From the Boston Patriot.

LETTERIN

To the Light Wentrable Granes CANNIBB, First Lard of the Treasury, &c. Sine:-I have despatched that part of your letter of January 27th, which related o Mr. Gallatin's imaginary complaint, that the act of Parliament of July, 1825, was

not communicated to the American Go-

I now come to the next succeeding foic in your letter, and earnestly as I endeavor to express myself with the moderaation which belongs to the subject, I find it all but impossible to keep down the languige of just indignation.

Under a very thin disguise, which I shat! wholly strip off, you are guilty of the impropriety of charging the Executive of the Inited States with a direct breach of

The question is not now whether this atracious charge is or is not borne out. insist that, unless you are willing to sink the character of the statesman in that of the smart political champion, you have wandered most widely from the path of official electronic.

Alter an elaborate and suitable enumeration of the causes why you ought not to have communicated to the American Government the act of Parliament of July, 1825; you proceed as follows:

The simplest course was to allow the provisions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the usual channels of con mercial information.

" The oudersigned has no reason to apprehend that this course has proved less effectual on the present than on former oc-Casions. 79

The last of these sentences, naid as is its phraseology, gives the lie direct to an official statement, which, in his letter of Dec. 28, 1826, Mr Gallatin informed you he was instructed by his Government to

That statement was, that the American Government did not understand the act of arliament of July, 1825, as intended to take the Colonial question between Great Britain and the U. States out of the existleg negotiation.

Mr. Gallatin enumerated several reasons why the American Government did ant so understand the act. These reasons it is not now necessary to consider, because it matters not, at present, whether they are good or bad. They were the reasons adduced by Mr. Gallatin, by order (as he told you) of his Government, to account for this one fect, viz: that the American Government did not understand the act of Parliament of July, 1825, as intended to break up the negotiation on the Colonial

Nov. sir, you say, in effect, that the American Government did so understand it. After giving sundry ingenious reasons why the act was not communicated and explained to the American Government, you go on and say, that, although it was not thus communicated and explained, " you have no reason to apprehend that this course has proved less effectual on the present than on former occasion:" that is, you have no reason to apprehend that the American Government did not understand it, as it was intended to be understood.

You had at least this reason, sir, (which, unless you were resolved to fasten an insult on the American Government, should have satisfied you.) a formal and official statement of the American Minister to that

In the face of this statement, and in the face of the grounds by which the American Minister supported it, you tell him that you have no reason to apprehend that the act of July, 1825, was not understood by the American Government, in its intended application.

Permit me to assure you, that, though you were ten times a premier, you can gain nothing, and may lose much, by offering indignities like this to other Govern-

But I pass on, to examine the reasons you allege for your opinion that Mr. Gallatin's statement must be false. As he gave his reasons why the American Government did not and could not understand He act, in its intended application, you gave yours reasons why you believe the American Government did unders and it.

I must do von the justice to sav, that the reasons are worthy of the opinion they are brought to support. If the Government must be charged with prevarication, I wish it may always be on such grounds.

Your first reason is, "The conditions of the act of 1825 have been accepted and carried into effect by some Governments." In o ber words, Mexico and Colombia, perhaps, here negotiated treaties with England, admitting her to trade with them and her M. Forman, of Cecil county, was chosen own colonies, free from discriminating doties therefore, the Government of the U. States (its protestation to the contrary not-withstanding) must have known that England, by her act of July, 1825, intended to break the implied promise of negotiating further with us on the Colonial Ques-Of this first argument, to prove that Mr. Gallatin's statement is false, I shall only

Your next reason is both more specious and more bold. You reiterate the offenaive charge almost in terms. You say, "But the undersigned cannot but be still of upinion, that the resolution proposed in the House of Representatives at Washington, at the beginning of the last session of Congress, for the express purpose of urg-

words et voila pourquei votre fille est mu-

t by a majority of only two votes, show shat it was not for want of a sufficient understanding of the intent of the act of Parliament, that the conditions of it were not

accepted by the United States." Here I beg leave to intimate to you, sir, hat you are unfortunate in this ostenta ious display of seemingly accurate and minute local information, with regard to a foreign country. I perceive that you are complimented in the London papers on the precision and comprehensiveness of your knowledge of the details of this very question-with how much justice you shall soon see, if I am safe in my reliance on the journals of Congress.

A resolution, on this general subject was proposed in the House of Representatives. about six weeks after the commencement of the first session of the Nineteenth Congress. It was not, as you say, a resolu tion to urge the executive to come into the terms of the act of 1825." It was " to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of March 1st. 1823, so as to authorize the President to remove the discriminating duties."

Instead of being intended (as you say) to urge the Executive Government of the U.S. to come into the terms of your act. Mr. Cambreleng, who moved the resolution, said, "he had reason to believe the measure would be acceptable to our own Government," and that, " without some modification of the law of 1823, the Executive could not remove the discriminating

Now, Sir, what think you of the accuracy of your information?

This resolution, which you say was debated and finally rejected by a majority of two votes, I say was not opposed by any one; and after a single remark from the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, (Mr. Newton) and from Mr. Cambreleng, was passed, nemine contradicente! So say at least the Journal of the House of Representatives, and so says the National Intelligencer for Jan. 26, 1826.

What think you again of the accuracy of your details? The debate to which you allude as having taken place on a resolution in the House of Representatives. took place on a bill in the Senate, of which the object, in like manner, was not to urge the Executive, as you, I -think, with great indelicacy allege, but to alter the law.

Suppose, Sir, that Mr. Clay, in his correspondence with Mr. Vaughan, affecting a great display of minute information, should speak of a bill in the House of Lords to a mend a law, as a resolution in the House of Commons to urge the King, what should you think of the accuracy of his statements? What should you think of his sense of decorum, in undertaking to array the Legislative and Executive branches of your Government against each other, by statements wholly unfounded in fact ? E. ven in an indifferent matter, you would have thought the error extremely discreditable-the intention extremely imperti-

Take the case of the late debate on the Catholic question, in the House of Commons-that debate, in the course of which. as I understand it, you say, " your honor and honesty had been impeached," by the Master of the Rolls, (one of the highest judicial officers of the realm.) That debate, I believe, was on a resolution of Sir Francis Burdett, looking to a modification of the law in regard to the Catholics. Suppose Mr. Chay should, next year, in writing an official note to the British Minister at Washington, transfer the scene of that debate to the House of Lords, and convert the proposition from a measure of Legislative tendency into a resolution to urge the King to take some step of Executive discretion. Would not such a misstatement have filled you with disdain?

Your own is precisely of the same quality, with this difference against you, that instead of being (as the Catholic question is to us) an indifferent matter, on which we are not concerned to be minutely informed, your misstatement refers to the subject matter of a very important negotiation, a matter whose progress through Con-

gress you expressly undertake to describe. In my next letter I shall take you into the Senate of the U. S. and when I have submitted to you the contrast of what real ly there took place, with your account of it. I should not be surprised if you came to the resolution that your letter of Jan. 27 should be not merely "the last word" in this discussion, but your last word, forever on this subject.

Be pleased, meantime, to accept, &c. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

From the Baltimore Republican. JACKSON CONVENTION OF MARYLAND

Held at Baltimore, 21st May, 1827. The Delegates having assembled at the Athenæum at 12 o'clock, M. the Conven

was called to order by Roger B. Ta-Esq. on whose motion Gen. Thomas to preside. William M. Beall, of Frederick county, was then appointed Secretary, and John B. Brooke, of Prince George's county, Assistant Secretary.

The list of Delegates to the Convention was then called over in number 84.

The attendance of the members was very full, most of the above gentlemen answering to their names.

Mr. Winchester, of Baltimore, after Moliere, which is summed up with the lowing Preamble and Resolutions: lowing Preamble and Resolutions :

The fundamental principle upon which our whole system rests, is the political equality of the citizens—and from this political equality neces-sarily results the doctrine that the will of the majority shall prevail. To secure the fair and unbiassed expression of that will, is the greatest object of all our political institutions, the great end of the State and General Government.

To guard against the abuse of Executive pow er, the only effectual security is the dependence of the Chief Magistrate for his election directly ing the Executive Government of the U.
States to come into the terms of the act of 1825, the nebates which took place upon that proposition, and the final rejection of the People, and the President was intended to be the act of the People, and therefore, in the pri-

obey the will of the People in voting for the Chief Magistrate. So do we hold it undeniable, that the same will of the people is equally imperious, and the obligation to submit to it as sacredly. binding, wherever the election of that officer may be be cast under the forms of the Constituion. If the obligation exists in any shape or form, it must exist till its object is effected, and is end consummated. The spirit of the Constitution is equally violated whether the will of the People is defeated, by the treasonable defection of the Electors in the primary Colleges, or whether hat will be disregarded on the floor of Congress, who are but another body of electors, bound by he same obligation to preserve the great princiole upon which depends the existence and perpetuity of our Republican Institutions.

Resulved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, Andrew Jackson was the choice of the people at the last election for President of the U. States, as clearly and fully expressed in the electoral colleges.

Resolved, That, after the most dispassionate and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances attending the late Presidential election. the foregoing fundamental principles of the Constitution were utterly disregarded by the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States, by the House of Representatives, in which the votes of several States were given contrary to the will of the People of those States, and in violation of the wishes and opini-

ons of the nation That the election of the Chief Magistrate was brought about by improper means and dangerous combinations, is the decided and unalterable conclusion to which the public opinion has come and which the most powerful and well connected chain of facts and circumstances fully justify.

Resolved. That an opposition to the re-election of a man thus elevated to office, is the duty of every patriot in the land-of every friend to the republic -- of all who value the purity, and wish to preserve the existence, of our public instituti-

Resolved, That, whilst we place our opposiion upon these great general principles, and not upon the particular measures of the Administration, we vet believe that an examination of many of the leading acts of the Administration will be found to develop views an principles for the preservation of power, much in accordance with those by which was acquired, and demonstrating a resolution to retain the Government by all the means which power and patronage place at their disposal: but even if their measures were less exceptionable, or less equivocal in their character, we could never consent in any manner to countenance the doctrine that power. acquired by purchase, "BY BARGAIN, INTRIGUE. OR MANAGEMENT," could be consecrated by the manner in which it is administered. It would be holding out a temptation to unprincipled ambition, to attain power by the foulest meens, in the promised immunity that the crime would be expatiated if the offender would only forbear abusing the authority which he had usurped from

Resolved. That we believe that a large majority of the People of this State are in favor of the election of Andrew Jackson, as next President of the United States-as possessing in himself the great qualities which fit him for that high station, and presenting to the nation the means of vindicating its own wrong, and the principles of the Constitution, which were violated in his person at the last election.

Resolved, In order that the principles and views of the friends of Gen. Jackson, in Maryland, may be fully exhibited and made known a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the People of Marvland; the Committee to consist of one delegate from each single district, and two from each double district; and that this committee report to this convention on to-morow.

A committee was accordingly appointed. consisting of the following gentlemen: John Patterson, Beale Randall, Thomas W. Hall, Nicholas Stonestreet, William Grason, Francis Thomas, Thomas Anderson, Henry Dunlop, Dr. Wm. Williams, John Forwood, and Virgil Maxev.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of one delegate from each election district, be appointed by the President, to prepare and suggest such measures as may be proper for the consideration of this Convention.

The Committee appointed in pursuance f this resolution, were

Peregrine Worth, George Winchester, Archibald Binny, Wm. Brown, James M. Shellman, Virgil Maxcy, James Boone, Henry Stump, George Semmes, Valentime Devorix.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock, M. at the same place.

Tuesday, 22d May, 1827. The Convention met, according to ad-

Mr. Winchester, from the Committee to prepare and suggest measures proper for the consideration of the Convention," renorted the following, which was read and adopted by the Convention:

The Committee appointed to consider and report what measures are proper to be adopted by this Convention, with reference to the ensuing election, beg leave to

REPORT:

That, after a sufficient consideration, they are of opinion, that, with the exception of the organization of one General Committee in the City of Baltimore, it would be most advisable to leave to our triends in the different sections of the State, the adoption of such arrangements as local considerations may suggest as most conducive to the attainment of our object, and best calculated to produce union, harmony, and effect. The importance of such an organization is too manifest to need any arguments to be urged to produce its adoption. The active, continned, and united exertion of the friends of Gen. Jackson, will be necessary to counteract the unit is, with power and patronage, wielding them with all the dexterity of experienced diplomacy, to secure the perpetuation of their own power.

The Press, in Maryland, with a very limited exception where it has taken a part, is decided ly opposed to us, and the cause of Gen. Jackson can be upheld and sustained only by the voice and acts of the People. Let their voice & their actions be consistent, steady, and persevering. And, above all, then, never allow division to be created in their ranks, by disputes upon minor questions, which our opponents will seek to foment, wherever the strength of the party is felt accurate knowledge of that People, than they at or feared. In one word, let the consideration of present possess." the great question dependent upon the next Presidential election, absorb all others. It is unquestionably one upon which more depends than any that ever has or can take place in this country.

Moreover, much is due to our State character, and in maintaining the position which was assumed in the last contest. To recode, would indeed justly expose us to the imputation of fic-

ion be fairly submitted to them again, same result will be produced. I's dissipate falsehood—to counteract misrepresentation and pleasure, and could, whenever we pleased out ourselves. The prizes we have nestly to the People is all we require. The rest we fearlessly leave to the People them-

Wherever the press has been found (which we believe has been confined to two instances in Maryland,) independent enough to advocate our cause, it ought to receive the cordial and protecting support of our friends. Policy and justice both require it at our hand, as one of the essential means of diffusing light and knowledge among the People, and counteracting the arts & intrigues of our opponents.

With regard to the details of measures to be adopted throughout the State, we think that better left to our friends in their respective paris of the State, who we trust will organize themselves without delay, with a view to the great contest. And in order to afford a central point of communication, we suggest the propriety of appointing a Committee in Baltimore, with whom the Committees already appointed in the counties, or that may be hereafter appointed, can hold intercourse, and receive and transmit such information and suggestions as may be calculat- anchorage, land, march into, the country, and ed to advance the great cause.

To this end we submit the following resolu-

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of the delegation from the City of Baltimore, with such o hers as they may unite to their numb r, he, & they are hereby appointed the Juckson Central Committee of Maryland; with whom our friends throughout the State are respectfully requested to correspond and transmit such views and information as they may deem promotive of the cause in Maryland.

Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore county, from the Committee "to prepare and submit an Address," reported an Address. which was read, and unanimously adopted by the convention.

On motion of Mr. Patterson,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on the Address be adopted, and that 5,000 conies be printed under the direction of the Centrul Committee, for distribution among the people.

The Convention then, (after passing different votes of thouks) adjourned sine die.

THOMAS M. FORMAN, President Wm M. Beall, Sec'y.

John B. Brooke, Assist. Sec'y.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The following intelligence from Asia is of much interest, because we have for a long time considered the war, which Russia wages with Persia, pregnant with consequences much more important than the mere fate of a Persian dynasty, or the integrity of the Persian possessions. Every move that Russia makes in the East brings her nearer to British India; and England must view with the deepest interest, if not with apprehension, the progress of the Indian power in that quarter. She can, in fact, not remain much longer an inactive spectator of the war, and it is on the fields of Persia that we may expect to see the peace of Europe broken, and the conflict renewed between two of her greatest Pow-

FROM CALCUTTA.

SALEM, MAY 25. Through the politeness of Capt. Endicott, of the ship George arrived at this port, we have received copious files of the India Gazette, and the Bengal Hurkaru,

to the 27th January.

" We understand, says the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, by a letter from the Gulf, of a recent date, that a Persian Chief, named Monstopha Khan, brother-in-law to the King of Persia, at the head of six thousand troops, was marching towar's Triffees, (in Ganjah) and meeting an encompment by the way, approached it, in order ro reconnoit e and pillage it, if deserted; no sooner, had he entered it, however, than suddenly a troop of Russians sallied forth from differ. ent directions and put to the sword the whole of the army, with the exception of the leader and a few fellows, who narrowly escaped and took refuge at the head quarters of A bas Meer za, who at the same time engaged in hattle with the inhabitants of Shoosh, (a city in Arminia.)-The Russian troops closely pursuing the enemy. met the grand army of Abbas Meerza was obliged to ask an immediate secor of the troops that were stationed at Ganjah, who immediately came to the assistance of the Prince Royal. The Persians at last giving way to the conqueror, dispersed and Abbas Meerza, after leaving the enemy sole master of his garrison and twenty pieces of cannon, made his escape. The Rus sians finding the city of Ganjah wholly deserted, entered it without the least bloodshed.

Later accounts from Bombay, given in the India Gazette, offer the following confirmation of this account:

" A despatch from our resident in Persia, came in this morning, aunouncing the total defeat of the grand Persian army by the Russian General Helmadoff, with a force of ten thousand men, and that he had employed his artillery alone, making his adversaries scamper off with great loss and slaughter. He is expected soon to be at Tabriz, and General Yermaloff has got as far as Tehran. No doubt was entertained but the Russians would overrun Persia: the consequence it is not easy to fortel, but the correct-

ness of the above may be depended upon." The editor of the Gazette says:

" The result, we fear, is likely to prove disastrous to the independence of the Persian Monarchy. Should the Russians reach our frontiers ceasing efforts of the Administration, armed, as as the Cossacks have but an undefined idea, we believe, of right and wrong; and stimulated perhaps by success, they may encroach and give rise to measures on our part."

It has been proposed to establish a new paper at Malacca, in the Chinese language, in which the latest news from China will be inserted. The Calcutta papers say that, considering the number of Chinese now resident in the three settlements of Pinang, Malacca and Singapore, and that they are almost all able to road, the undertaking will probably succeed, and if well conducted, may not only be very useful to them, but contribute greatly to afford to Europeans a much more

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

The Philadelphia National Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from an officer of the Mexican squadron, dated,

" Libertad, April 20, 1827. kleness, inconsistency, and want of political knowledge and firmness, which our adversaries so lavishly bestowed upon us. That the People of Maryland are for Jackson we boldly assert, explain every thing. The fact is, that we on

thourd only know that an order has be when that order has been executed. be satisfied that we have not been like, who inform you that, notwiths an ing the interior of Laborde, we have sent out small critizes out ourselves. The prizes we have continued and destroyed amount in completto twenty one me of them very valuable.

A brig, worth \$150,000, was captured by the Bravo a few days since, and has been despatched to Vera Cruz. She was from Cadiz, laten wil dry goods, & is called the Joven-Murie, or Young Marie : the Bravo had another prize in company a very fast sailer. We have also taken upwants of 200 prisoners. I regret to say that we have not been able to negotiate an exchange, and therefore have been under the necessity of send. ing many of those we have taken to Vera Cruz. Vives has acted with very little regard to the interests of the Island, as many of the prisoner are captains of cousting vessels, and their places cannot be easily filled. They have taken a Lieu. tenant and Midshipman of ours, with a hours crew of ten men. They were usen upon by the prisoners they had taken (33 in number, and a mong them six captains :) and taken to Havanns where they are treated well. We carry on a most annoying system of warfare; we enter their rivers and harbors, burn their vessels at their play them all sirts of pranks.

The Spaniards do not know what the d nee to make of it, and are getting exceedingly planned they know not where it will end. I am told that great dissatisf ction exists with regard to Laborde, who has actually remained off this harby weh a force so superior, that it would have been folly in us in the extreme to have hazard ed an action. Besides, it does not accord with the views of Government or our own to do say present, except with considerable advantage.

The Mexican Government is highly pleased with all our operations, and our Commodore has received compliments and assurances without number, and what is more, whatever funds le may think proper to draw or send for, and unline ited power over all the elements of the Navy."

AN INTODUCTORY LECTURE

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE. Br J. D. WHEELER, Esq.

In Rutgers' College. N. Y. March, 1827. Mr. Wheeler does not undertake to rame any new theories in this lecture, but confines himself to a general and very lucid illustration of the existing principles of the law of crimes and punishments. The object of punishment is to prevent the commission of crimes. A criminal does not suffer because he has done wrong, but that others may take warning from his fate. .. Punishment" says Mr. Wheeler, should

" Punishments should be certain. This principle is too plain to require any remarks There is great danger, however, that the principle may be disregarded, in the application of the pardoning power. This power is a delicate one, and the executive so liable to be imposed upon by the partiality of the friends and relatives of he convict, and the hasty and ill advised recommenditions of others, that some people have doubted the propriety of its exercise at all.

To give efficacy to punishment it is of vital importance it should immediately follow the crime. It should appear to the criminal and to the public, the necessary and inevitable effect of a couse. If a long period elapses between the commission of the act, and the punishment, the prisoner will not associate the punishment with the crime he has committed; but will rather consider it a calamity which he is compelled to bear, and which he has not deserved.

The young and the ignorant are ever actuated ipon by present circumstances; the brilliant and se lucing picture of the profits and advantages which will result from the crime is present before their eyes; but the punishment is far off in the perspective, and therefore hardly seen, and scarcely thought of a now the object is to bring them together as near as possible, that the culprit may see and feel that punishment is the result of crime. It is more just, too; for a person ought to be kept in prison the least possible time before trial; and he ought to be treated during hat period with the greatest lenity and tenderness, not only as it respects his clothing, diet, ar, &c. but in the facilities of obtaining his witnesses, seeing and conversing with his friends, obtalking the aid of counsel, and preparing for the

With respect to the pardoning power, it should be annulled altogether. If a jury find a man guilty, let him suffer. Pardons dance before the eyes of every offender, and were they abrogated, crimes would be diminished. Justice should be immutable and mexorables

We agree with Mr. Wheeler in opinion that the punishment of death is proper is eriain cases. But as it is usually inflicted in this country, it is more an inducement to crime, than a preventive. R should take place in secrecy, and least of all should public sympathy be excited towards a criminal who should meet with nothing but public abhorrence.

Marning Chron.

Internal Improvements. HEBoard for Internal Improvements will med a Rileigh, on Saturday the 30th inst of which all persons having business with the Board will take notice. J. GALES, Sec June 6, 1827.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C. Raleigh, June 6, 1827 By His Ex'cy H. G. Burton, Governor, 40 To all whom it may concern.

DERSONS desirous of purchasing the interes possessed by the State in the in its mention ed in the following Resolution of the last General Assembly, are requested to forward their po posals to this Office, to be disposed of as theres

"Whereas the State possesses a reversional interest in the lands allotted to the Tuscaro Indians, by an act of the General Assembly, is ed at Newbern on the fifteenth of October, thousand seven hundred and forty-eight; whereas, by a sale of the said reversion, a of siderable sum may be raised and applied to 10 increase of the Literary fund :

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to receive posals from the present proprietors, or other for the said reversion or fee, and make repri thereof to the General Assembly at the pexit

nual meeting.

Resolved further, That Simmons J. Baker, of the the county of Martin, Walliam R. Smith, of the county of Halifax, and William Britton, of the county of Bertie, be appointed Commissioner to go upon the lands, and to ascertain the quit tity and quality of such tract, with its fee sumple per acre; t the time of examination, and the to the next General Assembly; and the he expenses attending the execution of solution be paid by the proprieto's of

H. E. BURTOS

By the Gevernor,