LETTER VII. To the Right Honourchle Gronge CANNING, First

Lord of the Tremury, &c.

Sin : In my last letter I gave you an account of the debate on the resolution reported by the Committee of Commerce in the Senate of the United States. I did this, to show you, that, in referring to the " Debates" in our Congress, to justify your abrupt & unprecedented conduct in issuing the Order in Council of July 1. 1, you not exception of the names of the ports, omitonly resorted to a most irregular mode of argumentation, but were wholly uninformed of the state of facts.

Smith's bill, introduced immediately after | Senate was for the repeal of the discrimithe debate in question took place. To this pating duties only : and bil and the proceedings on it, you have 2d. It is now clear as day, that the proa's alluled, but, with the ill fortune which visions of the acts of Parliament of June has signalized every other statement of and July, 1825, were not understood here, fict contained in your letter, you mistake inasmuch as this bill of General Smith,

not only fallen into mistakes of fact, but it refer, to prove that these provisions were is these mistakes of fact which you offer to

When, therefore, I minutely point out posing your errors, I put the British Go- served last Winter. vernment in the wrong and the American

of Gen. Smith's bill, compared with the hill itself.

"Here I must, for the sake of greater clearness, go back to your last letter but ly mistaken the character of this bill. one to Mr. Gallatin, fthat of Nov. 13, comprehend, as and ind, against the fort.

13, 1826, you say-

"It seems difficult to imagine how they [the I nited States] can feel it to be unjust or unkind of Parliament, although drawn by General of this country) that the United States; having ugon a free and (as is known from the public proceedings of their Legislature) deliberate con sideration, declined to subscribe to the terms on which exception from colonial prohibition was tendered impartially to all nations, they fon it they should find themselves, in common with such of those nations as have decided like themselves, liable to that exclusion; which is and always has been the general principle of colonial

A considerable part of Mr. Gallatin's wiswer is taken up, in showing you that the terms of the acts of Parliament, of June and July, 1825, were not, and could not, have been, for reasons which he states, understood by the American Government. Li aliasion to the paragraph which I have just quoted from your letter, he remarks as Tullows : of the day and meet little

"The proposition made during the 'st sessiof Congress, and to which Mr Canoing has al-I ded, affords an additional proof of the imperfeet understanding, owing to the complexities of the several acts of Parliament, which at that time prevailed respecting their true object and untention. That proposition was only for a repeal of the discriminating duties, and, if adopted, would have been unavailing, since, not embracing a repeal of the restrictions on the circuitous intercourse, it is now understood that it would not have been accepted by the British Government, as a compliance with the condition required by the act of the fifth of July, 1826."

Not satisfied with Mr. Gallatin's assurance (which he made, as he told you, by express instruction,) nor the reasons given by him in furtherance of it, to prove that the infent of the acts of June and July, 1835, could not have been understood in America, you return to the charge in your letter, of January, 1827, and maintain by suthly ingenious arguments, (most of which I have examined, that these facts must have been, and were, understood by us, and that we knowingly and deliberately rejected their provisions.

In more particular reply to the paragraph just cited from Mr. Gallarin's letter, you say, (alluding to the Baltimore petition) that it

" Prayed for the removal of the several restrictions imposed by the American act of 1825, not of the discriminating duties only, but of the praibitions of what is ter Beverly, esq. who is now in this place, called by Mr. Gallatia circuitous inter- and received by him in reply to a letter course in British ships."

You then add, that wit is against the questing a confirmation of the statements, wrayer of this petition that the decision of t e American Legislature, at the close of ville Observer, in the form of an anonytie session was taken."

This, sir, is an important point, and you must pardon my freedom in putting you right.

Notwithstanding your peremptory contradiction of Mr. Gallatin, and the seem I g minuteness of your information as to the proceedings of the American Legisla-Agre, (as you call the Senate of the United is ites) Mr. Gallatin was right and you are wrong. The bill is short, and I shall quote i entire.

"A bill supplementary to an act to regulate the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and certain Braish Coloniel ports.

Be it enciced by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That no other or higher duties of impost or tomage, and no other or higher du-ty or charge of any kind, upon any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported from the following free parts of the British colonies, viz: Kingston, in Jamaica, &c. in British vessels, shall be levied

sident of the United States, that any discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in either of the ports aforesaid, upon vessels wholly belonging to the citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise the produce or manufacture thereof, imported in the same, the President is hereby authorised to issue his pro clamation declaring the fact; whereupon this act shall thereafter be suspended and discontinued, so far as it respects the ports or places in which such discriminating duties are imposed or

This is the whole of the act, with the ted for brevity. It follows, therefore,

1st. That Mr. Gallatin was right in as-I now proceed to the subject of Gen. his assertion that the proposition in the

both the character and the fate of this bill. avowedly drawn by him to meet the pro-I beg leave first to repeat the very im- visions-by General Smith, who took creportant remark, that, in this, as in several dit to himself then and since for under. other errors which I have pointed out in standing those provisions, although others your despatch of January, 1827, you have | did not-a bill to which you confidently submitted to the American Legislature. & Mr. Gallatin and to the American Govern- rejected in this bill. I say nothing was ment, in justification of the rash policy of proposed but a repeal of the discriminating breaking up the direct intercourse between | duties. The prohibition of the "circuitthe British West Indies and North Ame- ous voyage" remained untouched by the

You will please to remember, that Gen. these your errors, it is not merely the ex- Smith is of Baltimore; that he presented ercise of a close criticism upon your letter the Baltimore petition, of which you make to Mr. Gallatin, although the tone of that |so much use, and that he took the lead in letter destroys your title to any thing but this whole business, at the instigation of the rigid justice in construing it. But, in ex- citizens of that place; so, at least, he ob-

His bill, therefore, may be taken as an Government in the right, in the controversy. authentic indication of the manner in which Now, then, let us look at your account your acts were understood by him and his constituents. Consequently, all you have alleged on that head falls to the ground.

I have thus proved that you have total-With regard to its fate, you say, "its 1826.) to which I have not before referred, final rejection by a majority of only two baving found in that of January 27, quite as votes, shows that it was not for want of much to rectify as my limits enable me to sufficient understanding of the intent of the act of Parliament, that the conditions Toward the close of your letter of Nov. of it were not accepted by the U. States." I have already shown you how far the bill was from meeting the intent of the act

(A certainly is not so felt or intended on the part | Smith for that purpose. You will therefore feel the awkwardness of your position, in saying that the rejection of that bill was a rejection of the proffer of your act. But what if I should say that the bill was not rejected? I will not say so; but I

> will quote you General Smith, whom I presume you will admit to be competent authority, for it was his own bill :-. I took my own course," says the General, in his speech last Winter, "and moved that the report of the Committee on Commerce should be recommitted with instructions, and I succeeded by a large majority of the Senate. It was sent to the

> Committee of Finance, and I reported a bill. which would have passed but for want of time. It was not rejected, as Mr. Canning has stated. The Senate simply refused to consider it, because members had other bills which they were anxious to act

If, then, General Smith is right, the Senate, instead of rejecting this bill, merey laid it aside for want of time to act on in the press of business, at the close of

I designed, sir, as far as possible, like a patriotic citizen, to make no allusion in these letters to our parties in America. You had committed errors enough to fill all my space, without making it necessary for me to advert to what I might think the errors of any man or body of men at home.

You, however, have looked at our parties : you have calculated on our divisions. You know which side General Smith has taken in this controversy, and I therefore commend to your special notice his declaration, that but for want of time his bill would have passed—and that "it was not, as you state, rejected."

This topic, however, will require anoth-

Till when, I have the honor to be, &c. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. ----

MR. CLAY AND GEN. JACKSON. [From the Wheeling Gazette.]

We publish in our paper of to-day, a copy of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Carwhich he addressed to the General, rewhich were first published in the Fayettemous letter, of which Mr. Beverly is now the avowed author. This letter from Gen. Jackson was by permission of Mr. Beverly, put into the hands of Mr. Clay, on his arrival in this town on the 21st ult. Mr. Clay, in the presence of a large number of genilemen, declared in the most solemn and positive manner, that the statements contained in the letter so far as it concerned himself had no foundation in truth, and

so far as his knowledge authorised him to

speak in behalf of his fri nds, he could pronounce it equally false and unfounded. To those, who are anxious to see this matter piore fully developed, this letter from Gen. Jac-son will be deemed a valuable acquisition. The affair has now assomed such a character, that it will admit of a thorough and ample investigation. An soue can now be made up, that will test the true merits of the case. Mr. Clay has never shrunk from the most rigid scrutiny replied : that in politics, as in every thing else, or exacted, is any of the ports of the United into his public character-he now profess-States, (excepting in the parts of Florida) than es his readiness, as well as the highest sathe live goods, wares, or mercha dize, imported into the ports of the United States in the same; any thing in the third section of the act to which this is supplementary, dated 1st March, 1823, to the course in course of the united States and to the public, to the course of the United States, and upon the direct would step into the area sidential chair—and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for 1 did suppose that he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the integrity. He will deem it a duty which the united States, and upon the Replacement of the Congress."

After urging some other topic sident, in his Message, say—
we owes to himself and to the public, to disfaction at the opportunity which is af-

from a foul and odious charge, emanating as it does, from so distinguished a personage as Gen. Jackson.—The name of the hero's respectable informer must now be given up, and he must come forward, and substantiate satisfactorily the truth of his statements, or be prepared to take his station by the side of a kindred accuser, who cried aloud and spared not until the day of trial. The confidence of Mr. Clay's friends in his political honesty, is not to be disturbed by vague and indefinite reports, even although General Jackson himself propagates their circulation. He must offer something more than his own conjectures and suppositions to persuade them that Mr. Clay is an unprincipled and proserting, and you wrong in contradicting fligate politician. They will call for proofs-undeniable proofs, in the place of unauthorised inferences & invendoes. So much gross and palpable misrepresentation has been thrown upon the public conduct of Mr. Clay by his political enemies, it cannot be expected that any new charge against him will be received with ready credulity. He has been visited with a measure of calumny and abuse which rarely falls to the lot of any man. His public and private character has been assaulted in every shape which it was possible for political animosity to suggest. He has withstood the storm of the most violent, and merciless persecution-firm and undaunted he has braved its fury-and we feel perfect security in our belief that he will come forth uninjured by this threatening blast from the pretended tranquil region of the " Hermitage."

The advocates of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their enthusiastic devotion to him and his cause, and their present implicit belief in the rectitude and purity of his principles, however painful may be the sacrifice, are nevertheless prepared to yield him to public indignation and scorn, if Gen. Jackson, or his political associates shall convict him of bargain, intrigue and corruption. They ask but the same measure of justice to be dealt out to his accusers, i they should fail in their proof of the charges -- if nothing should be found to authorize their assertions, let them be visited with the infamy and contempt which the enormity of their slander merits from an insuled and outraged community. Mr. Clay's friends are willing to abide the issue of the investigation which will undoubtedly be instituted by the production of this letter from Gen. Jackson. It is not our purpose to express an opinion at this time, as to the motives which may have actuated Gen. Jackson in propagating statements so derogatory to the public character of Mr. Clay, and sustained by testimony, apparently of a loose and uncertain description -nor is it for us to say, what kind or

quantity of evidence, might be sufficient

to produce an irresistable conclusion in the mind of the General, that a great political rival would descend to use the basest means for the promotion of his own ambitious purposes. The letter speaks for itself, and we recommend an attentive perusal of it to our readers, as it will certainly lead to a course of inquiry attend

ed with important results. To MR. CARTER BEVERLY.

Hermitage, June 6, 1827. DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 15th ult from Louisville, Ky. is just received, and in conformity with your request, I address my answer to Wheeling, Va. Your inquiries relative to the propositions of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending Presidential election, were answered | though the unsettled state of things in the freely and frankly at the time, but without any calculation that they would be thrown into the public journals .-- but fucts cannot be altered, and as your letter seems not to have been written for publication, I can assure you, that having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to, my feelings towards you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come over his own name, and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends, and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman thro' whom

that communication came. I have not seen your letter alluded to as having been published in the Telegraph, although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it very ircome to hand, of course, I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not-1 will repeat, however, again, the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed, and from which if there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this :- - Early in January 1825, a member of Congress of high respectabi lity, visited me one morning and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me; that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on, and thought it was right I should be informed of it, that he came as a friend, and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made, he hoped would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman and member of Congress, and from his uniform friendly and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, I could not suppose that he would make any communication to me which he supposed was improper, therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feelings towards him would remain unaitered. The gentleman proceeded : He said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their propositions, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State; (inuendo--there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the west did not wish to separate from the west, and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which in substance I my guide was principle--contrary to the express ed and unbiassed will of the people, or their con stituted agents, I never would step into the Pre

ould call to my aid in the caninet, first virtue, talents and integrity, not to vote for me The second day after the that Mr. Clay had come out and openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams. It may be roper to observe, that in the supposition Mr. Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him, if so, the gentleman informing me can explain. I am very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PANAMA MISSION.

The Panama Mission is likely to prove a useless and visionary project. Mr. Rochester, the Secretary of Legation, has written that nothing time of its first proposer, it were, perhaps important will be effected. The recognition of the Independence of Mexico and of the Governments in South America, and the appointment of Envoys and Agents to represent the United States at those respective Governments, were proper measures : But the plan of a Congress to unite our destinies with theirs, or to form alliances of any sort, was as doubtful as to its results, as it was surprising to many of the sober statesmen of our country. Like some other projects it was evidently designed for effect ! But the event will probably reflect as little glory upon its projectors, as utility to our nation, or support to the cause of republican freedom. Boston Com. Guz.

We were not a little surprized to read the above article in the columns of our respected friend, the editor of the Boston Gazette.

That the Panama Mission may not result in any thing of consequence, is possibie; and, to tell the truth, we feel wery little anxiety that it should produce any Conventional arrangements, other than such as may be made of a commercial nature. But supposing it to have no important result, still will it not have been erther "useless" or " visionary." It wift have been far from useless, if it prove to the South American Republics that we consider them as friends and equals, with whom we are willing to keep up, what might in private life be called an acquaintance, instead of slapping the door in their face when they civilly ask us to visit them. It is undoubtedly a practicable measure, differing in nothing from the policy of preceding administrations, except in its putting in practice that reciprocity of feeling struggle between rival inverests abroad are in towards the Southern Governments which we have always heretofore professed.

Where has the worthy editor ever seen, in the legislation of this country, or in the execution of its laws "the plan of Congress to " unite our destinies with theirs, or to form " alliances of any sort ?" There is nothing of the kind to be found in our laws, resolutions, Executive Communications, or Reports of Committees. There is one broad error at the bottom of the whole paragraph, and of similar commentaries which we have seen in other intelligent and respectable papers. It consists apparently in confounding the international and peculiar objects of the other Governments with that of the Government of the United States, which has not only not engaged in any scheme of "uniting our destinies with theirs," but has specially protested against The project certainly had some reference to "effect," so far as we looked on lit with a favorable eye: we hoped that the effect would be to conciliate the good will of the Southern Governments. We believed it would do it, and we believe so still. Nor will our opinion be changed, Republic of Colombia, with whom the plan originated, should for the present have the effect to defeat or defer the assembly of the

Congress Our object, however, in taking up the pen, was not to dilate on this subject, but to direct the attention of the very respectable editor of the Commercial Gazette to the following extracts from the President's Message to the House of Representatives in asking its sanction of the Panama Misston, which will show him how entirely he has been misled by contemporary commentary, as to the actual nature and objects of that mission, and especially as to usal regularly, and that containing your letter has not leged compromitment of the Ges intes. of the United States.

" With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem r proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only, nor even the principal, motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was to meet, in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that

spirit by three Sister Republics of this hemisphere.' " Were it merely that we might be correctly and speedily informed of the proceedings of the Congress, and of the progress and issue of their negociations, I should hold it advisable that we should nold an accredited agency with them, placed in such confident al relations with the other members, as would ensure the authenticity, and the safe and early transmission of its re-

" If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace ver mentioned in history is that by which the Carthagen ans were bound to abol sh the practice of sic ificing their own children, because it was stipul ted in favor of human nature, I cannot x ggerate to myself the unfading glory with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, it, by their friendly counsel, by their m ral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion a one, they can prevail upon the American Nations at Panama, to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean And, if we cannot yet flatter yourselves that this may be accomplished; as advances towards it, the establishment of the principle that the friendly flug shall cover the cargo, the curvailment of contrabond of war, and the proscription of scritious paper blockudes, engagements which we may reasonaably hope will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully inculcated, red und proportionally to our honor, and drain the fountain of many ;

future sanguinary war."
"A concert of measures, having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Havis is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the Minister from the Republic of Columbia, as believed to be suitable for delibera-

After urging some other topics, the Pre-

any one of the States to be represented at meeting, unless with the express concurrence its own representatives; nor even then, but ject to the ratification of its constitution rity at home. The fath of the U. States to Po reign Powers cannot otherwise be pledged, shall, indeed, in the first instance, consider the a-sembly as merely consultative; and altico the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will empowered to receive and refer to the cursi ration of their Government, any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be an thorized to conclude nothing unless subject to the definitive sanction of this Government, in all constitutional forms."

And the Message concludes as fullages "That the Congress at Panama will accome plish all, or even any of the transcendant begin to the human race, which warmed the concer dulging too sanguine a forecast of events to no mise. It is, in its noture, a measure speculation and experimental. The blessing of licaven mi turn it to the account of human improvement Accidents unforescen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may haffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the de. sion is great, is benevolent, is humane.

" It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenied with that spirit which prompted the Declaration of our Independence which inspired the preamble of our first treat with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which was negotiated : which filled the hearts and find the souls of the immortal founders of our Revo

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE TARIFF.

The Charleston South Carolina papers of the 18th ult. contain the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, to Congress, "against any additional burthens on the Agricultural and Commercial interests of the country, in the shape of an amend ed Tariff." Having inserted the resolutions of several meetings inche Northern States, favorable to an increased Tariffin Woollens, &c. we subjoin the substance of the Charleston memorial, as we find it candensed in the Georgetown, S. C. Intelli-"It commences by stating it's opposition to

the Woollens Bill, both as regards it principles

and its provisions. It then proceeds to state the danger of all legal restraints on foreign commen cial intercourse, which, once commenced, may be carried to a most permicious and even runges extent. The records of history and the present ferred to in illustration of the general impolicy of restrictive measures—the introduction of a coercive policy is deprecated as tending to area the agricultural interests of one section of country against the manufacturing interests of and ther, which should be allowed to harmonise by the gradual operation of circumstances. The two following are the leading grounds of opposition to an increase of the Tanif taken by the Memorial. 1st. " As the duties contemplated in the bill (oollens' bill) must constitute an aggravation of an already unequal at d burthersome tax on the consumption of the Southern States : and, 2d. " As they must have an increasing tendency to limit the foreign market for their staples." Under the first head the position is maintained, with great force, that the a isting duty on coarse woollens operates in the nature of a burthensome tax on Southern cap-tal, which talls very beavily on the slave holds -a clear distinction is drawn between the operation of the tax on free and on involuntary of slave labor -- the unequal pressure of these duties on the rich and poor is noticed. On the second branch of the subject, the memorial expresses an apprehension of the extent to which our present policy may reach in depriving us of the benefit of a foreign market for our staples The Memorialists protest against forcing industry out of its natural channels, by statutory enactments, intended to give it a particular direction. They affirm that the patriotism of the South did not murmur under the sad effects of unequal pressure when the circumstances of the country demanded sacrifices at the hands of her citizens. They complain now under entirely. different circumstances of the country. The danger of British retaliation is urged at some length is likely to fall with peculiar weight a the Commerce of the Umon. The Memora next speaks of the probable dimunution of the revenue, and then denies the constitutional porer of Congress thus virtually to lay a tax on do mestic industry. It concludes with a feeling ap peal to that body on the tendency of the restrict tive system to place in opposition the interest and patriotism of the citizen.

By a letter from Mr. Alexander, President of the Chamber, Memorials are expected from the various quarters of the State of South Carolina The above Memorial was adopted at a respectable meeting of the citizens of Charleston The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence : The Hon. J. S. Rich Ferguson, Jeremiah A. Yates, Elias Horry, as Christopher Jenkins."

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Examination concluded on the 5th d June. The Exercises will be resurted of the 12th of July. W. J. BINGHAM, Principals

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, N. C.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful Watering Place is sgun open for the reception of comp ny, where my friends and the pullic are respectfully assured that every exerting will be tried to render their situation, during the season, as agreeable as that of visiters heretofor

has been ; having used all precaution to provide every department of the establishment with a requisites, each of which will be superintended by well qualified attendants and servents. The accommodations are extensive and afford a new her of private bed rooms, which will be parties larly attended to: the charges for Board will 26

Ladies and Gentlemen, per day Children and Servants, do. Horses,

ANN JOHNSON.

June 25th, 1827. Half a Cent Reward For another Northampton Runaway.

THE above Reward (without any other pence) will be paid for the taking up, delivering to me in this place, William Winburg an indented apprentice to the Coach making be siness. He is tall and spare made, and about years old ; his complection sallow : he has all a scar on his upper lip, which has occasioned to loss of some of his teeth. This is to caution and every person from harboring or employ a him in any way, as the law will be enforced THOS. COBBS. gunst such offenders.

Raleigh, June 20.