

LETTER II.
To the Right Honourable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

Sir: In the letter which I had the honor to address to you the other day, I pointed out four grave errors in your letter to Mr. Gallatin, of Jan. 27.

later, in the usual form in which all our public documents are communicated to the foreign ministers, but was specially communicated for his comments.

gladly have alone been called to consider in addressing a person so pre-eminent as yourself—I mean the merits of the question.

pledged doctrines, in their being identified with the present opposition to the General Government, wide as they are known to differ from each other, be sufficient cause of setting the whole nation by the ears, the people will the better understand the value of their motives.

CATHOLIC QUESTION
pamphlet on this subject has been published in London, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, one of the early writers in the Edinburgh Review. The following are extracts:

The two governments had a long negotiation about the Colonial trade. They could not come to an understanding. They passed laws on each side; the last one passed by the American Government was not only communicated to the British min-

But I find the matter growing under my hand, and I must take another occasion to treat it farther. Occupied hitherto in correcting your preliminary misstatements I have scarcely touched upon what I would

* One of these partizans, who was opposed to the second War of Independence, and who sided with the Federal Party in thwarting the measures of the Government in its prosecution, carries his sectional prejudices so far, that, on a late occasion, when getting a suit of clothes made, told his tailor, that if he put a particle of American manufacture in them, he would throw them on his hands.

Maryland Jackson Convention.—The Delegates to this Convention assembled in Baltimore on the 21st inst. The meeting was called to order by Roger B. Taney, Esq. who moved that General Thomas M. Foreman, of Cecil County, be called to the Chair, as President of the Convention, Wm. B. Beall, of Frederick, was nominated as Secretary, and J. B. Brooks, of Prince George County, Assistant Secretary. Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore County, Chairman of a committee to prepare an Address to the People of Maryland, on the subject of the late and approaching Presidential Election, reported an Address, which was unanimously adopted, and five thousand copies ordered to be printed.

NOTICE
I hereby given that the subscriber, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Dublin, on the 31st Monday in April, A. D. 1837, received from said Court, letters of Administration, on the Estate of John Cooper, dec'd, and that all manner of persons having claims against said Estate, will bring them forward within the time prescribed by Law, or otherwise, they will be barred of their recovery.

Communication.
FOR THE REGISTER.
No. 2.

To be consistent, is the professed object of every Politician. Could men agree what consistency really is, there would be less cause to suspect public men. To preserve a connected course, a straight line of conduct, to adhere to previously expressed opinions, to maintain the same sentiments, however varied circumstances may be, is supposed to be consistency—but this is a spurious kind of consistency. True consistency is an adhesion to the same principles, though they be in contradiction to previously expressed sentiments. It is true consistency, to change opinions as often as an adherence to principles may make it necessary. Measures, men, and opinions, are variable; but principle is unalterable.

Time is a perpetual revelation to the Politician; and he that disregards the truths made known by its revealing tendency, is as much an infidel in politics, as he that disbelieves the Revelation of the Most High, is an infidel in morals. There is in man, much to his disgrace, a disposition to rule, where he ought to be ruled.—In religious matters, he conceives himself competent to remodel & fashion it to suit his own wishes, his own capacity; in politics, he would feign make the circumstances, the situation of the nation, bend to suit his own narrow views.—In the pride of soul, he dreams not that it would be easier for him to change, than that the nation should change; that it would be easier for him to change his views, than for the smallest variation to take place in our holy religion.

Twenty years ago, when either from the period of the national growth, or from particular circumstances, in which the country was then placed, a course of policy was necessary, very different from that which its interest now calls for. Consistency then in the statesman, would be to suit his schemes and measures to the increased size—to the development of the national capacity—to be found in advocating a policy adopted to its age, and the extent of its resources. The nurse who raises the infant charge upon pap, would be strangely inconsistent to continue this diet beyond the period of infancy, and still more inconsistent, after it had reached adult age, when strength and firmness is needed, to deny it a more substantial food.—Yet some of our men in high places, who have been in the capacity of nurses to the national weal for these twenty years, because forsooth, pap was the most wholesome regimen at a certain age of the nation, and because they are determined to be in themselves consistent, however inconsistent with the country's best interest, they still recommend pap! Wondrous consistency this, for old men, who have worn off their teeth smooth with the gum, in the operation of grinding solid food, should refuse to the nation, an appropriate sustenance in her maturity!

Public sentiment, however has risen superior to such illiberality. The policy of the Government, during the two last Administrations, is settled firmly, as national principles, dearly paid for, though in the school of experience has become interwoven so intimately with the character and prosperity of the country, as to establish in the affections of all (but sectional minds) for them, a regard almost equal to that felt for the more structural part of its fabric.—The disposition, and much more an approach towards a subversion of which, under whatever pretence, could not be regarded with less apprehension by the well disposed, than a direct attack upon its original chart. Nevertheless, a party, small indeed, confined almost exclusively to a part of Virginia, have kept alive in their own political atmosphere, opinions of an opposite cast. They now find it a convenient juncture to attempt the bringing them into more credit, by uniting their complaint with those of certain discontented citizens, whose professed, and only object is, to place a military officer in the Chair of State. There is an appearance of importance, mutually derived from this amalgamation, more consideration obtained thereby, than either could have commanded singly; that they should be shouldering each other along; should in their turn, do each other kindnesses, is not surprising—but it is somewhat confounding to know how these illiberals can rally under such a head, who they seem determined to honor, let him prove to be what he may. Now the man whom this heterogeneous band would delight to elevate to the Presidency, is known to possess sentiments, different from their, "limited construction"—"no construction"—"no internal improvement"—"no post road"—"no duties on foreign imports"—"no navy," in a word, anti-American Gentlemen. What satisfaction these illiberals can experience, by what course of reasoning they can bring themselves to a conclusion, thus, to place in the utmost jeopardy the stability of our institutions, thus to wound the national character, merely to displace one, that they may put in another of the same sentiments, they alone can tell. Especially too, is it surprising, when they must know that in the event of such a change, their principles would not only not become the order of the day, but would in all probability, be less popular than they are at present.

If this temporary revivification of ex-

Meaning be pleased to accept, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A FARMER.
MULTUM IN PARVO.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.
TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Fellow Citizens: One of the heaviest charges brought against our present Chief Magistrate is, that he has expressed his opinion that the Constitution of the United States has vested in Congress the power to improve the condition of our country by means of constructing Roads and Canals.

This his opponents declare to be an alarming power—a power which, they say, will eventually prostrate the sovereignty of the States.

It is true, that the Constitution of the U. S. contains no express grant of this power; but it evidently is an incidental power, growing out of other powers expressly delegated.

It is a matter of no small surprise, that any anxiety should be felt upon the subject of this power, when we reflect with how much more formidable powers the Constitution actually clothes Congress.

What would be thought of an individual, possessed of a large estate, who would confide to another his sword and his purse—his honor and his fame—and also to give to him authority to borrow whatever money he pleased, pledging his estate for the payment of it; and yet, at the same time, declare that he had not sufficient confidence in that individual to trust him with his walking cane?

Such conduct, on the part of an individual, would be considered as capping the climax of folly and absurdity. And yet it would not be more preposterous than the conduct of those States who are afraid to confide to Congress the power of improving the internal condition of the country, after having delegated to that body other trusts of so much greater magnitude.

By accepting the Constitution of the U. States, these States have given to Congress the power to levy War, to raise Armies, to build a Navy, to lay and collect internal Taxes, to impose duties upon foreign merchandise, and to dispose of the whole of the public revenue at their pleasure, to borrow money on the credit of the United States, pledging the public faith and the public revenue for the reimbursement of it—and yet, after delegating to Congress these important trusts, and many others, they are afraid to confide to this same Congress the high power to MAKE A ROAD, TO BUILD A BRIDGE, OR TO DIG A DITCH!

Important Auction.

THE sale of the perishable and personal property of the late Robert R. Johnson, to the highest bidder, consisting of a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Household Furniture—Plantation Utensils, and a variety of other articles, will commence at the Plantation on Deep Creek, on Friday, the 23d day of June, instant.

At the same time and place, will be hired out for the remainder of the year, from ten to twenty Negroes.

On Monday, the 25th instant, on the Plantation on Fishing Creek, and at the Dwelling House near Warrenton, will be sold, an extensive stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; two Wagons and Gear; Plantation Utensils, together with the Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising a great variety, amongst which are Sideboards, Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads & Furniture, and a rich and elegant collection of Cut Glass.

On Thursday, the 28th inst. at Shocco Springs, will be sold between Seventy & Eighty valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, which are as likely as any in the State, and amongst whom are some tolerable Carpenters, an excellent Blacksmith and Striker, good Ostlers, Seamstresses, House Servants, Cooks and Field hands; also a new Carriage & Harness, a Raze and Harness, a Bulky and Harness; a pair of elegant Carriage Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, likewise from 60 to 90 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture complete, together with all the residue of the Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Lining, Tea & Dressing Tables, Carpets, a Piano Forte, Chairs, Table and Tea Chins, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, the whole of which are of the best kind.

This Property will be sold on a credit of six months. The sale will positively take place at the specified times, and will continue from day to day until completed.

The Crops, as they now stand growing, on the different plantations, will be sold at the respective times of the sale of the other property.

Bonds with undoubted security will be required before the property is delivered, and should any purchaser fail to comply with the conditions, the articles will be re-sold, and such purchaser held responsible for the deficiency, if any.