

it, which you will find to correspond with the name enclosed. It would be very gratifying to me to know by whom, and from what quarter this attack on me has been meditated. I am far from wishing you to communicate to me any thing which you may not feel yourself at perfect liberty to communicate by the strictest rules of delicacy; but the hostility towards me is so marked and unjustifiable, that it may be useful to me to know in what quarter it exists. I have been much annoyed in this way ever since my retirement; which is the more extraordinary because I am satisfied that I have given no just cause for it to any one.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hamilton relating to the deliberations of the cabinet on the Seminole question.

New York, Feb. 25, 1828.

DEAR SIR: To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit to you the following, as the import of that part, which, it was understood, was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry "whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" You answered "Such a measure was not thought of—much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish Government."

I am thus particular, in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is faithful or not in regard to this part of our conversation, because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson's at Nashville, in the truth; not with a view to his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with that campaign.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.
Washington, March 2, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I received, three days since, your letter of the 25th of February, and have seized the first leisure moment to answer it.

In the conversation, to which your letter alludes, I supposed, as you did not state the object, that your inquiry, as to what had passed on a particular point in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question, was to obtain information in order to meet mere general rumor, falsely put out to influence the result of the presidential election. My answer was accordingly predicated on such supposition, and was intended to meet assertions unsupported by the authority of any name in the same general manner without a name; and was intended to be limited even with that view to the denial of what was falsely stated to have occurred. I now learn that your object is more specific. You state that you desire the information "because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming Maj. Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson at Nashville, in the truth, not with the view of his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack founded on events connected with that campaign." I have under this aspect of the subject, deliberately considered how far I could with propriety, speak of the proceedings of the cabinet at all, which has resulted in the conviction that a duty of a very high and delicate character imposes on me silence.

No relation can be more confidential than that between the President and members of the Cabinet as his constitutional advisers. Charged as he is with the executive duties of the Government, which were vested in a single person, to give energy and promptitude in execution, it is manifest that to divulge the cabinet deliberations by any of its members would introduce distrust and discord, and thereby tend to defeat, in this important particular, the object of the Constitution. Nor on a point so delicate, can a member of the cabinet, in my opinion, be justified by reference to the importance of the object intended to be effected by a disclosure of its proceeding. Deeply as any man of correct feelings must reprobate the foul attacks on Gen. Jackson, and as important as every patriot must consider the defence of his character against attacks in this great political struggle, involving as I sincerely believe, the liberties of the country, yet I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty, even for such an object, to do an act tending in any degree to weaken, by its example, the confidence which ought to exist between the chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers; and I am greatly mistaken if Gen. Jackson would not be the last man to assent to be so defended. It is however, a satisfaction, in pursuing the course that duty impels me to do, to reflect that the information, so I conceive, will never be needed for his defence. I cannot believe that an attack so unfounded will ever be made—not but that he has enemies atrocious enough to revert to the most diabolical falsehoods in order to wound his reputation; but it is manifest that an attack of the kind supposed, cannot be made with the slightest prospect of success, without the countenance of some

one of the members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet at the time, and I cannot admit the possibility that any one can be so lost to honor and duty, as to be the agent or instrument, in such an attack. But, if what seems to be impossible, should prove otherwise, by there being found one base enough to lend himself to such purpose, then would it become a question worthy of grave consideration on the part of the other members, to determine whether, under all the circumstances of the case, duty would not impose any obligation, in order to counteract the injurious effect of a false, a partial, statement of the Cabinet proceedings, to demand of the then Chief Magistrate, release of the injunction of secrecy, or whether the Chief Magistrate himself would not be bound to disclose what was necessary to the vindication of the character of Gen. Jackson, assailed in the manner supported. Should such a case occur, though to me apparently impossible, I may, with confidence, appeal to the past to prove that I would not be wanting in zeal to go as far as duty would admit, in defending the character of Gen. Jackson; and in maintaining in his person the great cause of liberty and the Constitution.

Entertaining these views, you will see that I decline the introduction of my name, in any shape, as connected with what passed in the Cabinet on the occasion to which you refer. What I said in conversation was negative in its character, and intended, as above stated, to enable you to meet, by a general contradiction, without the introduction of my name, what I supposed existed only in the shape of rumor; and I must request you to consider it as limited to that purpose only.

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.
New-York, March 10, 1828.

Dear Sir. I have received your letter of the 2d inst. Your reasoning as to the confidence which ought to be observed in regard to occurrences in the Cabinet is so clear and conclusive, as to command universal assent.

I have written to Major Lewis, to day, that your name is not to be used in any manner, in connexion with the denial, should a publication be called for at any time, which I do not believe will be the case.

The subject has acquired increasing interest, by a communication I received after I wrote to you.

With very great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.
To the Vice President of the U. States.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.
Washington, March 15, 1828.

Dear Sir. On reflection, it has appeared to me desirable on several accounts, that, if an attack on Gen. Jackson is meditated in the manner supposed, I should be put in possession of the facts from which it is inferred. My knowledge of the fact, might enable me to ascertain from what quarter the blow might be expected, and to take measures to parry it. If you should concur in this view, and should feel yourself at liberty to make a communication of what you know, it might prove ultimately serviceable to the cause. Whatever you may communicate will be received in strict confidence.

With great respect, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

James A. Hamilton, Esq.

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.
New-York, March 20, 1828.

Dear Sir. In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. I regret to say that I am not permitted to disclose to you what I know of the matter to which it refers.

The information I received was not declared to be confidential, nor was it from its character necessarily so; and yet, as it was communicated to me only because I could be instrumental in obtaining the means of resistance, I feel that, having done so, I ought to consider myself as no longer possessed of the information.

I have great pleasure in assuring you that I believe the anticipation was groundless.

With respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

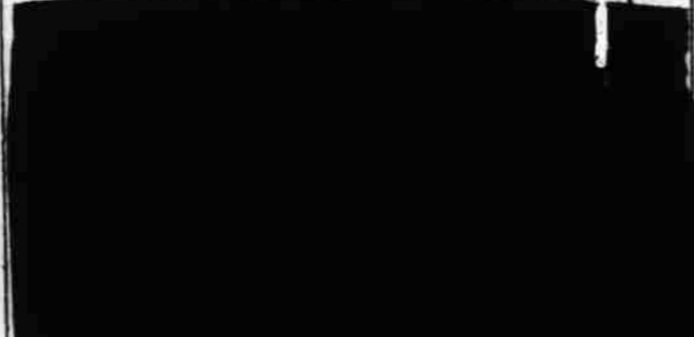
The Vice President of the U. States.

From Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.
Milledgeville, Feb. 8, 1828.

Dear Sir. Our friend, W. H. Crawford, was in this place a few hours yesterday on private business. I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter dated Savannah, Jan. 25th. I had a long conversation with Mr. C. and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagements did not permit you to pay him a passing visit. By his authority I state in reply to your inquiry, that a meeting of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of war Department, submitted to and urged upon the president the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying Gen. Jackson. Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that Gen. Jackson had performed too much public service to be treated as a younger or sub-

altern officer might, without shocking public opinion. Mr. Adams spoke with great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the General throughout, vehemently urging the President to make the cause of the General that of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced by the President's obvious embarrassment, Mr. Crawford interposed in the discussion, and suggested, that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards Gen. Jackson, as the question for which the Cab-



Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question of Mr. Monroe; an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, that Gen. Jackson would be either arrested or censured by the President.

With great respect, I am, dear Sir,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Major James Hamilton, New-York.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Matters appear to be yet quite unsettled on the continent. The Duke de Nemours, second son of PHILIP King of the French, had been elected King of Belgium, but the French Government have rejected the offer, thus throwing back on the Belgian Congress the question which they supposed was settled. The place was not filled at our latest dates.

The British Parliament assembled on the 3d of February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to Parliament to lay a duty of one penny per pound on all raw Cottons imported, with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured Cotton exported. In consequence of this proposition, the raw article had advanced 3-8d. in the Liverpool market.

The great question of Reform was to have been brought forward in Parliament on the 1st March, by Lord John Russell, with the unanimous approbation of the Government. Altho' not a Cabinet Minister, he was selected for the task on account of his assiduous advocacy of the cause in unfavorable times.

It is contemplated by the new Ministry to reduce the taxes to the extent of one million three hundred and forty thousand pounds.

There appears to have been no regular fighting between the Russians and Poles. A few trifling skirmishes had taken place, which were altogether offensive on the part of the Poles, they having made incursions into the Russian territory.

The Polish Diet has declared the Throne of Poland vacant, which shews their determination to persevere in their exertions to throw off their present yoke.

KINGS BENCH—LONDON, FEB. 12.
The King vs. O'Connell and others.
The Attorney General rose to move the Court to appoint a more distant day than Thursday next for trial in this case. He was proceeding to state the grounds of his application, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Perrin, who said he had a motion to make, which would probably supersede the necessity of the Attorney General proceeding,—he had to apply for liberty to withdraw the plea *not guilty* as to the first fourteen counts of the indictment.

The Attorney General said, on the part of the Crown, he had no objection to the granting the proclamation. The consequence was, that he was entitled to judgment upon these counts; that he considered would be sufficient for all the purposes of justice. He should, therefore enter a *nolle prosequi* upon the remaining counts, and he congratulated the Court and the country upon being spared the agitation, labor and anxiety that the trials would have produced, and he relied upon the Court for the future maintenance of the peace of the country.

Extract from a private letter.

It is supposed that the prosecutions will be stopped, and Mr. O'Connell talks of proceeding forthwith for London. This is indeed a signal triumph for Lord Anglesea. As for my part, I am perfectly convinced that the agitation is at an end.

[From the N. York Cou. & Enq. of the 22nd ult.]

Daring Bank Robbery. It was discovered yesterday morning, that one of the most daring robberies committed here for a long time, was perpetrated in the City Bank, between the hours of closing on Saturday and opening yesterday. The bank was closed at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Lancaster S. Burling, the first teller, went into the safety vault to take out the moneys necessary for the business of the day, and he then discovered that upwards of \$200,000, in bills and specie, had been taken out. There was not the slightest mark of violence on the doors, locks, or any other part of the establishment. Information was of course given

to the Police immediately, and Messrs. Hopson and Hays examined the premises. Up to a late hour last evening there was no discovery made, but it is to be hoped that the vigilance of our Police will be successful in discovering the depredators.

Amongst the property taken was about \$14,000 belonging to the Messrs. Allens, and about 200 Spanish doubloons belonging to another person. These sums were left in the vault for safety.

We understand that the friends of Col. Singleton's celebrated filley, "Clara Fisher," by Kosciusko, are willing, and have proposed through the Turf Register, which will be published in Baltimore on the 1st of the present month, to back her against any horse in the United States, *four mile heats*, for \$5,000 half forfeit.—The race to be run over the Washington Course on the Tuesday preceding the next regular races, subject to the rules of said Course. The acceptance of this challenge, together with the name of the horse selected, to be left with John B. Irving, Esq. in this city, by the 1st of June.—We have no doubt that some of our sporting friends in Virginia will readily accede to the proposition.

[Charleston Mercury.]

Letters have been received in New-York from J. N. Reynolds, one of the scientific gentlemen attached to the American discovery brigs, Seraph and Annawan, dated in the interior of the Araucanian country. They were then proceeding to visit a volcano, when they would return to the coast, to embark again on board of the exploring vessels, at a place previously agreed upon with their commanders.

[Boston Courier.]

MR. BURGESS, the distinguished Representative in Congress from Rhode Island, was originally a mechanic, having served an apprenticeship at the Coopering business. This fact we learn from an article in the Providence American of yesterday, which says:—"After carrying on the business for some time, he left it got a collegiate education, studied the profession of law, became a member of the State Legislature, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres, in Brown University, and a member of Congress. In every capacity in which he has acted, he has been the same indefatigable laborer that he was in his Cooper's shop. He was there thought to be a first rate workman; and the people of Rhode Island still believe him to be a first rate workman."

[Gazette.]

Cotton is now the leading article of commerce. The whole consumption of it during the year 1830, in Europe and America, says the Journal of Commerce, reached one million four hundred thousand bales, and that of the present will come fully up to a million and a half of bales. Of this immense quantity, two thirds the number of bales, containing three fourths the quantity, are the growth of the United States. The superiority of America over all other parts of the world in growing cotton, and of Great Britain in manufacturing it, is becoming more and more decisive every year. [Boston Gazette.]

[The superiority of Great Britain in manufacturing Cotton will not be acknowledged much longer.] [Boston Cour.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONVENTION—NO. IV.

MR. EDITOR: A continued absence of four or five weeks from home, has interrupted the order and regularity I had intended to have observed in my communications on the subject of Convention.—This however will not detract any thing from its importance, nor deter me from continuing an investigation, which altho' feebly conducted, I verily believe to be not only necessary, but imperiously called for by every consideration of justice and good government.

From calculations made in my last communication, founded upon data which cannot deceive, it appeared that the people of the different counties in the State, were very unequally represented, taking population to be the true basis of representation. But assuming a different, and perhaps more just basis, that of taxation and population combined, it will still appear that our system of representation is most unequal and unjust. From a statement of the revenue of North Carolina for the year 1828-9, I collect facts going to shew a very great disproportion in the amount of Taxes paid into the public Treasury, by the several counties in the State. The West bears an equal share in furnishing pecuniary resources for the support of government, and we stand ready when circumstances may require it, to furnish our full quota of brave men for the "common defence." The counties of Columbus, Currituck, Haywood, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Ashe and Brunswick, nine in number, in the year 1828-9 from the different sources of taxation, paid into the public Treasury \$3,866 15, while Rowan and Orange together paid \$4,095 87, and Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Rutherford paid \$4,800 87. Nothing can appear more strikingly unjust and unequal than this. The people are taxed, yet the counties are

represented. We contribute largely of our substance to subserve the purposes of Government; we sustain more than an equal share of its burdens, without enjoying any thing like an equal participation in its benefits. A number of small counties in the East do not pay into the Treasury an amount sufficient to defray the *per diem* allowance of their members. Yet the small counties not only exercise equal power with the larger ones, but we are compelled to make up for their deficit, and actually pay them for legislating us out of our rights. This view of the subject is to me most painful and humiliating, yet it is nevertheless true. I might here notice the valuation of lands and the extent of territory in the west, but I deem it unnecessary. It would only go to aggravate the difficulties under which we labor, without contributing any thing to their removal. We have all the elements of power among us—wealth, intelligence, and population, but for obvious defects in our scheme of civil polity, we are forced to surrender up our dearest rights at the shrine of Eastern arrogance and Eastern ambition.

From the natural order of things, we have outgrown our present Constitution. From a concurrence of natural and moral causes, we have attained a strength and importance which never could have been anticipated by the framers of that instrument. And I must do them the justice to believe, that they possessed too much love of freedom, and too much regard for the rights of man, knowingly to form a Constitution, the provisions of which, would give to one section of the State the unrighteous power of oppressing and destroying the other. And yet, however galling to our feelings and humiliating to our pride, we must acknowledge, that under our present Constitution, the East not only possess, but exercise this power in a manner deeply affecting those rights which we esteem as sacred and inviolable, and which necessarily grow out of the nature of our free institutions. The public funds of the State in which we have, or ought to have a common interest, are voted away in a misguided spirit of prodigality, to effect various projects in the East, classed under the specious name of "Internal Improvement." Large appropriations are annually made for this purpose, but owing to a want of system and a judicious mode of application, very little good has been effected. Our money has been expended and we have received nothing in return.

Let it not be inferred from these remarks that the West is opposed to a proper system of internal improvement. Far from it, so far as any thing of national feeling, or of State pride is concerned, we would rejoice with our brethren of the East to see our rivers made navigable and the inconveniences of distance and of extensive transportation overcome by the modern improvement of Rail Roads. But in the midst of our liberality and patriotic feelings, let us not forget that justice which is due to ourselves. Let us not forget that there is a universal principle of interest or of self-preservation, which pervades the minutest springs of governments, & which has been very aptly called the first law of nature. Hence we advocate such a scheme of internal improvement as will afford something like a common benefit. We go for that system which will produce the greatest amount of public good. This would be in accordance with justice and the great object of civil government. We wish for such a system of improvement as will tend to the general improvement of our Roads and Rivers, and thereby lessen the expense and delay incident to the transportation of our produce to market. The people of the West are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and depend in a good degree for their family necessities, that are not produced on their farms, upon the small surplus of their year's labour. This surplus has to be carried to a distant market over roads not merely out of repair, but almost entirely impassable. Hence to the danger of transportation, is added expense and delay, which not unfrequently overruns the entire profits of the trip. We ask for a portion of the public funds to enable us to improve the condition of our country in this particular. Let a portion of the money which is annually taken from us, be returned into our hands again for the improvement of our roads and other fit objects of improvement. If this could be done, an increased stimulus would be given to industry and enterprise—new facilities would be given to trade, and agriculture would flourish as a necessary consequence. But how can we obtain this desirable aid? Not by asking the Legislature for appropriations. Past experience has fully demonstrated, that all expectations of this sort are ill-founded and illusory. The East hold with a Lion's grasp the strings of the public purse, and we must take *when and how much* it may suit a grasping and narrow minded policy to give.

This degrading state of things proceed from disabilities cast upon us by a wretchedly defective constitution; and those disabilities can only be removed, and those defects remedied, by calling a Convention for that particular purpose. Patience and forbearance go a great way in alleviating oppression of any kind, but there are times and circumstances under which the exer-