lity. It is among the most effectual, and or three months, would be vain. In almost abandoned its lines, and the paper told not of each and terminating at the top in con- It has been said by some of the tariff its effect so well imitated and aided, artifi constant alarm; the mass of the population a word of the precious secret with which it cal pinnacles of the same shape. The men (who have heretofore believed "no cially, by politeness, that this also becomes under arms day and night; the shops shut had been charged. What vigils will covet space between the front towers is 73 feet by man so bronzed as to deny the bargain bean acquisition of first rate value. In truth, up for days together by order of the govthe natural want of it, and ends by render- the dead, borne almost daily through the till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming! are finished; they are each 115 feet in by the papers most friendly to the admining habitual a substitute nearly equivalent streets; and the roar of cannon, or rattle to the real virtue. It is the practice of sa- of musketry, almost daily meeting our ears crificing to those whom we meet in society, in some direction, and sometimes in two or all the little inconveniences and preferen three directions at once."

Contra all

ces which will gratify them, and deprive us "These things would in any circumstance of nothing worth a moment's consideration; make our situation unpleasant; but taken it is the giving a pleasing and flattering in connexion with the rage of party feeling, turn to our expressions, which will concili- and the literal array of fathers against sons ate others, and make them pleased with us and brothers against brothers, it is such as as well as themselves. How cheap a price can only be conceived by those who know for the good will of another ! When this is something of the horrors of civil war. The in return for a rude thing said by another, evil is still farther aggravated by the fact, it brings him to his senses, it mortifies and that the country is literally being swept corrects him in the most salutary way, and with the besom of destruction. The Inplaces him at the feet of your good nature, dians from the remote Pampas are plunder in the eyes of the company. But in stating ing the distant Estancias [plantations] o prudential rules for our government in soci- the cattle, and those on the nearer ones ar ety, I must not omit the important one, of destroyed by the troops. A considerable never entering into dispute or argument part of the last wheat crop was lost by the with another. I never yet saw an instance breaking out of the war during the harvest of one of two disputants convincing the and seed time is now nearly past, and no other by argument. I have seen many, of preparation is made for sowing, nor is there their getting warm, becoming rude, and any indication of a speedy termination o shooting one another. Conviction is the the war."

eff-ct of our own dispassionate reasoning, either in solitude, or weighing within ourselves, dispassionately, what we hear from others, standing uncommitted in argument ourselves. It was one of the rules, which. above all others, made Doctor Franklin the most amiable of men in society, 4 never to contradict any body.' If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as if for information, or by suggesting doubts. When I hear another express an opinion which is not mine, I say to myself, he has a right to his opinion, as I to mine ; why should I question it? His error does me no injury, and shall I bethe story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

worrn Sarolina Sentinel.

English Post Office .- An official examination into the affairs of the Post Office has been made by order of the Parliament from which it appears, that in 1827, the total receipts of the Post Office amounted to 2,392.272 pounds sterling. Of this sun England paid 1.910,123, Scotland 214 400 and Ireland 207,755, omitting all frac tional parts. The total payment in the same year amounted to 747,018 pound-

The principal business of the office i managed by a Secretary, Sir Francis Free ling, whose salary and fees amount to £4 565. The Assistant Secretary receives salary of £800; Chief Clerk 580; first Se nior Clerk 629; second 531 16; third 400 19 3; fourth 514; fifth 444; sixth 541 15 The remainder of the Clerks received from 90 to 200 pounds, their salaries being increased from year to year .- The Secretary Sir F. Freeling, has the privilege of frank ing. His average attendance at the officis 7 hours per day. The Assistant Secreta ry, who lives in the office, gives his whole time to the office. The Clerks attend from first rate gold watches, precious stones, 10 to 4 o'clock, or at that rate of time. Sin rings, &c. &c. to a very large amount. Francis has the power to give the Clerk time for recreation, and they agree to dis charge among themselves the duties of their absent brother. When an officer is absent whatever the case may be, he is obliged to furnish his substitute at a regular and fixed allowance.

striking and gigantic buildings in St. Peters-Attached to the Post Office establishburg, is the Admiralty. The principal ment is a Solicitor, who attends daily to give his advice. He receives a salary of £300 per annum, but with the addition of tees, &r, the empluments of the Solicitor amounts to £:526 per annum.

ousness keep till this other deposit is found 120 in height, crowed with an embattled tween Clay and Adams") that the frequent -what digging and searching there will be parapet. The flanks and east end towers notice which has been taken of Mr. Clay There is no room to doubt the truth of height. The flanks are decorated with istration, is evidence of the fear excited by buttresses corresponding in form with those the "mighty mind" of the father of the 'Aof the towers, and crowned on the top with merican System'. It seems that if this ashollow pinnacles, which serve as chimneys. sertion was correct at first, it will be so no The exterior of the building is faced with longer. Symptoms of evident dissatisfacnewn stone of an excellent quality, and of tion at the undignified violence, the frea hue well adapted to the gothic style. "There will be five public and three private entrances to the next floor, and four part of the great division of territory to to the galleries, so that an audience of which we give the name of the West. The

10,000 (the number for which it is seated) may assemble and disperse in a few minutes without disagreeable pressure.

" The eastern window at the High Alta 64 feet in height and half that size in breadth. It is separated by shafts into five compartments, and subdivided by mullions into 36 divisions in the perpendicular style. The windows in the flank consist of one range, and those in the front are finished n the same style as the eastern window.

" There are seven chapels- five of which are finished-and so placed, that all are seen from the front entrance. The high altar is seen in a direct line nearly at the extremity of the nave; it is elevated in the chancel 2 feet 6 inches above the floor o the church, and is encompassed on thresides by semi-circular seats, for the clergy," Arc.

POLITICAL.

Benefits of Mr. Clay's ' American System According to a statement in the N. York Directory for 1829 and 1830, there are at desperate tariff men or ejected office holdpresent 1000 vacant houses in that city. The Compiler of the work accounts for it

quent vituperations, the sublimated malice of Mr. Clay, are manifest in almost every "vindictive demagogue," if he continues to declaim, will soon deprive himself of the power to injure any one; and will be unable to prejudice even himself to any greater extent. We have already had a satirical description of the speech at Louisville, which placed it in a point of view so very discreditable, that nothing but the gross character of the speech would have prevented its publication as a corrective. It was so very bad, however, that Mr. Clay's friends prevented its appearance. It is evident, therefore, that the condemnation of Mr. Clay's course, which is so frequent in the western newspapers, is approved by the people of the vest, and cannot be objected to even by the riends of the " table orator." It is plain that the friends of the administration had no cause to fear the influence of the "mighty mind," since the disapprobation of the west is the death blow to Mr. Clay's pretensions. We do not believe that any body has feared the success of Mr. Clay's pretensions to the presidency. His success has never been supposed possible, except by ers and their friends, maddened by their losses and altogether given up to the delu-

upon the ground that the depression of ba- sions of passion. The power of Mr. Clay no more than that of the captive, who though his hands are bound has his tongue still free and can rail by hours to the grief of his friends and the infinite merriment of his enemies and captors. Mr. Clay has been fairly caught in his tricks for power, his " American System" bubble has burst, his intrigues, have been laid open, his hosulity to Mr. Adams as an enemy to the west, and his subsequent sudden union with him are known, and the "mighty mind" like Bajazet in his cage is no longer an object of fear, to those who have contended against him. To show another proof of the bad odour in which Mr. Clay's declamations are held in the West, we copy the following from the Ohio National Republi-

come a Don Quixotte, to bring all men by force of argument to one opinion? If a fact be misstated, it is probable he is grati fied by a belief of it, and I have no right to deprive him of the gratification. If he wants information, he will ask it, and then I will give it in measured terms; but if he still believes his own story, and shews a de sire to dispute the fact with me, I hear him and say nothing. It is his affair, not mine, if he prefers error. There are two classes of disputants most frequently to be met with smong us. The first is of young students, just entered the threshold of science, with a first view of its outlines, not yet fill ed up with the details and modifications which a further progress would bring to their knowledge. The other consists of the ill-tempered and rade men in society, who have taken up a passion for politics. (Good humor and politeness never introduce into mixed society, a question on which they foresee there will be a difference of opinion.) From both of these classes of disputants, my dear Jefferson, keep aloof, as you would from the infected subjects of yellow fever or pestilence. Consider yourself, when with them, as among the patients of Bedlam, needing medical more than worsh counsel. Be a listener only, keep within yourself, and endeavor to establish with yourself the habit of silence, especially on politics. In the fevered state of our country, no good can ever result from any attempt to set one of these fiery zealots to rights, either in fact or principle. They are determined as to the facts they will believe, and the opinion on which they will by an angry bull; it is not for a man of mal. You will be more exposed than oth- in that county, and that companies are venom, and willing to see me and to hate me as a chief in the antagonist party, your presence will be to them what the vomit grass is to the sick dog, a nostrum for producing ejaculation. Look upon them exacily with that eye, and pity them as ob jects to whom you can administer only occasional ease. My character is not within their power. It is in the hands of my feland always shew, that you are not afraid to our auto-ferous soil. leave my character to the umpirage of publie opinion. Look steadily to the pursuits which have carried you to Philadelphia, be very select in the society you attach your sell to, avoid taverus, drinkers, smokers, idlers, and dissipated persons generally ; for it is with such that broils and contentions He possessed a good farm, had always been arise; and you will find your path more known as a careful, saving man, and was easy and trangoil. The limits of my paper warn me that it is time for me to close with my affectionate adieu. TH: JEFFERSON.

front on the land side is considerably more than one-third of an English mile in length, and its wings, in depth extend 672 feet, down to the edge of the Neva, this noble river forming the fourth side of the quadrangle. Within the three sides (the Neva and the wings,) are ranges of parallel buildings, which form the magazines, artificers' shops, mast and boat houses, offices, ship, now building at the Navy Yard, a &c. and in the area within these are four slips of building in the largest, and two for have fallen in with, agreeing with that a smaller class of ships of war. The whole of the outer range of buildings consist of grand suits of rooms, and long and beautifully ornamented galleries, filled with the natural history and curiosities collected in every part of the globe, and brought by the discretion. different navigators which Russia, of late years, has sent forth on discovery. In one room ate assembled all the different nautical and mathematical instruments; in another all the models of ships of different nations has also five entire decks-viz : Spar, orlop and different aras; in another a complete library connected with every branch of the marine service.- Granville's Travels.

Seizure .- We understand that a seizure

was made yesterday, of a large quantity of

Jewellery that had been smuggled into this

city from on board a European vessel

The property libelled consists of several

Several persons supposed to have been

engaged in the transaction, have been ar-

rested. Some of them have given bail in

The Russian Navy .- One of the most

\$6,000 each .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A Present. - A Box containing a complete set of CUT GLASS, manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., of exquisitely fine workmanship, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country, and seldom, if ever, surpassed in Europe; was taken on board the Steamer Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, on Saturday, for Washingion, as a present for President Jackson. Balt. Rep , August 3.

More Gold Mines -" A Citizen of Ire act. Get by them, therefore, as you would deil County," informs us, under date of the 4th inst. that there have been recent sense to dispute the road with such an ani- discoveries of Gold in a number of places ers to have these animals shaking thei, forming with the view of working them of horns at you, because of the relation in an extensive scale. He is of opinion that which you stand with me. Full of political the mines in Iredell will prove as rich and extensive as any hitherto discovered, and expresses a patriotic hope, that gold may be found sufficiently plentiful to enable that county to contribute its due proportion towards accomplishing, in the course of the first four years of our present happy adminstration, a most desirable object-to wit paying off the National Debt. From Rutherford, a friend writes on the

low cuizens at large, and will be consigned 9th inst. that "Gold is found on almost eveto honor or infamy by the verdict of the ry water-course, and promises to be as republican mass of our country, according. plentitul as in Burke. Some of our people to what themselves will have seen, not what have commenced washing for the precious their enemies and mine shall have said, metal; and more will go into the business Never, therefore, consider these puppies in as soon as they are done with the crops; politics as requiring any notice from you, so that we shall soon ascertain the value of West Car.

From the Newburyport Herald.

As several guesses have been made, and published, respecting the size of the large Philadelphis, and neither of them, that which I saw taken, I take the liberty of sending you the following, being the dimensions of her, as near as could be ascertained, as she is yet incomplete. You can publish it or not, as I leave it to your

She is 220 feet in length*; 58 feet in beam, thirty-four beams on each deck main beams of yellow pine 2 feet by one in depth, some of the beams of live oak-She and three gun decks.

On the spark deck she has 44 ports. " upper gun deck 44 66 " second " 42 ** 66 And on the lower " 32 66 162 She has in al

Deduct for stern and bridle ports, 22

140 guns She can mount She is six feet high between each decktwenty inches thick through the sides, and inches thick-height could not without great difficulty be ascertained. She has a round stern, and is to be called the Penn sylvania.

"The length was not taken on the upper deck as it was not laid; probably there may be a slight difference between that, and the deck from which the measurement was taken.

One of the Kings of Persia sent a very eminent physician to Mohammed; who, remaining a long time in Arabia himsel before the Prophet, he thus addressed him: "Those who had a right to command me sent me here to practice physic, but since came, I have had no opportunity of shewing my eminence in this profession, as no one seems to have any occasion for me, Mohammed replied, 'We never eat but when we are hungry ; and we always leave off while we have an appetite for more The physician answered. ' That is the way to render my services useless ;' and so say ing he took his leave and returned to Per

SPLENDID CHURCH.

siness has compelled many families who used to occupy whole houses, to be content with a suit of rooms, so that in many instan ces there are from three to four families to be found occupying the same tenement.

We are sorry to find our great Commer cial Emporium suffering so severely under he artificial system of restrictions upon commerce and commercial men; but we are still greater sufferers, if empty houses and stores are one of the tests of its effects.

There are in this city some hundreds of nouses and stores without occupants, and till greater number which do not bring heir owners more than two or three per ct per annum.

How different is this, from what we were can. old by Mr. Everett and the other advocates of high duties, would be the result of the American System ?"

But what man of sense and reflection could have looked for any other results from he course of policy which has been pursued by the nation for ten years past, and to meet the public eye. We have for some which, within three or four years, has found time been of opinion, that the vindictive some of its most zealous advocates among course of this imprudent and intemperate our own citizens ?

There has indeed been a race among our own politicians, to see who should devise the most effectual means of destroying the principal sources of our wealth and subsistence. Their immediate aim to be sure was the destruction of commerce and commercial men, as standing in the way of the ma twenty-six at her bows-deck plank five oufacturing interests; but the effect has been to involve the whole community in embarrassments or ruin-Merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, real estate holders, capital

ists, navigators, ship owners, and laborers. all share in the dreadful effects of a system forced upon the country by legislation.

As regards commerce, some of the lead ing supporters of the tariff policy made merit of exhibiting their hostility and contempt for both commerce and commercial men-and they have been praised for it b those who expected to derive the benefit o this stupid and nefarious policy. "Advan ages from commerce we have," says Mi Edward Everett in one of his woollen orations, " but these are mostly confined in their operation to the trip along the coast And what is commerce at best, depending as it does on the condition of foreign poliics? One year the merchant is tempted into the most gigantic speculation, by the carrying trade of half the world, and the next the grass springs up between the pavng stones at his counting room door. Beides this, in proportion as the means of internal communication increases, by a law the commercial world, foreign commerce f all kinds must desert the secondary, and concentrate itself in the primary market. I do not repine at the operation of this law of nature, which is daily transferring to New York the commerce of every other part of the country; but it does call on us to take THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT PL our measures accordingly. Our statesman. patriots and citizens, must now look to the great source of wealth, the soil. We must follow the sun and look westward. W want some new spring of prosperity, whose action will be backward from the coast." It was by such misrepresentation and nonsense as this, directed to the cupidity of those who were to benefit by prohibitory duties, and to the prejudice and ignorance of those who were to be the victims of it "The length of the church from east to that the existing anti-commercial and antiand this is the principal source of that de

CLAY IN KENTUCKY.

We learn that the friends of Mr. Clay will not consent to the publication of his late speech at Louisville. It was of so violent a character, that they dare not suffer it politician, in his last electioneering tour through Kentucky, would seriously injure the unjust cause he was laboring to support. There is a point in party malignity, which even the "vindictive demagogue" cannot pass without impunity. The people of Kentucky are not yet his slaves, though he seems to think he has a right to direct the r conduct and their choice in all public matters. But the truth is, he overrates his own consequence and importance in society, and did he possess common and ordinary discernment and discretion, he would have long since been convinced of that fact. He ought to have known, if he was disposed to draw lessons of wisdom from experience, that the time has passed when his violent philippics against General Jackson, injure the reputation of that illustrious man. Yet in defiance of the common sense of the community, and his own experience, he pursues his mad career of ambilion, with the distempered zeal and heedless folly of a maniac. Such-a man can never expect the support or confidence of a free and enlightened people. He may disturb society for a while by his noisy declamation, but so long as he cannot gain credit for goodness or honesty of motive in his present fallen state, he will neither excite nor receive the sympathy or compassion of the community.



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Buenos Ayres .- The New York Journal of Commerce contains a letter from a correspondent at Buenos Ayres, which, under date of June 1st speak of the condition of the city of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity in the following terms :---

"The town has been surrounded by a day and night. Admiral Brown resigned quarters, crowns, &c. his connexion with the Executive early in May, & is succeeded by Martain Rodrigues,

extraordinary story ours had i seus SPECIE.

Mr. Hand died a short time since at a viz : great age, in Stephenstown, in this county. supposed to have left at his death a snug ittle estate. He left a Will, however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dewlt for a great many years, there was one room which he never permitted any body to en ter but himself ; it was on the ground fluor, and in his Will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap door, and from it the annexed paragraphs. thereunder, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of west is 255 feet 6 inches, and its breadth national system has been fastened upon as specie. The investigation being made, the from north to south is 134 feet 6 inches.

The new and splendid Catholic Church We find in the Troy Sentinel the following at Montreal, was opened for divine service on the 15th inst. Some idea may be formed of the edifice from the following particulars,

Number of pews on the ground floor with base 504 do. do. first gallery 372 do. do. second do. 368

1244 Length of the building inside 256 feet. Breadth do, do, 138 ." Height from floor to ceiling 84 " The Montreal Herald of the 18th inst contains a minute description of the new Catholic Cathedral of that city. We take

ditch to prevent the incursions of the Mon money was indeed found, to the amount of The girth of the building, including the pression in real estate, and every other spe toneros, and all the outposts are guarded about \$40,000, in dollars, half dollars, projections, is 1125 feet. The length of cies of property-and more especially, the the flanks is 61 feet from the flagging of manufacturing is chiefly owing.

There was another clause in the Will, the terrace to the eaves. There are six We do not deny that there are other cau which stated that infone of the vessels men- towers, so arranged that each flank presents ses uniting with the effects of the high duty who preceded Rivadavia, as Governor. A tioged, was a phiat containing a written three, and the east and west ends two each system, to produce the present unexampled Council of 12 is to be appeinted to act till scroll, giving information where another the Legislature can be reassembed. "To attempt any description of the state made; but sias I the treacherous ink had that had is the treacherous ink had in the treacherous ink had is the treacherous ink had that had is the treacherous ink had is the treacherous ink had is the treacherous ink had the treacherous ink had is the treacherous

which the city has been for the last two disappeared, deserted its post, or rather octangular buttresses placed at the angles obtain a repeal of the act of 1828.



Passengers to Norfolk, on the arrival of the Boat at Elizabeth City, and at Newbern, the departure of the Mail Stage on Saturday morning, will afford to Passengers arriving at that place, a direct conveyance South and West. Passengers by this line, will leave Newbern on Friday and arrive a Norfolk in time for the Steam Boat for Baltimore on Sunday.

The Proprietors of this line hope, from the determination to render every facility, accommo dation and comfort to Passengers, to merit share of the public patronage. All baggage will be at the risk of the owners.

For passage, apply at the Washington Hotel

C. V. SWAN NewbernJuly 24, 1829.

SALT. 500 hushels ground allam SALT, just ceived per Newbern Packet, and . C. V. SWAN. ale hy Newbern, Aug. 8.