

THE WOOLLEN

As the country is threatened with the renewal at the next session of Congress, of the woolen bill, all the information which has been collected on the subject and embodied in speeches, should be spread before the people...

Table with columns for 'Revenue collected on the Inland Frontier' and 'On all other articles (except tea) for three years'. Includes sub-tables for New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

This, too, is in a trade in which our lawful exports now amount annually to near two millions of dollars, including near half a million in specie. The total amount of revenue annually collected on our whole inland frontier, averages less than fourteen thousand dollars...

Men were forced to worship the Deity in the same manner as their neighbours. Heretics incurred danger in liberty and life. The non-observance of religious ceremonies was severely punished.

But now, sir, the laws and policy of the two countries are changed. Canada is free, and the United States are relatively speaking, in a colonial condition. The same Americans who, under the old system supplied Canada, under the new, will apply their own country, and in the same honorable manner.

PROGRESS OF TOLERATION In the world's progress towards liberality and good sense, America has passed the period of bodily persecution, if we may be allowed the expression: we mean that no citizen of these states incurs the risk of life or liberty because of his belief or his disbelief...

The world thought conformity in religious tastes and feelings so necessary, that where it could not be induced by fair means, it must be compelled by force.

The law determined what ceremonies should produce devotion. Men were expected to attend divine service as their friends do.

Men were expected to be hypocrites to gain money, and to save their reputations. The heterodox express their opinions privately to their friends, but not openly before the public.

Truth is partially obscured, because many opinions are tested by their popularity, rather than by their consistency. There was moral intolerance and mental persecution.

This picture is not overdrawn. Let any one examine the subject closely and accurately, and we think he will agree with us. Ask yourself, gentle reader, particularly if you be the weaker sex—whether, if you conscientiously and firmly believed that the Christian Scriptures were written by fallible men; that Jesus Christ was a human being; that external forms and ceremonies in religion are comparatively of no moment; and that a separate order of men who get their living by maintaining particular religious doctrines is not countenanced by scripture—ask yourself, whether if you believe all this, you may express these convictions as freely and with as little injury to your character and standing in society, as if they were popular instead of being unpopular tenets? If not, is this not an unjustifiable persecution for honest opinion?

Why hold out a premium for hypocrisy? Why superadd the artificial inducement of public consideration when the intrinsic worth or worthlessness of the ideas themselves is motive sufficient to secure their reception or rejection? Is truth so weak that she may not stand by herself, but must be artificially supported? Is error so powerful that he will gain the day, unless he be unflinchingly opposed and uncharitably browbeaten?

This argument is peculiarly applicable to religious ceremonies. We ought not to attach to them any extraneous merit whatever, for a sense of their real value (if they possess any) will be motive sufficient to their performance by the truly conscientious; and is any good object gained by filling our churches and temples with dissemblers?

The Christian world prays that it be not "led into temptation"; and often, we doubt not, sincerely. If so, this desire to escape from any such untoward influence, if it had but knowledge to guide it, would soon lead to the abolition of all artificial inducements to devotion; or rather to the appearance of devotion: because, in truth, these are only so many temptations to feign and deceive—temptations to which no man ought to be exposed.

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From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser. THE TOUR, POLITICAL. Mr. Clay, it is said, will visit Kentucky in June or July next. His object cannot be doubted. We are persuaded, however, that any effort which may be made on his part, to influence the approaching elections in August next, will only serve to increase the hostile feelings of the freemen of this state, towards Mr. John Q. Adams.

Men are expected to attend divine service as their friends do. Men are expected to be hypocrites to gain money, and to save their reputations.

The heterodox express their opinions privately to their friends, but not openly before the public. The march of mind is clogged and partially impeded because public opinion attaches artificial merit to one class of ideas in preference to another.

There was moral intolerance and mental persecution. This picture is not overdrawn. Let any one examine the subject closely and accurately, and we think he will agree with us.

Ask yourself, gentle reader, particularly if you be the weaker sex—whether, if you conscientiously and firmly believed that the Christian Scriptures were written by fallible men; that Jesus Christ was a human being; that external forms and ceremonies in religion are comparatively of no moment; and that a separate order of men who get their living by maintaining particular religious doctrines is not countenanced by scripture—ask yourself, whether if you believe all this, you may express these convictions as freely and with as little injury to your character and standing in society, as if they were popular instead of being unpopular tenets? If not, is this not an unjustifiable persecution for honest opinion?

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Various diseases, all traced to drunkenness. Crippled whilst the parties were in a state of intoxication. Old age, and all habitual drunkards.

A few tables like above, ought to be printed in school books and suspended in churches.—Georgetown Gazette.

DUTIES OF POSTMASTERS. In a circular recently issued by the vigilant officer at the head of the general post office department, communicating the post office act, passed at the last session of Congress, we observe the following injunctions, which we publish for general information.

1. Report every failure of the mail carrier, with the cause which produced it, if known. 2. Repair mail bags that are unsound, though it should detain the mail.

3. When packets are mis-sent from a distributing office, first inform the postmaster of such office, and if the error be not corrected, report him to the postmaster general. 4. When a loss of a letter mailed, which contains money, occurs, report it without delay, with all the circumstances connected with the loss, none of which, or the loss, should be published. A publication is sure to prevent a detection of the perpetrator.

5. Care should be taken that the name of an office at which a letter is mailed, should be plainly written or stamped on it. 6. Be careful to return, on the routes by which they were received, all mail bags of every description, not in use. There is great want of attention to this duty, which subjects the department to embarrassment and loss.

7. Although instructions have repeatedly been given not to enclose any communications in quarterly returns, except such as relate to the returns, yet, resignations, application for blanks, and letters of importance, are often so enclosed, and the consequence is that they are not opened until weeks, and sometimes months, after they are received at the general post office. As all returns are directed to be made at the close of each quarter, if postmasters would reflect, they would see that to open and examine more than six thousand returns, require many weeks. How then, can they expect a speedy answer to any communication enclosed in a quarterly return?

8. All applications for blanks at this office, should be directed, General Post Office, care of Joseph Burrows. 9. Personal attention to the duties of his office, by every postmaster, is indispensable.

10. Printers often complain of the miscarriage of their papers when they have never been deposited in a post office, were badly put up or misdirected. Postmasters are held responsible for such failures, unless they show the fault is with the printers. This may be easily done, by any postmaster at whose office the papers are mailed. Procure from the printer a list of the packets he sends—arrange this list alphabetically, and compare the packets deposited, with it.

If the packets are insecurely put up, they should be returned to the printing office—if not deposited, or misdirected, a comparison with the list will detect the error. 11. Where an individual places his frank upon a packet of greater weight than the law authorizes, the excess should be charged. This is often omitted. Many articles, such as the cuttings of grape vines, fruit trees, &c. are sent in the mail, which should be excluded from it. All such abuses must be corrected, or they will increase to the injury of the public.

12. Every carrier of the mail who becomes intoxicated, having the mail in charge, should be dismissed by any postmaster at whose office he calls, and another one employed, at the expense of the contractor, of which, he should be immediately advised. Postmasters at the end of routes should see that the carriers are sworn, and that they be specially charged not to carry, out of the mail, letters open or sealed, in violation of the law.

13. The energetic co-operation of every postmaster, and contractor, is earnestly requested. Each one should consider himself so far identified with the department as to participate in the elevation of its character, and his increasing efforts should be directed to so desirable an object. The Postmaster General acknowledges with a high degree of satisfaction, the efficacy of many thousands of those who are connected with him in the discharge of arduous and responsible duties, and he confidently expects a continuance of their exertions.

THE HOUSE AND LOT at present occupied by the subscriber, opposite the College square. The house is roomy and convenient, well calculated for the accommodation of a large family, having seventeen apartments, most of which have fire places. On the premises are a large office building, kitchen, wash house, servant's house, store and poultry house, stable, stables, carriage house, &c. The lot includes an acre three fourths of which are laid out in a garden, stored with many useful plants, vegetables in abundance, and a great variety of fruit trees. It is one of the best garden spots in Columbia, yielding plentifully even in the driest seasons.

A more agreeable situation is not to be found in Columbia, for health it is remarkable, as the subscriber's family, which is large and healthy, having resided there summer and winter for the last seven years. The house is surrounded with trees, which render it very cool in summer. For terms apply to the subscriber.

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