A REPAIR OF THE REPAIR OF THE suble Gronos CANSING, To the Right Hono lard of the Treasury, 2

SIR : In the letter which I nor to address to you the other day, I point Mr. Gallatin, of Jan. 27.

The first of these errors consisted in saying, that Mr. Gallaun complained that the act of Parliament of 1825 was not communicated to the American Government. Mr. that circum-Gallatin did not complain ing an inference.

that the British and American Governments do not communicate to each other the acts of their Legislatures. The acts of the American Legislature are regularly communicated to the British Minister at Washington.

Your third error, and that a very serious one in the present circumstances, consisted in saving that the act of Congress of 1825 was not officially communicated to the British Minister at Washington. I you, by the authority of the A.

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ecretary of State, that it was ated to your own kinsman, Mr. Cannings then British Minister igton, for the express purpose of him an opportunity of making his

remarks upon it, which he did. Yor fourth error consisted in infimating that "no explanation was offered of the be ring of this set," to the British Minis-ter and that after is passage "he learnt to his astonishment," that, under the word "elsewhere," were intended to be signified both Great Britain and the British Coonies. I proved to you that, during the passage of the act, Mr. Stratford Cauning's attention was called to the word elsewhere ; and that the sense in which the word was taken by Congress, was perfectly understood by him at the time.

My inference from all this is, that you have not given yourself the trouble to read the documen's in this somewhat perplexed controversy. You have placed an undue reliance ou that powerful genius which carries you triumphantly through the conflicts of the House of Commons, but which cannot supply the place of patient research in the Cabinet.

The next year the negotiation was remunicated for his co sumed .- Every point but one was settled. eil out four grave errors in your letter to On that one point the negotiation was suspended, with an understanding that it should be resumed. Various accidental, unforeseen, and unavoidable circumstances occurred to delay this resumption.

ter, in the usual form in which all our

tolic documents are communicated to the reign ministers, but was specially com-

The next year three or four acts were passed by the British Government, containstance, but merely stated it as strengthen- ing a vast many sections, repealing acts still more complicated. - Their practical Your second error consisted in saying, operation it was impossible before hand to divine ; they were construed differently in the British Courts ; they were misap plied in the British Colonies ; it was heyond the power of Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington, to explain them, when requested so to do by the Secretary of State.

Now, sir, under all these circumstances the fact that these laws were not communicated to this Government is mentioned by Mr. Gallatin as one among the reasons which led to the belief that they were not istended to operate against us, on the subject matter of a negotiation, which you had promised to resume.

Is the argument clear? Is it legitimate ?

But you follow up still further this o mission to communicate the act of 1825 a topic which it is pretty evident, by this time, you had better not have touched You give the following ingenious reasons why the act ought not to have been communicated. You must needs prove a great deal too much. You not only show that there was no ground for a complaint, (which was never made) but you would lead us almost to think that you actually debated with yourself whether you ought not to communicate the act of 1825 to the American Government, and decided in the negative. You say-

"But the act of 1825 did not relate specially to the United States. It held out to all nations of the world certain benefits (or what were believed by the British Government to be so,) on certain conditions. "If a communication of the act had been

made to one nation, it would have been made alike to all. Such communication Such oversights are not without prece- | would have been liable to different misrepresentation : some governments might have considered it as a solicitation to which they were bound in courtesy to give some answer, explaining their reason for declining (if they did decline) to avail them selves of the provisions of the act; others might perhaps have taken umbrage at it as an authoritative pretension to impose the legislation of this country upon other nations. " The simplest course was to allow the provisions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the usual channets of commercial information." It is certainly true that the act of 1825 is in terms indefinite. It applies to all nations; but it by no means follows, as you state, that if the act had been communicated to one, it must be communicated to all. Here again you are misled by the continued delusion about the complaint. But, seriously, what can be more preposterous than the suggestion, that Russia and Prussia, and Holland, for instance, would have taken it in dudgeon, had you communicated to the American Government an act which bore on the subject matter of an existing negotiation with that government, although you did not at the same time communicate it to them and other governments with whom you had no such negotiation. What more natural and obvious ground could be desired than that of communicating the acts to all governments with which you had prinding negotiations on the subject matter of the acts, and not communicating them to any others. Without pretending to accurate information on the subject, I much doubt whether the United States were not the only power with which you had a negotiation pending on this subject at this time .- And what government would be so idle and umbrageous as to cavil at your sending us an act, which was to stand in lieu (and a singular substitute) of the redemption of your pledge to renew the negotiation ? But I go farther. You say, in the next paragraph, that some other governments have availed themselves of the act of 1825. Reasoning upon ordinary principles of political probability and the natural course of proceedings in such a case, I have not the least doubt that in every instance in which a foreign government has accepted the provisions of these acts, those provisions have been the subject of diplomatic communication from your ministers and Charge d' Affaires to such foreign governments. Is it possible that the Secretaries of State at Mexico and at Bogota have unravelled those acts of Parliament, with their unaided knowledge of the English language and e forms of Engish legislation ? such an omission on the one side any more Do you know that Mr. Peel, (one of the most intelligent of your late colleagues, whose retirement is the least agreeable concountant circumstance of your elevation,) has said even of the penal statutes of England that by the time he had read through the first section of one of them, he got bewildered in the interminable maze of repetitions and legal verbiage, and lost its meaning? And do you tell us gravely that Dr. Gaul and Senor Alaman can take up your navigation act, read it trippingly, and pass a law corresponding with its provisions ? Believe me, sir, Mr. Ward at Mexico, Charge d' Affaires at Bogota, construed and parsed it for these Spanish Ministers, every word.

irself-i mean the merits of the ques-Meantime be pleased to accept, &c. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

so pre-emment as

adly have alone been called to consider in

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, thoughthey be in contradistinction 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-10 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 ! Wonderous 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 su perior to such illiberality. The policy of the Government, during the two last Ad ministrations, is settled firmly, as national principles, dearly paid for, though in the school of experience has become interwo ven 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 surprizing, 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 is all probability, be less popular than they are at present. If this temporary revivilication of ex-

wittion to the General ith the present opp Government, wi differ from each other, be ficient caus of setting the whole nation by the ears, the people will the better understand the value of their motives. A FARMER.

MULTUM IN PARVO. FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens: One of the heavies 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 Ca nals.

This his opponents declare to be an a larming power-a power which, they save 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 pursehis 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 individ ual, 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 alraid 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 reinbursement 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. Man is said to be a rational being, ye we have abundant proof that he does not always act like one.

CATHOLIC QUESTION. phiet on this subject has been blished in London, by the Rev. Synam mirra, one of the early writers in the Edinburgh Review, The tollowing extracts :

Mild and genteel People do not like the idea of persecution, and are advocates for toler. tion : but then they think it no act of intolerance. to deprive Catholics of political power. The history of all this is, that all men secretly like to punish others for not being of the same opini n with themselves, & that this sort of privation is the only species of persecution, of which the improv ed feeling and advanced cultivation of the age will admit. Fire and faggot, chains and stone walls, have been clamoured away ; nothing remains but to mortify a man's pride, and to limit his resources, and to set a mark on him, by cut. ting him off from his share of political power. By this receipt, insolence is gratified, and hum min is not shocked. The gentlest Protestant consee, with dry eyes, Lord Stourton, excluded from Parliament, though he would abominate the most distant idea of personal cruelty to Mr. Pette This is only to say, that he lives in the ninetcenth instead of the sixteenth century, and that he is as intolerant in religious matters as the state of manners existing in this age will permit. Is in not the same spirit which wounds the pride of a fellow creature on account of his faith, or which casts his body into the flames ? Are they any thing else but degrees and modifications of the same principle ? The minds of these two men no more differ, because they differ in the degree of punishment, than their bodies differ, because he wore a doublet in the time of Mary, and the other wears a coat in the reign of George. I do not accuse them of intentional cruelty an. injustice ; I am sure there are very many excel lent men, who would be shocked if they could conceive themselves to be guilty of any thing like cruelty ; but they innocently give a wrong name to the bad spirit which is within them, and think they are tolerant, because they are not as intolerant as they could have been in other times, but cannot be now. The true spirit is to search after God, and for another life, with lowing as of heart ; to fling down no man's altar ; to punish no man's prayer ; to heap no penalties and no pains on those solemn supplications, which, in divers tongues, and in varied forms, and in temples of a thousand shapes, but with one deep sense of human dependence, men pour forth to G .1

" Suppose after a severe struggle, you put the Irish down, if they are mad and foolish enough to recur to open violence ; yet, are the retarded industry and the misapplied energies of so many millions of men to go for nothing ? Is it possible to forget all the weakh, peace, and happiness, which are to be sacrificed, for twenty years to come, to these pestilential and disgrac-ful squabbles? Is there no horror in looking forward to a long period in which men, instead of plougiing and spinning, will curse, and hate, and burn,

dent in your office. I have been informed, on good authority, that Sir Stamford R. files returned to England, from the goveroment of Java, full of astonishment that no attention had been paid to some important suggestions contained in his despatches. On a visit to the foreign office, he discovered the cause of this inattention. He saw his official despatches, for the two or three past years, lying in a quiet corner, with the seals unbroken. The Minister had not had time to open them !

No candid man, who believes in your integrity, can have accompanied me thus far without coming to the conclusion that you were really unacquainted with the history of this negotiation.

Having asserted the fact, that the American law of 1823 was not communicated by the American Government, you draw from it two inferences.

As I have shown your alleged fact to be imaginary, your inferences, of course, fall to the ground. But let us nevertheless examine them.

The first inference is, " that the ordinary and natural course between States is not to n.rke diplomatic communications of the acts of their respective Legislatures.

I am willing, in reference to this position, to waive all the advantage in argument which I have gained by destroying the premises from which your inference is drawn. I will treat it, not as an inference, but as an independent proposition. So far from being true, even as such, I venture to affirm that the direct contrary is the fact .- I do not mean to say that it is the ordinary and natural course between States to communicate all the acts of their Legislatures. But I do not believe an instance can be found in political history, in which, after a matter of importance has been the subject of amicable negotiation between two friendly powers ; after that negotiation has been suspended, not in ill temper, but from an obstacle arising out of the laws of one of the States ; suspended not indefinitely, but with a motual understanding that it should be renewed : and that matter has, by a Legislative act of one of the powers, been decided in an ex parte manner, such an act has not been communicated to the other power, to whom a renewal of the negotiation had been promised.

I challenge the production of such another case, unless indeed where an affrontful course (which you disclaim) was intended to be pursued.

SIMON SNYDER.

Extract of a Letter dated

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1527.

" I was present at the Convention of the Jackson delegates in Baltimore yesterday and heard much speechifying. Maxcy and Winchester were the most conspicuous members. The Address presented by the Committee appointed the day before, was written by Maxcy, and by him read to the Convention. It is very long, and part of it extremely well written, though there was one measure recommended in it, and strongly insisted on by some of the delegates, which was near producing a schism in the views of the party : for the majurity as strongly insisted on its rejection. It was to identify the cause of Mr. Calhoun with that of Gen. Jackson, and run him with that party for the Vice Presidency again. When that part of the address came to be read, it was moved to expunge it : Maxcy defended it, asserting that Mr. Calhoun had undergone immolation in the cause of opposition, and that therefore i would be unjust in the Jackson party to desert him-with many arguments as to the advantage of uniting his influence in the South, &c. But, it was finally deter mined by the majority, that if it would they could not be persuaded to accept him. on any terms. The arguments pro and con became so warm, that I began to expect a rapture. Maxcy seeing the strong and decided aversion to Mr. C., at last made a virtue of neccesity, and consented to sacrifice his wishes and his friendship to Mr. C. to the good of the cause. The offensive parts of the address were expunged, and as none of this will appear in the published proceedings, you might not have heard it in another way. On the whole, did not think the delegation so respectable as I had feared it would be. There were few members of any note or distinction. and I was surprised to find the Baltimore people so indifferent about it; although it was the second day of the meeting, when the speeches and address were expected, there were not twenty respectable Baltimoreans present, and very few persons of any sort."-Nat. Journal.

and murder

" There seems to me a sort of injustice and impropriety in deciding at all on the Catholic question. It should be left to those Irish Protestants whose shutters are bullet proof ; whose dinner table is regularly spread with knife, forl, and cocked pistol-salt-cellar and powder-flask, Let the opinion of those persons be resorted to who sleep in sheet-iron night-caps ; who have fought so often and so nobly before their scullery door, and defended the parlour passage as bravely as Leonidas defended the pass of Thermopylz. Let their votes decide the case. We are quiet and at peace ; our homes may be defended with a feather, and our doors fastened with a pin, and, as ignorant of what armed and insulad Popery is, as we are of the state of New Zealand, yet we pretend to regulate by our clamours the religious factions of Ireland.

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 22d 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 Dareling House near Warrenton, will be sold, an extensive stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs ; two Waggons and Gear ; Plantation Utensils, together with the Household and Kitchen Furniture, com-prising a great variety, amongst which are Side-boards, 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 Carperters, an excellent Blacksmith and Striker, good Ostlers, Seamstresses, House Servants, Cooks and Field hands ; also a new Carrisge & Harness, a Razee and Harness, a Sulky 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 Dining, Tea & Dressing Tables, Carpets, a Piano Forte, Chairs, Table and Tea China, 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 siz months. The sale will positively take place si the specified times, and will continue from dy 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 require

Your other deduction from premises, which I have shown not to exist, is this that no inference could be drawn from than on the other, of (what the undersignea disclaims, for his government) an intentional want of courtesy and respect."

You are here pursued by the still recurring delusion, that Mr. Gallatin mentioned your omission to communicate the act f Parliament of July, 1820, as matter of complaint, as "want of courtesy and respect,"

The American Government, sir, is always gratified when treated with courtesy; but it does not complain when cour tesies are withheld. It does not deem it self the losing party on any such occasion. But Mr. Gallatin did not complain, he ar gued ; and this the American Government unnerstands far better than complaining. I will restate his argument to you, in a to m which you can hardly mistake : The two governments had a long nego-tiation about the Colonial trade. They could not come to an understanding. They d laws on each side; the last one passed by the American Government was at only communicated to the British min-

If you insist on my believing the contrary, I can do it on no other ground than that of the worthy man of old, " because it is impossible."

But I find the matter growing under my

* One of these partizans, who was opposed to the second War of Independence, and who sided with the Federal Party in thwarting the But I find the matter growing under my hand, and I must take another occasion to treat it farther. Occupied hitherto in cor-recting your preliminary misstatements I have scarcely touched upon what I would

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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 Forenian, 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 Secreta ry. 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 Presi-dential Election, reported an Address, which was unanimously adopted, and five thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Statistic and the state of the second state of the

ed before the property is delivered, and should any purchaser fail to comply with the conditions the articles will be resold, and such purchaser held responsible for the deficiency, if any. GORDON CAWTHORN, Admr's Warren county, N. C. June 1.

Notice.

THE undersigned having been qualified st the present Court of Pleas and Quarter Ser sions for the county of Wake, as Executor of 1 last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Jaspe Gillett, of said county, calls upon all persons P debted to the estate of said deceased, whether by bond or otherwise, to pay the same : those having claims of any kind against said estate, are hereby called to present the same properly ar-thenticated within the time required by law-for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recuvery.

JOEL KING. Wake county, 22d May. 67 3t

1 [[] H (6) 3 S hereby given that the subscriber, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Duplin, on the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1837, received from said Court, let-ters 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, e-therwase, they will be carred of their recovery. Win. S. COOPER, Adm'r.