The country watered by the Tennessee in this State, is in most respects a delightful one. The land lying contiguous to the river and its tributary streams, the only part it is possible to cultivate, is of a good quality, though not first rate, having been in cultivation possibly for centuries by the Indians. In many places there is no appearance of a stump to be seen for miles. It was laid off by the state in small sections, from 50 to 300 acres, and is inhabited by a hardy, enterprising, and I may add, intelligent population, by whom all the necessities and even many of the luxuries of life are raised in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The range is excellent; the grass and rich herbage, even at this time of the year, being in many parts of the mountains two or three feet high.— It is a land flowing with milk. An ordinary cow will give four gallons in the day, and cattle require little or no feeding, except for a few months in the winter. I see fat horses, fat hogs, and fat cattle wherever I go. *Sheep thrive remarkably well and produce very fine, nice wool: there being scarcely such a thing to be found as a cackle burr. I am inclined to think wool would in time become one of the staples of this country, were it not for wolves.* The sheep are obliged to be penned every night close to the house, and even then this sly enemy often breaks over and commits great havoc in a few moments. The bear is very destructive to hogs, and are always sure to pounce on the fattest and best.— The bottom land produces wheat and oats tolerably well; rye, buck-wheat, potatoes, cabbage and pumpkins of a superior quality. Corn is produced in great abundance, though it does not grow large, owing to the climate; vegetation being, I think, four or five weeks later here than with you, and the thermometer being six or eight degrees colder. The mountains abound with bears, wolves, panthers, deer, turkeys, hedgehogs and rattlesnakes.—*Milton Gazette.*

Franking.—A Pennsylvania paper, the Bucks County Patriot, mentions that on opening the mail sometime since, the first package that rolled out was *half a pack of potatoes, nicely done up and sent by a Post Master to his friend to dine upon, a little earlier in the season than usual.*

Slenderly report.—Have you dined? said a loungee to his friend. "I have, upon my honor," replied he. "Then," rejoined the first, "if you have dined upon your own, I fear you have made a scanty meal."