TETTICRIX

In the Right Honourable Gronge Canning, First Treasury, &c.

one through with eve he proceedings in Conited in your letter of 27th Januaway of showing that the if the act of Parliament of 1825, were understood in this country, and being understood, were, at the first session of the 19th Congress, deliberately rejected.

have shown that, in respect to every of these alleged facts, you have fallen error. Thave done this with a minutech, perhaps, may have been tireyou. But having seen your exe accuracy of information in the details of foreign affairs lauded in the English newspapers, I own I was somewhat curious to show, (as I trust I have done. to your conviction.) that in every one of the eighteen or twenty assertions of matters of fact, von were totally in error.

All this might have been anticipated, when it was considered that your object. in all this array of pretended facts, was to prove to Mr. Gallatin that his official statement was false, that the acts of 1825 were not understood in this country. I would twelvementh longer than they would otherwise counsel you, hereafter, whenever you may have enjoyed it. e concerned in a negotiation with the American Guvernment, to admit, even for the sake of courtesy, that its official state ments, as to its own understanding of things, is correct. Or, if you must, perforces accuse it of falsehood, then follow the reasons of your impressions."

you reply to Mr. Gallatin's remark rela-No one, who will attentively read the simple statement which I shall make on this subject, will envy you any of the burds you have gained in this negotiation.

ment, effecting a radical change in your whole colonial system, were passed in July, 1825. It was necessarily left to us, led by the express instances of Col. Wooded perfectly safe to pursue, because, being act of July, 1825; a point which by the it did not enter into the imagination of a in the negative. single individual in the United States of and throw us upon a state of ex parte le- gument, deduced from them. gislation.

United States. The mercantile interest fer in hand. was alarmed. Letters were written from of Mr. Clay, eifed by Mr. Gallatin to support his own views.

In that letter Mr. Clav expressed the opinion, that the act of Parliament of July, 1825, was not intended to operate on the evade; and turn off upon your heel. with United States, and gave the following rea-

"That the British Government," says Mr. Clay, " Did not look forward to such an operation of the act of Parliament as is about to be enforced at Halifax, I think clear, from the following considerations :

1st. If would be inconsistent with professions made by that government to this, and with negociations between the two governments contemplated, if not resumed

2d. No notification has been given at London or at Washington, of such a purpose, as that which for the first time is indicated at Halifax, 6d. The British Minter here is unadvised by his government of any intention to close the colonial ponts against our vessels-and

from any British colonial port, except Halifax, of such intention."

port where any such construction was put er. on the acts of July. 1825. Shortly after the Council at Halifax promulgated its order, the authorities of the neighbouring province of St. Andrews decided that "United States vessels will be admitted to entry at the port of St. Andrews, sub sequent to the 5th inst. under acts of trade passed by the British Parliament, until an order from his Majesty in Council is issued to the contrary. On the 23d January, 1826, the following notification was is ued to the chamber of commerce at Halifax :

"Doubts having arisen, whether American vessels are now entitled to admission, and to carry on trade in this port, his Excellency convenvened the Council this day, to take that subject excellency to give public notice—that American resalls may be permitted to enter and surry on trade as flev have hitherto done, subject to the duties and restrictions imposed by 6 George 4, cap. 1:4, and to the tomage duty heretafore paid by them.
RUPERT D. CEORGE.

Pictano Tierman, Esq. Chairman of the } hamber of Commence at H. lifax."

It is to this state of things that Mr. Gallatin (by particular instructions) alludes, a the following manner, in his letter of December 28, 1826.

"That opinion fthat the act of July, 1825, was tot intended to affect the U. S.I ed by the construction ultimate by the British authorities. It was thereby provided that certain privileges granted to foreign ships could be limited to the ships of those counwhich should comply with the conditions therein stated, unless his Majesty, by his Order in Council should in any case grant such privileges, although the conditions had not been performed. And the act was declared to come in full force and operation, from the 5th January, 1826. It had at first been determined at Halifax, that the port should accordingly be shut against American vessels after that day. This decision was afterwards revoked, although the condition had not been performed, and although no order in the Council had granted the privileges

To this you permit yourself to reply, in the following terms :

"The fact that some of the Brifish authorities abroad took upon themselves to suspend the execution of the act of 1825, towards the U. States, undenied.

But the only effect of this suspension was, the continuance of the benefits of the then existing state of things to the U. States, for nearly a

That continuance was permitted by the British Government, mainly in consideration of the then pendency, in the Legislature of the United States, of the Resolution herein before mentioned, for conforming to the conditions of the act

Now the fact is not that " some of the the advice of Lord Mansfield, as reported, British authorities abroad took upon themby Dugald Stewart, to " beware of giving | selves to suspend the execution of the act;" but that one only of those authori-I shall now notice the manner in which ties undertook to enforce it. All the other authorities took upon themselves not to five to the shutting of the port of Halifax, suspend it, but (with the Government of the U. States,) to construe it as not applying to this country.

With respect to the single port of Halifax, waere it was attempted to be enforc-The case is this :- Your acts of Parlia- ed, a general outcry against that measure arose both in the other British colonial ports and in the U. States, and this, back-In this country, to ascertain, by experience, house, (then on the tour of the British coand by the explanations which might be Ionial ports, as a specially deputed Iuspecmade in the existing negotiations between | tor General.) procured the speedy revocathe two governments, what was the extent | tion of the Order of the Nova Scotian Counof this change, and especially what was its cil, on the ground, that doubts had existed its bearing on us. This course it was deem- | whether that Order were agreeable to the in a state of pending negotiation with you, revocation, the Council virtually decided

Having thus, in a manner pardonable on-America, (not even of Gen. Smith himself, Iy among the artifices of keen debate, perfor we should have heard of it,) that this act | verted the facts, you go on, either to miswas intended to break off our negotiation, apprehend or to mistake Mr. Gallatin's ar-

You say "the only effect of this suspen-In the depth of winter, upon the horrid sion was, the continuance of the benefits rocks of Nova Scotia, the local authorities of the then state of things to the United of that province passed an order, shutting | States, for nearly a twelvemonth longer tof Halifax on American vessels, [than they would otherwise have enjoyed from Junuary 5, 1826. This order was re-lit." No, sir, this is not the "only effect," d with feelings of astonishment in the mor has it the least connexion with the mat-

The effect of this suspension (as you call the commercial cities to the members of the it) on this question, is this that the Go-Executive and of Congress. Among others, vernment of the United States had a right representations on the subject were made to infer, that the law of 1825 did not ap from New York to Mr. Cambreleng, one of ply to our trade, because it was construed the members for that city, and by him sub- by all the British colonial authorities, (save mitted to Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay, in return, those of Halifax.) not to apply to the said addressed him a latter, for the purpose of trade; & because the Council of Halifax itexplaining the views of the Executive of self, in a few weeks, renounced the contrary the United States on the construction of construction, by express orders of a Brithe British law, which letter was after- tish Inspector General, and gave as a wards (by instruction) communicated to ground for this renunciation, that doubts my by Mr. Gallatin, for the same object; had arisen whether American vessels were a communication at which you have thought admissible under your acts, which doubts proper to sneer, as that of a private letter it settled, by pronouncing them admissible as heretolore.

The force of this argument, which seizes the whole subject with a grasp of iron, you either strangely do not see, or wisely the most magnanimous suggestion - what if the colonial authorities did leave the ports open-so much the better for you.'

The argument is, "the U. States may well be believed not to have understood your act, inasmuch as your own colonies, whose all is wrapped up in it, did not un-

When Mr. Gallatin presses you with this argument, you have nothing to say but - " America surely will not complain that the colonies were left open to her at welve-

We do indeed complain, that you should not only expect us to understand your laws 4th. No information has been received here better than your own custom house officers and Governors understand them; and when, to satisfy you that ae did not un-This letter of Mr. Clay was published derstand them; (for our word you will in the American newspapers. A copy of not take,) we show you that but one of it was furnished to Mr. Vaughan, which he your colonies understood them. and that was understood to have transmitted to his one soon retracted its construction, that government. It was also speedily commu- you should briskly take us up, with the nicated to the local authorities at Halifix. very conclusive reflection, that their er-Halifax was the enly Bruish colonial ror gave us the trade a twelvementh long-

> And yet the English press is blessing itself over the ability you have displayed in these le ters to Mr. Gallatin.

Le pleased to accept the assurances, &c. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Communication.

FOR THE REGISTER.

No. 5.

There are two ways, in which error and misrepresentation get abroad throughout the community; one is, by reasoning right, from wrong premises : the other, by reasoning wrong, from right premises. The former of these methods of propagating principles, has been the one so successfully used by the friends of Gen. Jackson, to disturb the public mind, and unfit it for calm and dispassionate reflection. Positions are assumtruth-all of which have been disproved to no unfairness used in the election :

inited States, while duced therefrom, and that sains to examp

It will be recollected, that

the late election of President, at a time, ton, when there prevailed an uncommon excitement; when the newspapers were filled with all the efforts of intellect that the citizens, for their patriotic and disinterested ser friends of each candidate were master of, and when public sentiment was fast attaching itself to the most deserving object, there appeared an anonymous communication in one of the prints, making serious charges against Mr. Clay & his friends, "of corrupt bargaining," by which it was alleged, that he and his friends were to give their support to Mr. Adams, for which he, Mr. Clay, was to receive the Department of State .-Mr. Clay immediately addressed a card to the Editor of the print who published the letter, denying in the most idnignant manner the charge, and calling upon the Editor for the author of the communication .-George Kremer, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, came out and publicly wowed himself as the author of the letter. Whereupon, the Speaker addressed himself to the House, representing the disagreeable situation in which he was placed by so serious an imputation; he said also, that he "considered the dignity of the House implicated in the allegation; for if it were possible for him to have b en thus guilty, he would be no longer worthy to preside over the deliberations of so respectable a body." He earnestly, and respectfully, solicited an inquiry into the reality of the charges, and requested, that should the House assent to the appointment of a committee, that the members of it might be chosen by the whole House, and not in the usual way. "Emanating from the source they did, he said, this was the only notice he could take of the allegations against his probity and honor." On motion of Mr. Forsyth, a select committee was chosen by ballot, from the whole House, to whom the inpeal was referred. Messrs. Barbour. Webster, M. Lane, Taylor, Forsyth, Saunders and Rankin composed the committee; not one of whom was in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, nor was his confidential friend. On the Wednesday the House were to elect the President, Mr. Rinkin made a report to the House, which stated "that the Chairman had written to Mr. Kremer, informing him that the committee mentioned, to receive the evidence, confirmation, &c. touching the charges referred to in the appeal of Mr. Clay. That to their letter Mr. Kremer returned a written answer, that he could not appear before the committee, unless he did so as a witness or as an accuser, against both of which he protested. The report further represented, that in this posture of the case, no furher steps could be taken, and that they knew of no reason for additional investigaion, or they would have asked for power to send for persons and papers."

So terminated the charges against a man whose political escutcheon had been until then, without a stain, whose name is identified with every thing that is American, hat is Republican, that aims at the rights of man, throughout the Universe -- against a man, who, more than any one living, has been the champion of freedom's spirit-to whom, if this nation is prosperous, if her advancement to greatness has been uneximpled, if she has national advantages, if there are principles in her that have been kept alive, that are necessary still to be kept alive, in order that the scheme of Government, that has been found so wholesome may be perpetuated—to Henry Clay is she more indebted than to any one individual now living, for he has been emphatically the ox that has dragged on the national car, while his accusers have been the idle flies that pitch upon the wheels.

It was strongly surmised, that Mr. Krener, was, in this affair, not acting for himself, or that he, unsuspecting, had fallen a nong thieves-which the following extract rom-a Washington paper, and certificates will go to confirm :

" We are authorised to stare, that Mr. Brent, mmediately after preparing vesterday his statement of the conversation with Mr. Kremer, sent copy of it to that gentleman. We state further, on proper authority, that Mr. Dudley Digges, a gentleman well known in this city, was present and heard the conversation, here stated to have

"I state without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the House of Representatives on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication respecting Mr. Kremer's card to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare, at the fire place in the lobby of the House of Representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption, or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interast of his friends ;" that he Kremer; "was amongst the last men in the nation, who would make such a charge against Mr. Clay, and that his (Kremer's) letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it."

"The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanin and Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwight of Massachusetts, of the House of Representatives.

WM. BRENT, of Lou. Feb. 25th, 1825."

"I was present, and heard the above obser vations, as stated in a conversation between Mr Brent and Mr. Kremer.

PETER LITTLE, of Md."

" In the National Journal, I perceive my name mentioned as to a conversation which took place in the lobby of the House of Representatives, between Mr. Brent of Louisians, and Mr. Kremer and I feel no hesitation in saying, that Mr. Brent's statement in the paper, of this day, is substantially correct.

WILLIAM DUDLY DICGES! March 1st, 1825.'

An extract from the circular of the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, a member of Congress from Tennessee, a friend of Gen. Jackson, and who voted for him, together with a statement to from every disinterested member ed. without the slightest evidence of their of that Congress, will go to shew there was

with me on subjects of deep interest to the couner and duty, which bind us all to Heaven.-Men of great talents, who have heretofore stood high in the regard and affections of their fellow vices, and who have been honored with the most important offices in the gift of the people, and now enjoy them, ought not to be put down, on slight grounds, or jealous suspicions; but if it is possible to fix guilt, by evidence, the business aught not to be left to newspaner essays, and the murmurs of the disappointed."

That General Jackson and his friends were extremely restive, and much disappointed under the decision of popular sentiment in the late election of President, is evident from the fact of their having caused all the turmoil and disquietude that took place at that time, as well as the cause of all that has occurred since. Very soon after the election committees were appointed, in different places called Jackson Committees, with the professed object, (however degrading.) of writing him into notice, of making the people acquainted with his claims." Will the people of these United States receive a President from these trumpeters, these bolsterers who insultingly say to the community, you are not cap ble of judging, we will take the liberty of judging for you? Did Mr Monroe, did Mr. Adams, need any committees to write them into notoriety? No. their fame was known to every school-boy. it was so interwoven with the character of the nation, that popular sentiment had long ripened upon their claims. The state of Gen. Jackson's mind, as

evinced in a letter to a friend in New York

a day or two after the election, must have

been very different from what he would have had the people believe, when he was among the first to take the hand of Mr. Adams. and express his satisfaction at his election. " When they failed in their college to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking through art, or management, to entice any Representative in Congress, from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taner burned before me, no secret conclaves were held. No cabals were entered into to persuade any one to the violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted, would be ready at a stated time therein to repair the true principles of our Repub lican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the su premacy of the people's will ?" If the General knew of improper means used to entice members of Congress from their duty. why did he not at once name them, why did he not appear before the committee raised on the Kremer charge? The country then would have known who to blame, and the accused might have had a chance of being heard in their own defence. He was then a Senator and on the spot, if he was knowing to plans commenced to destroy our Republican institutions, common honesty ought to have dictated, and pure patriotism ought to have commanded, that the culprits should be arraigned before the country! No, the offence was, that they did not vote for him, this was the head and front of their offending. The General's patriotism must have been slumbering. must have been weak, to have left his seat in the Senate, at a time, when the enemies of the country were caballing for its over throw. Were his talents necessary in the Presidential Chair, while they were thought of no use in the Senate? His modesty was stronger than his love of country, when he himself alleged, that he could not occupy a seat in the Senate, for fear he might be supposed to possess ficilities, manœuvering to his own elevation. But this sensitive, this vigilant patriot, after a lapse of two years, can find within him feelings, to justify his coming out again with a stale charge, that a committee of honourable men, members of Congress, who were on the spot, (but who were not candidates for the Presidency,) and the nation have long since sat in judgment upon, and passed for upon it, to the eternal disgrace of the then maker, at a distance too from Washington, like Ninian Edwards of old, and at time, when he thinks it may do most harm, and go least controverted, or disproved, does Gen. Jackson reiterate this charge against Mr. Clay, and those who voted for Mr. Adame. Who will the naion now believe? The disappointed man. who himself makes the charge, or the man who formerly made it, or who will the nation respect most in twelve months. Edwards. Kremer. or Jackson? Gen. Jackson says. be was told by a man, who was told by man, and nobody knows whether this last man was told by a man or a woman, or by

That Gen. Jackson should lose his dis- among us can tell whether, in wishing lar cretion, so far as to place himself in the the continuance of many years on earth we degrading situation of a maker of foul and may not only be wishing for a prolongation unfounded charges against the first men of of distress and misery ? You might live the community against the men whom the naion has delighted to honour, is an evidence ling rounds of severe pain, from which death that he is seeking his apprapriate level. which will assuredly be low in proportion to his former elevation. Who is General Jackson? What are his claims, that should thus licence him to commit such outrages upon the reputation of a body of the purest patriots of the age ?. That he can thus calumniate with impunity whom he will ? desolate strangers on earth, in the midst of Is his disappointment at not being elected President, the mortification that he and his cared for you, but who wished you off the friends experienced on that occasion, suf- stage. Of a nature so ambiguous are all ficient cause for all the excitement that prevails throughout the country? Suffici- in every wish we form relating to them, ent reason for placing in the utmost jeupardy the very existence of the nation ? Is his elevation to the Presidency to be the than our own. price of the Battle at Orleans (for this, and this alone, is his only claim) ? Is this sufficient to justify the raising up of an opposition to the General Government, who, according to their own words, are resolved from sun-rise till 7 o'clock, at the rate of \$1 per upon retarding its wheels, right or wrong? | bushel. Was this sufficient cause for the defeat.

The following in Governor KENT, of Ma man in Frankfort Kentuch he Commentator of the into consideration the high source which it emanates, and the strong Search it must necessarily have upon the rearms Kremer conspiracy, it will denbiles, rise to a general, and, perhaps, a war discussion.

[Alexander Gazette. Extract of a letter from his Excellency seph Kent, Governor of Marylands gentleman of Frankfort, dated

"ROSEMOUNT, 15th May, 1 it I have seen so little of late from your upon the subject of politics; that I do not kn whether the violence of the Opposition to present Administration, has extended itse mong you or not.

A. Our friend Mr Clav, appears to be the object of persecution with the Opposition. The are, with great industry, conducting a system al a tack upon him, which commenced with Kremer story, which was an coure fabricati At the time the plot opened, I was a mem of the House of Representatives, and heard Kr mer declare he never designed to charge h Clay with any thing dishonorable in his lin The old man, naturally honest, was imposed or at the time, by a powerful influence, and strained to act his part in an affair, which, beginning to end, was as much a fiction as a Mefry Wives of Windsor, or the School for " The attack on Mr. Clay, during the late see

could judge from the debate as published, proed an entire abortion, and I hardly know who surprised me most, the folly of the attack, or the inconsistency of the General. You have see no doubt, that Mr. E. Johnson stated in his p ply to General Saunders, that at the time of the Presidential election, in the House of Represel tatives, that he, General S, was decidedly in fa vor of Mr. Adams, in preference, to Gen. Jack son. In confirmation of what Mr. Johnson he stated, I well remember, that, not ten minutes before the election; Gen. S unders came tome, with anxious countenance, discovering deep con cern indeed, and used these emphatic words I hope to God, you may be able to terming the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North-Carolina may be forced to vote for Gene. ral Jackson.' North Carolina, you know, voted in the House of Representatives for Mr, Craw. ford, whose prospect of success was hopeles although the electors of that State gave the votes in favor of General Jackson.

sion of Congress, by Gen. Saunders, as far ac

"Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in Mr. Clay's welfare, I have been induced to give you, for your personal satisfa those particulars.

"Mr. Clay I have known intimately for six. teen years; his public career is completely ident fied with every important event of the country, from that period to the present time, when ther in peace or in war. During the late war, I have seen the House of Representatives, after having gone out of Committee of the Whole return to it again, for the sole purpose of affording Mr. Clay an opportunity (then Speaker) of putting down the desperate and infuriated advocates of British tyramy, insult, and injury.

"But his enemies say Mr. A lams bar air with him : This is assertion without proof, and a destriute of trurh as it is of minly frankness His superior qualifications placed him in the Department of State, and history furnishes no in stance, when a superior man had to bargain for a high station, for which his peculiar fitness was

"In Maryland, the Administration is daily gaining ground, and, by the time the election occurs, I hope we shall be able to present an undivided front in their support."

Long life. - He knows not what it is to labour, knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable parpose or object, which keeps awake and enlivens all our powers. Our happiness consists in the pursuit, much more than in the attainment of any temporal good. Restis agreeable; but it is only from preceding labors that rest acquires its true relish. When the mind is suffered to remain in continued inaction, all its powers decay. It soon languishes and sickens: but the pleasures which it proposed to obtain from rest, end in tediousness and insigndity. To this, let that miserable set of men bear witness, who after spending a great partel their life in active industry, have retired to what they fancied was to be a pleasing enjoyment of themselves, in wealthy inactivity and profound repose, where they expecied to find an elysium, they have found nothing but a dreary and comfortless waste. Their days have dragged on with uniform languor; with the melancholy remembrance, often returning, of the cheeffal hours they passed, when they were engiged in the honest business and labours of the

is the universal wish; and as the wish is prompted by nature, it cannot be itself unlawful. At the same time, several circum stances concur to temper the eagerness of this wish; and to show us that it should always be formed under due submission to the wiser judgment of Heaven. Who my friends, til you have undergone lingerwould have proved a seasonable deliverance. You might live till your breasts were pierced with many a wound, from public calamities or private sorrow. 100 might live till you beheld the death of all whom you had loved; till you survived all those who loved you; till you were left as a new race, who neither knew you, nor the prospects which life sets before us, that much reason we have to be satisfied that our times are in the hands of God, rather

To enjoy long life, and see many days

er man. supply of ICE may be had at the Ice-House, JOHN POWELL

Raleigh, July 19.