

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.
Great Britain.—The prominent items of information furnished by late arrivals relate to the career of the new Ministry, under the Premiership of Mr. Canolig. As yet we have no intelligence as to any division which can alone prove to us the precise strength of the Administration, although enough is communicated to show that it is daily adding talent and numbers to its ranks. There seems, at the same time, to be little or no abatement in the efforts of the opposition members in both Houses, to throw calumny on those who are so fortunate as to possess both the favor of the King and the people. The Marquis of Lansdown, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Abercrombie, and Sir James Mackintosh, have all joined the Ministry. Three out of four are great acquisitions on account of their talents and influence; and the other (Mr. Abercrombie) is at least, a very able and industrious member. In every view, we think the prospect of the permanence of the new Administration becomes brighter daily. Mr. Peel seems to have detached himself from the opposition party, in order to apply himself with greater effect to the reformation of the mode in which justice is administered. The financial situation of Great Britain seems to us to be very dark. The public debt is estimated at 897 millions sterling, a sum not very little short of two centuries of our annual expenditure. It is said that the minister will require four million to make up recent deficiencies in the revenue; but that the bank will readily advance this sum, as the condition of the country is increasingly prosperous.

HEARY CLAY'S PITTSMURGH.
Mr. WARR: I wish you would give us Mr. Clay's speech at the dinner with which he was lately complimented in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Yours is the only paper I take; and of course I am nothing in regard to the political movements in the Union, except what comes through your columns. Pittsburgh is a great manufacturing town, and therein lies the secret of Mr. Clay's being made so much of there; for he is looked up to as the great champion of manufactures. But I cannot believe that the enthusiasm of the manufacturers at Pittsburgh, in any indication of the sentiments of the numerous population of the great state of Pennsylvania.

The Alexandria Phenix Gazette, of the 29th ult. contains Mr. Clay's speech above alluded to, with the following notice of the dinner:
The Pittsburgh papers furnish a full detail of the proceedings at the public dinner given on the 20th ult. to the distinguished Statesman and Patriot Henry Clay, Gen. William Marks acted as President, and John Darragh, James Riddle, M. Allen, M. Stackhouse, and William McCandless, Esquires, as Vice Presidents. The official account states that the number of persons at the dinner was much larger than ever assembled on a similar occasion in that City, being, as nearly as could be ascertained, six hundred and fifty; and it is a subject of great satisfaction that in a company so large, the most harmony and unanimity prevailed. On Mr. Clay's entering the dining room, the company rose and saluted him with three hearty cheers; and after they had dined, the toasts, were all drunk with enthusiastic applause. The eleventh was as follows:
Our Distinguished Guest.—Let us not like the ungrateful butler of Pharaoh, "forget Joseph;" but remember him who cheered us in the midst of gloom, and foretold, with prophetic spirit, our deliverance and prosperity.
This sentiment was received with unbounded approbation, and Mr. Clay rose, to proffer his thanks to the company. His speech was interrupted with repeated plaudits; and, on resuming his seat, the company expressed their satisfaction by nine cheers. Mr. Clay said,
Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the very cordial reception with which I have been honored, during my visit to this city. I thank you for the distinguished proof of your confidence and esteem. I thank you for the sentiment which has been just drunk. The approbation of our fellow-citizens is always gratifying. There are times and places and circumstances which give an uncommon interest to the manifestations of their friendly feelings.
In foreseeing, as many years ago I thought I did, the success which would crown the exertions of the People of the United States, by the application of a portion of their industry to the arts, I was glided with no spirit of prophecy. I only studied the character and the resources of our countrymen and country. Of their enterprise, ingenuity, and perseverance, no doubt could be entertained: We produced all the essential raw materials; and we had the command of boundless power natural and artificial. With these elements, physical and moral, why should we fail? Nor was the strength of my conviction abated by the discouraging prospect of the distant and distant future. These have not been wanting in every stage of our national progress; and failure of our arms, in both our wars, as well as of our arts, had been confidently foretold. Our march has nevertheless been onward, successful, and triumphant, and glorious.
If the friends of American industry had presented a system for its protection, based upon doubtful theory and visionary speculation—if they had offered to the consideration of their countrymen, a scheme which experience in other nations had demonstrated to be impracticable and injurious—all the opposition which they encountered would have been patriotic and justifiable. But they came forward with no doubtful project. They were sustained by the experience of all countries, and especially of that from which we sprang. And now the very great success which has attended those branches of our manufactures which were adequately protected, enables us to add that of our own as a testimony to the wisdom of self-defence and protection.
Notwithstanding the new markets which have been created, the wants which have been given to labor, the foes of the American System continue their opposition with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. Availing themselves of the irritations and divisions incident to a late contested election, and enlisting under the banners of a distinguished name, they have taken fresh courage, and assail the further progress of our manufactures with renovated vigor. Prior to that event, they had contented themselves with contravening the policy of encouragements;

and in Congress had been bold enough to question the rights of Congress to afford it. But how the Legislature of a distinguished State, after long deliberation, and mature consideration, has solemnly resolved that Congress does not possess the power to contract foreign legislation by laws of self-protection. From the very commencement of the Government, and throughout all the stages of its existence, in peace and in war, the power has been asserted and exercised. It is delegated by more than one clause in the Constitution. Under the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, we have a sweeping power extended to regulate, for long and indefinite periods, commercial intercourse with all nations, and especially with Great Britain and France. The power to regulate our foreign commerce is plenary, clear, and explicit; and if the clause which conveys it is not adapted to the purpose, human language is incompetent to supply the appropriate terms. Under another clause, also full and explicit, the power is granted to lay imposts, without limitation as to amount, and has been exercised to an extent far beyond the wishes of the friends of the American system to apply to it.
I hope the vigor of this new attack upon the system will be met by corresponding vigor in its defence. Let us treat our antagonists with the greatest respect, and be tender even of their prejudices. But, faithful to measures, let us firmly meet concert and co-operation on their side; by concert and co-operation on ours. Let us oppose mind to mind, and exertion to exertion; and, if we must fall, let us fall as we should be respected and destroyed, let there be no occasion for reproaching ourselves. If our opponents can make themselves the majority, however much we may deplore the issue of the struggle, we will bow with submission and deference to the will of the majority. If, as I hope, our system is preserved and improved, I will now hazard the prediction, that, in less than twenty years, the value of our exported manufactures will exceed in amount that of all the exports of raw produce from our country.
To me it has been a source of the greatest satisfaction, that I have ever been an humble co-operator with the representation from Pennsylvania in supporting the good cause. I only seconded the efficient and able exertions of her distinguished sons; some of whom represented this city. Indeed, throughout a public service in the National Councils, which commenced more than twenty years ago, it has been my happiness never to differ with that state on any measure of national policy. I will not make any exception of the Missouri Question, because I agreed with her in the abstract on the subject of slavery, and in all practical and constitutional means of ridding the country of its evils, and she ultimately hailed the amicable settlement of that threatening question with patriotic joy.
I have differed only once with Pennsylvania, and that was a difference in relation to men, not measures. It was not among the most inconsiderable reasons which induced me on that occasion to make the selection which I did, that I thought the measures which Pennsylvania approved would be safer under the administration of our present Chief Magistrate. I knew his opinions, and I have not been disappointed. I did not certainly know the opinions of his great rival. I had my fears, and succeeding events have not been of a nature to quiet them. I have differed from you only about men. We did not disagree about the business of the national family. You wanted one Foreman; I thought, under the guidance of another, our work would be better planned and executed, our accounts better kept and settled, and all parts of the concern would enjoy higher prosperity.
We differed only about men. You wished to commit the national ship to a gallant commander. I thought that was not his element, and I preferred another, who possessed, I believe, more skill and experience; and under whose command I thought the ship, and the crew, and the cargo, would be safer and happier.
You were actuated by one of the noblest of virtues. I too acknowledge its sway. But whilst military merit is no disqualification, but, when accompanied by other requisite attainments, may be a reason for civil promotion, standing, as it appeared to me, alone, I did not think we could prudently entrust the Chief magistracy of this great country to the distinguished object of your choice. I felt with you the obligations of national gratitude. But I thought they should be fulfilled in other forms. Let the public gratitude manifest itself in just and adequate rewards drawn from the public treasure. Let inspired poets sing the praises of our military and naval commanders. Let the chisel and the pencil preserve their faithful images for the gratification of the present and future generations. Let the impartial historian faithfully record their deeds of glory and renown, for the admiration and the imitation of posterity. I say, too, in the language of a departed sage, "honor to those who fill the mea-

sure of their country's honor." But it should be appropriate, considerate honor—such as become its object, and such as frankmen, jealous, cautious, and enlightened freemen, ought to bestow. If my suffrage is asked for the highest office of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be, must present some other title than laurels however gloriously gathered on the blood-stained field.
These are my principles, which governed me on the memorable occasion to which I have referred. I quarrel with no man for holding opposite principles. I ask only the humble privilege of voting upon my own. And that privilege I will exercise during life, in spite of all the detraction, calumny, and intimidation by which I have been, or may be assailed. Throughout a life, which is not now short, I have had the greatest confidence in the candor, the intelligence, and the justice of the public. I do not speak of confidence in the abused sense of the affected demagogue, but of that confidence which lies at the bottom of all our institutions, which supposes a competency in the people to self-government, without which liberty is a mockery, and our system a splendid illusion.
I have yet another cherished resource, of which he only can deprive me who gave it: It is the consciousness of the rectitude with which I know I have faithfully served my country.
I will not longer detain you. I ask permission to offer a sentiment:
The City of Pittsburgh: The abundance, variety, and excellence of its fabrics attest the wisdom of the policy which fosters them.
A gentleman from Pittsburgh informed us, that during Mr. Clay's stay in that place, a mob surrounded the tavern where he lodged, who would not permit him to leave the house. He further informed us, that Mr. C.'s effigy was burnt in the suburbs and "high places" of the city. We hope this is not so; for the honor of the city and society.
SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.
The next annual meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in August, (it being the 6th day of the month.) The members are all desired to attend, as a new President is to be elected, in room of the Rev. J. O. Freeman, removed to Raleigh; and all the other officers are to be either re-elected, or others elected in their places. And other important business to be transacted.
THOS. L. COWAN, Recor. Sec'y.
July 25th, 1827. 173

Deaf and Dumb.—At the May term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace held for Onondaga county, New York, the case of *Geo. D. Hawkins*, a deaf and dumb boy, excited much sympathy. He was indicted for stealing a horse and sleigh from a shed in this village last winter. The indictment was shown to him, which he read without difficulty, and immediately plead guilty, wished to be pardoned, promising never to steal, or get drunk any more. He was sentenced to the state prison 3 years. The sentence was written by the Court, and shown him, on reading which he was greatly agitated, intimating by signs that he would prefer having his arms cut off, or even being hung.
We understand that the appointment of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, as judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, was without his knowledge, and that he will not accept the office. It was conjectured that Mr. Senator Cobb might receive the appointment; in which case Mr. Crawford would, probably, be appointed to fill his place in the Senate of the United States. Charleston Courier.

Prodigious Cucumber.—Mr. Winter, of Suffolk, Massachusetts, has a cucumber growing in his garden, which measures four feet eight inches long; it has grown four inches in length since Sunday evening last, and from its appearance is likely to grow to the uncommon length of six feet.
A London paper mentions the providential escape of a house maid who fell asleep without blowing out her candle. The bed caught fire; the bed clothes were reduced to ashes; the candlestick red hot and melting; her thimble completely black, and yet she escaped unhurt.
[Now we suspect the secret of this marvellous account, is that the maid was not in her bed when it was burnt.]
Caterpillars.—A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald states, that he has completely destroyed the caterpillars on the trees in his garden by simply laying a rag dipped in linseed or sperm oil, on the end of a pole, and rubbing the nests with it.
The Cheraw Spectator.—This establishment has changed proprietors—it has passed from the hands of Mr. Mason R. Lyon to an association of gentlemen of that town. Mr. C. F. Daniels will, as heretofore, have charge of the editorial department.

Bank Stock, at Auction.
WILLIAM L. LINDSAY, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 17th day of July, inst. (it being Tuesday of Lincoln County Court) precisely at half past 1 o'clock, 23 Shares Bank Stock, Belonging to the estate of the late Henry Conner, Esq.—sold for the purpose of being divided among the heirs. It will be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of payment, to be made known on the day of sale.
DAN'L N. FORNEY, Sheriff's Deputy.
July 2d, 1827.

MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.
E. WILLEY & Co.
A Salubrious, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, whole and retail, at terms commensurate with the times.
Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in this line, of the latest importations.
E. WILLEY, having devoted 60 years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the Apothecary Business, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.
Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

Public Entertainment.
THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the Town of Concord, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate Travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best marketable articles, and with the best Liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers, and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.
CALEB P. ALEXANDER.
Concord, June 4, 1827.

For Sale, or Rent.
MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord, N. H. is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years; there is a good dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to
MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.
January 8, 1826.

For Sale, or Rent.
I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my HOUSE and LOT in the town of Lexington, N. H. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-buildings. To those who wish to dispose to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.
JACOB ALBRECHT.
April 19th, 1827.

NAILS for Sale.
THE subscriber, acting as Agent for the Leitch Nail Manufacturers, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory to either party. The nails can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.
EDWARD CRESS, Agent.
Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827.
N. B. Old Copper Sills, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

GOLD AND SILVER Patent Lever Watches, JEWELRY, &c.
HUNTINGTON & WYNN have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles, of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to Repair Watches, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.
Salisbury, May 14, 1827.

BOOK BINDING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTESET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

The Latest FASHIONS.
RIBELIN & WATTS.
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, the very latest Spring Fashions in vogue there, and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction, as to insure a continuance of patronage.
Salisbury, May 14, 1827.

Sheriffs' Deeds.
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office