in the contemplation of the authors of ill. Among the speeches delivered rein the House of Representatives that of Cambreleng deserves attention, from atructive details with which it about also rentleman has not met the schoolates of ill with arguments drawn from the thecal views which appertain to the subThe riolence offered to the princifliberal commercial intercouse between ries by restrictive and prohibitory acts, sen stated over and over again, and the ment though ever so torcibly made, has dependent of the produce any impression. Mr. statement though ever so vorcibly made, has failed to produce any impression. Mr. Cambreleng adduces arguments less intangible—collects proofs of the injurious tendency of sestrictions which it is impossible to evade or controvert. In a word he shows what must be the practical operation of such a measure as the woollen bill, if adopted, on our commercial interests by illustrations that prove his minute acquaintance with the subject. We have copied below a part of the specth referred to, which shows the certain affect of our restrictions in fostering the British possessions on this continent, and thus th possessions on this continent, and thus concrathing with the favorite policy of the ritish Government itself.

We cannot go on with this policy-we must stop—for we are legislating in strict accordance with the existing views, policy and laws of Great Britain; whose great modern plan is to aggrandize Canada, a plan which seems, like her West India policy, to have escaped the vigilance of our ad-ministration. By the acts of July, 1825, executed in January, 1:26, the commerce and navigation of her North American posseswere placed, by Great Britain, on a new basis. Her policy was revolucionized to Canada was extended a moderate impost system—liberty to trade directly with oreign countries; and, by another act, the East India Company, were to allow a di-sect intercourse with her. The policy of English ministers is sagacious and profound; it is by making our Commerce more free and independent than we have made our Canadian laws, to make the St Lawrence an indirect wenne to our con samption, and thus to countervail the restric tions we have imposed upon our own com-merce in our direct trade. The foundations of England's modern policy are decayly laid; her touncils are directed by ministers of viflance and sagacity; their eyes are upon the movements of the world; our sentinels are, asleep; their negotiations lie in another direction. Sir, they are not aware of the consequences which must result, if we go on in pur march of prohibition, and England continues to extend commercial independente to Canada, her commerce begins aldence to Canada, her commerce begins at-ready to feel the influence of the free trade acts—it is gradually enlarging; capital will. flow into it from Great Britain and from New-England too. While, on the other hand, our commerce, under our modern hand, our commerce, under our modern American system of imposing restrictions or the direct trade, will soon begin to diminish, and our revenue to decline. While Canada was bound in her ancient restrictions, we had nothing to fear; ours was comparatively the freest channel of commerce, her crade could not become active or enlarged. We continued for more than thirty years white she was in her colonial condition to furnish her consumption in violation of her laws, not withstanding the vigilant and numerous guards lining her frontier.

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 Ameuns who, under the old system supplied Canada, under the old system supplied Canada, under the new, will apply their own country, and in the same honorable manner. The measure now proposed, is in strict accordance with England's policy. Her woollens, instead of coming in American ships directly to this country, will go in her own ships to Canada, and find a new state to our community. It is time circumstants to our community. foute to our consumption. It is time, sir, for us to awake to this question. We set aiready the commencement of that revolu-tion which is, through our miserable policy, to transfer our commercial capital to swell the channels of Canadian commerce. Our exportations of specie have declined from six and a half, almost to two millions. This cannot be entirely attributed to a revulsion There is another and a permanen The East India Company imported one. The East India Company im-into-Canada in 1826, three cargoes of into-Canada in 1526, three cargoes of teas, equal to five of ours. In the present year, six are expected, equal to ten of ours, while our importations, will prob bly decline to a third of their former amount. While Canada was a colony, she was notoriously supplied with teas from this country. The tide of commerce is now the other way; and if our duties on teas should not be reduced, we shall be driven out of the China trade; not, sir, by the East India Company, but by New-England capital, for the privilege of supplying North America through that channel, will soon be purchased of the East India Company; by our countrymen. Our laws will be violated and ompany, by our countrymen. Our India Company; by our countrymen. Our laws will be violated, and our revenue destroyed by our own citizens. Let us not treat this subject lightly, or with indifference. The company teas are of a superior quality, and the history of the East India Company teaches us that teas were once called the sagite of smuggling. In 1784, the servants of the company shipped their teas in foreign vessels to the continent; depots were established for smuggling; and of sirteen millions which were consumed in the country, but five and a half millions were lawfully entered by the East India Company. Mr. Pitt reduced the duty from 50 to 124 per cent, and soon after there were four our millions annually entered at the custom house. The war with France, which cut off the commerce between the continent and Asia, enabled Great Britain afterwards to sagment her imposts. Our imposts on tees are not only 50, but 100 and 200 per cent, and if these chormous rates are set diminished, there will be regular depots entitylished by our own countrymen along the whole our northern irontier; this elicit continent will be enlarged; tens will be the

Revenue collected on the Inland Frontice.
On all ad veloreis articles, in Version.
in 1894,
1825. On all other articles (except tens) for three years, 10,974 68

On tem, in three years, \$17,662 68 mosylvania. Ohlo In New-York 94 553232 23 25 4,884 72 26 8,934 28 On all other articles (except teas) for three years 9.894 25 26 44 On teas, in three years,

\$23.659 40

187 93

This, too, is in a trade in which our law ful exports now amount annually to near tw millions of dolfars, including near halfa million in specie. The total amount of reve annually collected on our whole mland from tier, averages, less than fourteen thousand dollars! And the average revenue annually collected on all ad valorem articles in the State of Vermont, is twenty two hundred and twenty nine dollars and thirty three cents, It matters not to the honorable gentleman from Vermont, the chairman of the committee on manufactures, how much duty you impose, nor what you prohibit; he represents a state, bordering on Canada, within about thirty miles of Montreal, with no impediment to commerce, but an imaginary boundary line drawn through a wilderness The gentleman scalously advocates your one hundred per cent duty on the middle, southern and western states. It touches no Vermont; in proportion as the commerce of Cauada is augmented; in proportion to the except of the prohibition, will those whom he represents enjoy the peculiar privilege of consumption, without the disagreeable in cumbrance of taxation. Go on, sir, with this system of prohib-tion, increase your restrictions on our fair, honorable, lawful and direct intercentre with foreign nations, let Great Britain concinue the commercial independence of Canada, and you will ul-timately find your country in this singular position. Our portion of New-England ca-pital will be employed in manufacturing for the southern nations of America, while another port on of the same New England capital will swell the channels of Canadian commerce; inundate your interior with the manufactures of Great Britain; violate your laws, diminish your navigation; injure your interior manufacturing interest, and destroy your revenue. The policy of the presentainisters of Great Britain is, I repeat it, profound; it is to countervall our own impolities restrictions, and if we go on with measure like these, we carry into more enlarge operation, those acts of Parliament by which anada was made commercially independent If, sir, you would countervail the existing policy of Great Britam; if you would wish not to see your revenue undermined; your commerce destroyed and Canadian com merce enlarged, you must reduce and equalize your imposts; you must take off your re-strictions on direct foreign commerce; you must make us commercially as free as the Canadians; for, depend upon it, the most dangerous weapon to encoditter in a commerwar is a free trade act; the most vulner able shield an act of prohibition.

PROGRESS OF TOLERATION

In the world'r progress towards liberality and good sense, America has passed the pe-riod of boddily persecution, if we may be allowed the expression: we mean that no citi sen of these states incurs the risk of life of liberty because of his belief or of his disbelief; nor in consequence of his performance or non-performance of any religious ceremonles

The next step we have not yet taken, though doubtless the time approaches rapidly when it will be effected. At som future period of the world its inhabitants will look back upon mental persecution with the same feelings with which we regard the sufferings and tortures of ancient martyrs; ratulatio themselves that all th dark ages of intollerance are gone by.

As regards toleraration and charity, we shall err equally if we complain that nothing has been done,—or if we imagine that every thing has been effected. Facts inform us that either judgment were false; and analogy de-gy confirms their evidence, annalogy de-duced from our ceaseless progress, as a species, from the less to the more excel-ient, from comparative ignorance to comparative intelligence.

In judging of the exact point to which, as a nation, we have attained, a statement contrasting what has been done with what remains to do, may be useful. Here is one, exhibiting on one side the greater bigotry of our forefathers and on the other the lesser intellegates of the present desired. intolerance of the present day.

In former times. By a strange incon sistency men were considered worthy of punishment if they absented themselves from the established in vain the heretic in vain the heretic protested that religious observances which to him appeared irrational, did no produce in him any feeling of devotion, and therefore, for him at least, were useless it would have been equally vain to remind the advocates of conformity that no one but the individual almostifess, by any possibili-

a little wiser; the ju-dicial authorities at

At the present day. Men have become dicial authorities at least, do not pretend to judge of the feelings' of others for them, or to pronounce non-conformists guilty of a crime, if they confess that certain ceremonies do not excite in their minds the same feelings as, it seems, are raised by them in the minds of the orthodox. The world—or rather this North American part of it—has began to reflect that to determine by law what in them of the conference of the

ally i

Some portion of the world has been indu-ced to the conclusion that men may agree to differ; that differ-ence of opinion is not

not reconcileal opin-ions, we may unite all hearts."

Public opinion pre scribes the ceremo nice which shall in

Men are expected to attend divine ser-

ice as their friend

Sceptice risk the

The observance of

Men are tempted

to be hypocrites to gain money and to save their reputa-

The heterodox ex

press their opinions

privately to their friends, but not open-ly before the public.

is clogged and parti-ally impeded because

publicopinionattach-es artificial merit to

one class of ideas in

preference to snoth-

Truth is partially obscured, because

many opinions are tested by their popu-natity, rather than by

their consistency.

The march of mind

loss of reputation and public estrem.

religious ceremonie is considered a meri

torious act.

The worldthou conformity in reli-gious tastes and feelings so necessary, where it could be induced by to differ; that difference of opinion is not necessarily a cause of ill-will or anger; and that "where we canmeans, it must compelled by

The lawedetermi ed what cerem should produce devo

Men were forced to worship the Delty in the same ma as their neighbours.

Heretics incurre danger in liberty and The non-obser

vance of religious ce remonies was severe-ly punished. Men were compet

led to be hypocrites to save their lives.

The heterodox darred scarcely think their own thoughts, much less expres them to any one.

I'he march of mind was positively stepped, because no inter change of ideas or disputed subjects was permitted.

Truth was totally hidden, because opin-ions were tested by their orthodoxy and not by their rational-

There was physical There was moral end intelerance and intelerance and men-bodily persecution, tal persecution. There was physi-J

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 yours be the weaker sex—whether, if you conscientiously and firmly believed that the Christian Soriptures 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 popu-lar instead of being unpopular tenets? If not, is this not ap unjustifiable persecution for honest explicit.

tor honest opinion?
This ought to be. Why hold out a premium for hypocrisy? Why superadd the
artificial inducement of public consideration when the intrinsic worth or worthlessness o the ideas themselves is motive sufficient to secure thei. weception or rejection? Is touth 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 unfairly opposed and uncharitably

This argument is peculiarly applicable to religious coromonics. We ought not to attach to them any extraneous merit whatever, for a sense of their real value (if they are the coromonics). rss 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?

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 bat knowledge to guide it, would soon lead to the abolition of all artificial inducement, to devotion, or rather to the appearance of de-votion; because, in truth, these are only so many temptations to feign and deceive— temptations to which no man ought to be ex-

New-Harmony Guzette.

The Late War.—Tub condition presses, together with the old federal Journals, are at
present engaged warmly in attacking the
character and hilltary services of General
Jackson. It is the same spirit which encouraged rebellion and seperation of the
union during the late war. It was, we believe, Maj. Russell, of the Boston Centinel,
(Mr. Adams' U. S. printer,) who, when noticing the arrival of British troops, said, that
they had "acquired laurels in Spain, and
hoped they would reap tresh laurels in
America." We admonish presses frequily
to Mr. Adams to beware how they revive in
full force the recollection of such traitorous to Mr. Adams to beware how they revive in full force the recollection of such traitorous conduct during the late war—beware how they apply such reminiscences to the present size in power, and above all how they attempt to disparage the services and traduce the character of the soldier who fought and gained the battle of New-Orleans. They are standing on the verge of a precipics—the scone have taken the subject in hands.—A. T. Enguirer.

Important Decision.—It is stated in the Maine Argus, that at "the late session of the Supreme Court of the United States, the nession which devided the government the chion and the government of Masanchusette and Gospecials during the late war,

THE TOUR, POLITICAL.

Mr. Clay, it is said, will visit Kentuck
me or July next., His object cannot
have or July next. Mr. Clay, it is said, will visit Kentucky in June or July next. His object cannot be doubted. We are permaded, 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. If Mr Clay imagines that he can "answer" for the loyalty of Kentucky to the present dynasty, he is deceived. We have understood that he affects great confidence is the continued attachment of the people of this state for him—that he insists that Kentucky will, as a matter of course, go over to Mr. Adams. On this point, the Secretary is unquictionably deceived. He has said too much to the disparagement of Mr. Adams; he has spoken of him for too many years as an unworthy character; he has too often evinced his personal and political hatred to Mr. Adams—in sonal and political hatred to Mr. Adams—in brief, he was in the habit of telling too many appalling truths upon the apostate federalist, to be competent at this late day, to change the sentiments of the people of Kennicky towards him.

tucky towards him.

How often have the good people of the latrict formerly represented by Mr. Clay, How often have the good people of the district formerly represented by Mr. Clay, heard him denounce the reign of terror, the alien, sedition and gag laws? How often have they heard him denounce, not only the father and the son, but the whole house of Braintree? Have they forgotten his feelings against Mr. Adams, when he was appointed Becretary of State under Mr. Mouroe? What did he say of Mr. Adams when he defended. (and triumphantly too,) when he defended, (and triumphantly too.) the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole war! And what was his conduct towards this same Mr. Adams, after his return from Ghent? But it would be useless to indulge when he defen in such interrogatories. No man conver-sant with the politics of Kentucky, can be ignorant of the fact, that Mr. Clay was indebted for his political elevation, to his
avowed hostility to the Adams family. The
oldward respectable inhabitants of Lexington, will readily acknowledge the truth of
this assertion. Those who recollect the
struggle between Mr. John Pope and Mr.
Clay must recollect and the struggle between Mr. John Pope and Mr. Clay, must recollect equally well, the use that was made of the fact, that the former was the brother-in-law of Mr. John Quincy was the prother-in-law of Mr. John Quincy Adams. It is not necessary, however, to go back so far, to establish the hostility—the deadly hostility, not only of Mr. Clay, but of all his leading friends, towards Mr. Adams. There is not an intelligent and candid man in Kentucky, who will not admit, that Mr. Clay and his active friends were, during the Clay and his active friends were, during the Clay and his active friends were, during the late canvass for the Presidency, more investerately hostile towards Mr. Adams, than towards Grawford or Jackson. Then, their motto was, any man but the Yanker, any man except the ahostate federalist. It is known, and well known too, that they railed against Mr. Adams, even to persecution. We appeal to some of the New Englanders in this town, to say, whether they did not, in consequence of the conduct we have just described, vote for the Jackson ticket, though scribed, vote for the Jackson ticket, though they really preferred Mr. Adams, on the ground that the friends of Jackson were less virulent and abusive towards Mr. Adams than those of Mr. Clay? Can the recollection of all these stubborn facts be obliterated in a moment? Does any man believe that the intelligent people of Kentucky can be induced to abandon opinions long and sincerely entertained, at the mere bidding of a fellowman, who was warmed into political existence by their kindness and generosity? Nonsense, The people of this state can think and act for themselves.

We would respectfully advise Mr. Clay to remain at Washington, and attend more strictly to the duties of his station. It is obvious that the loss of our trade to the British than those of Mr. Clay? Can the recollect

vious that the loss of our trade to the British West India islands is mainly owing to his negligence, in failing to furnish Mr. Rufus King with the necessary instructions to open King with the necessary instructions to open a negotiation on that subject, on his arrival at London. He can do nothing for Mr. Adams, by visiting Kentucky. Neither barbacucu, dinner speeches, tousie, smiles nor threats, can change the current of events. preference to Mr. Adams. The Legis lature spoke the sentiments of the people, in 1824—and the people will reiterate those sentiments at the polls. They neither need an adviser nor a dictator.

The National Journal gives an abstract the several appropriation bills which passed Congress at the last session, of which the following is a recapitulation:

1. For the support of government for the year 1827, g1,713,837 04

2. For the military service of the U. S. for the year 1527, 3. For fortifications of the 2,971,360 99 U.S. for the year 1827,
4. For barracks, storehouses, hospitals, &c.
5. For the Indian Depart-505,000 00 45,352 51 5. For the Indian Department for the year 1827,
6 For carrying into effect treaties made with sundry tribes of Indians,
7. For the support of the navy of the U.S. for the year 1827,
8. For the gradual impacts 174,047 59 186,868 18 3,185,748 53 8. For the gradual improve-ment of the navy of the U. S 500,000 00 9. Por building light houses and beacons, placing buoys,

and beacons, placing buoys, 8cc.

10. For improving harbors, building piers, 8cc.

11. For the payment of the revolutionary and other ponsions of the U.S.

12. For the public buildings and for other objects,

13. Miscellaneous,

14. Private.

Crippled whilst the parties of state of intoxication, Old age, and all broitest dran

DUTIES OF POSTMAST

we observe the following injunction we publish for general information.

"The strict attention of postmatte vited to the following duties."

1. Report every failure of the sarier, with the cause which product known.

known.

2. Repair mail bags that are though it should detain the mail.

3. When packets are missent fit tributing office, first inform the poof such office, and if the error be rected, report him to the postmaster

4. When a loss of a letter mails

4. When a loss of a letter malled, 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.

4. 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. He careful to return, on the routes by which they were received, all mail bags of every description, not in usc. There is great want of attention to this duty, which subjects the department to embarratement

great want of attention to emba subjects the department to empairs and loss.
7. Although instructions have rep

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? quarterly return?

8. All applications for blanks at this off. should be directed, General Post Office care of Joseph Burrows.

9. Personal attention to the duties of his

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 failuses, unless they shew 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.

ed, with it.

ed, with it.

If the packets are insecurely put up, they should be returned to the printing office—if not kieposited, 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 grant vines, fruit such as the cuttings of grape vines, fruit trees, &c. are sent in the mall, which should be excluded from it. All such abuses

must be excluded from it. All such abuses must be corrected, or they will increase to the injury of the public.

13 Every carrier of the mail who becomes intoxicated, having the mail in charge, should be dismissed by any postunister 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 routs should see that the carriers are sworn, and that they be specially charged not to carry, out of the mail, letters open or scaled, in violaion of the law.

tion of the law.

13. The energetic co-operation of every postmaster, and contractor, is carescily 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 elfoscy of many thousands of those who are connected with him in the discharge of ardisons and responsible duties, and he confidently expects a continuance of their exertions."

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT at present occupied by the subscriber, opposite the College square. The house is roomy and convenient, well calculated for the accomments of a large family, having seventeun spartments, many ownich have fere places. On the premions we large office building, kitchens, wash house, anyone's house, story and poultry layer, besides, stables, carriage house, &o.

The lot includes an acre; three fourths of which are laid out in a garden, stored with pany metal.

Anhies, carries

Anhies, carries

The lot includes as

The lot in a getden, stirry
are laid out in a getden, stirry
please, vegetables in afraction dense
please, vegetables in afraction dense
variety of fruit trees. It is one of a
variety of Columbia, yielding please
and anaecons.

Anaecons.

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