

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

SPEECH OF ADJUTANT GEN. DIX. The Address delivered by General Dix, at the recent meeting in Albany, is admirable for the justness of its sentiments, and the purity of its style.

The following sentences we copy—and we hardly do justice to their eloquent author by severing his argument—as presenting this long mooted question under an aspect not to be misunderstood.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that on the 9th February, 1818, the committee of Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives (the first Congress after the organization of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet) reported in favor of additional restrictions upon the colonial intercourse of Great Britain with us; and, in assigning the grounds of their recommendation, they referred to a document marked F, which had been furnished to them by Mr. Adams as Secretary of State.

The closing passages—which we must omit for want of room—contain a biting "rebuke" on the conduct of the principal actors in the Senatorial scene.

is not right, and to submit to nothing which is wrong. A different course would have been a virtual endorsement of errors and abuses, which Gen. Jackson was elected to correct and reform. The frankness and plain dealing of General Jackson in all his public acts are in harmony with his own character, with the character of the people of the United States, and with the genius of our political institutions.

The idea presented by Messrs. Webster and Clay, that Gen. Jackson has, through Mr. Van Buren's instructions, humbled himself at the foot of the British throne, is, to say the least, but a sorry compliment to the intelligence of the American people. It was perhaps, not to be expected that gentlemen accustomed to rely, for the accomplishment of results, upon a skillful use of the weapons of diplomacy, should be capable of doing justice to an honorable frankness which disdains to employ them.

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MR. WEBSTER, AND HIS DIGNITY AND HONOR.

In Mr. Webster's second speech on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren he said, "For one, I never saw the instructions nor heard them read till January, 1831; nor did I ever hear them spoken of as containing these obnoxious passages."

We have before exposed the utter improbability of this defence by the most irrefragable deductions; we will now expose its falsity effectually, by proof.

In the report of the proceedings of the Senate of the 29th May, 1830, in the National Intelligencer, of May 30, it is said "Mr. Woodbury reported the bill [authorizing the President to issue the proclamation] without amendment," and, "after some time spent in Executive business, the Senate, on motion by Mr. Woodbury, proceeded to consider [that] bill, as in Committee of the Whole; and after it was read, the doors were closed on motion by Mr. Woodbury. When the doors were opened, the bill was read a third time and passed."

What does the reader suppose was the object of closing the doors while the bill was under consideration? Why plainly to read with closed doors the instructions and correspondence, which had been confidentially communicated, on the call of the Senate. There was no change of subject. The Senate closed their doors, on motion of the Chairman having charge of the bill, to hear in secret what could not be publicly read.

Did the Senate go through the formality of clearing their galleries and closing their doors, and then not read the documents, the reading of which was the only purpose of closing them?—No.

Mr. Foot, Mr. Webster's friend and ally, in his speech against Mr. Van Buren's nomination, said—"In fact, for myself no evidence of what my duty would require on an occasion like the present, has been wanting, SINCE THE LETTERS OF INSTRUCTION TO OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND WERE READ IN THIS BODY, NEARLY TWO YEARS SINCE, AND WHICH I THEN PRONOUNCED DISGRACEFUL TO THE COUNTRY."

Now here were the instructions read in the Senate, in immediate connection with the bill, and the "obnoxious passages" pronounced by a Senator.

If Mr. Webster was present he must "have heard them read." That he was present, the reader will perceive by turning to the same report in the Intelligencer, by which it appears that, after disposing of the colonial bill, the Senate immediately passed to the bill reducing the duty on salt, and the ayes and nays being taken, Mr. Webster's name is recorded in the negative.

Present in the Senate when the instructions were audibly read on the 19th May, 1830, and "these obnoxious passages" pronounced "disgraceful to the country," and yet gravely avers that "HE NEVER HEARD THEM READ TILL JANUARY 1831;!!! "HONOR AND DIGNITY"!!!—shame upon it, Mr. Webster, shame upon it!!!

Relations of England with the United States. Under this head the New York Courier and Enquirer has the following remarks, which are worthy of attention.

In a late London Times (Dec. 30, 1831) the existing relations between England and the U. States are made the subject of an article, possessing some interest at this moment. Under the Administration of General Jackson, all conflicting points of negotiation had been settled with the exception of two—the North Eastern Boundary and the right of search. On the first point, a very curious concession is made in the Times "by stating it as the opinion of intelligent and dispassionate men that the letter of the treaty, of which the construction is subjective, appears to be more favorable to America, but its spirit, and the necessary meaning of the parties who signed it to be obviously on the side of this [England] country."

most conciliatory spirit existed in the British government to arrange the controversy on amicable terms—on such terms as would be satisfactory to Maine and the Union.

In regard to the Right of Search—the most important—the most vital—the most exciting question between the two countries the Times briefly and pointedly says—"it ought to have been settled in 1815." This is true—"it ought to have been settled in 1815." Why was it not? Perhaps the people of this country, recollecting the part a certain presidential candidate took in the negotiations of that period, might be disposed to put the question to Henry Clay and wait a while for an answer.

It is singular to observe however, that the same negotiator whose mind gave a direction to maturing of the Treaty of Ghent, and who availed himself of that opportunity to neglect what should have been settled, should as a member of the Senate, again interpose his "malign influence," by organizing a party to reject the Minister specially instructed to finish in 1832, the negotiations begun but not ended in Ghent in 1815.

The unfavorable effect of Mr. Van Buren's rejection upon the English Cabinet in relation to both unadjusted points can scarcely be estimated at this early period. To the state of Maine we much fear it may be a deplorable event. In the very midst of an important and delicate negotiation, what an absurd and suicidal course has been pursued by her two Senators, in joining their votes with others to disgrace the able minister who was actively engaged in procuring a recognition of their rights of boundary? For the first time since the acknowledgment of our independence, the two freest and greatest counties in the world, were almost within sight of making a final adjustment of all causes and sources of irritation, when a violent faction in the U. S. Senate, dashed the cup of hope to the ground, and rudely endangered the relations of the country. We cannot but lament it now—the people will remedy it hereafter.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18th, 1832. To Silas E. Burrows, Esq.

My Dear Sir—I take pleasure in complying with your request to be permitted to take with you to New-York, for the Centennial birth day, the sword and pistols of General Washington, and I accordingly commit to your care those valued relics of my venerated relative.

My father, by the will of General Washington, had the first choice of the swords bequeathed by him to his nephews, with the injunction "never to draw them except in self defence, or in defence of their country." The sword which I have placed in your hands was presented by Frederick the 2d, King of Prussia, accompanied by the compliment, "From the oldest General in the world to the greatest."

The pistols were bequeathed to me by my uncle, the late Judge Washington. They belonged to the General, and were used by him during the revolutionary war.

I request your acceptance of a piece of the mahogany Coffin, which until May enclosed the remains of General Washington; at that time we removed his remains with those of the other members of the family from the old vault, to a new one, built on the spot selected by himself, and in which he had requested that he and his relations should be entombed. The leaden coffin was in perfect preservation, but that which covered it was in a state of decay, and a new one was substituted.

I feel assured that this relic will be acceptable to you, by the evidence you have given, not in professions, but by your generous design of shewing your veneration for the son, by your respect for the mother, in rescuing from oblivion the spot where her honored but neglected remains are deposited. I would have loaned you General Washington's Diplomas from various Societies, and his commission, had it occurred to me.

I am Dear Sir, with great respect and esteem, yours GEORGE V. WASHINGTON.

PROPOSALS

ROBERT NESBITT & JAMES C. WALKER, For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Religious Newspaper, to be called the RICHMOND EVANGELIST.

ETHELBERT DRAKE, EDITOR. AT an age like the present, when Christianity is assailed by the skeptic and infidelity, in various forms and under different modifications, has erected a standard against the truths of Revelation, every lawful means should be resorted to to protect the "Sacramental Host" from unbelief, and to disseminate those glorious truths that make man wise unto salvation.

When we look at the extensive character of the work now carrying on through this continent, and consider the means the Great Head of the Church has blessed, we are constrained to admit that the time has arrived, in which, he that is at ease in Zion, will be cut off from the promises of God, and bear the mark of reprobacy from the blessings of the Everlasting Covenant.

The multiplication of Religious Journals at this time, must present pleasing expectations to the minds of a Christian public, and furnish the Minister of the sanctuary with a powerful auxiliary in the cause of Gospel Truth. And in our own city, year throughout the limits of the Virginia Conference, one of the character proposed, most awakes a deep interest in the minds of a large portion of the religious community.

The EVANGELIST will be more particularly devoted to the dissemination and defence of the doctrines of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: and will not only give the earliest intelligence of all matters connected with that growing communion, but will also be devoted to the common cause of Christianity; following the delightful plans of peace, we shall not only endeavor to cultivate, but inculcate the great principles of Christian charity, without which we are nothing more than "sounding brass or tinkling cymbals." Though professedly the advocate of the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the great truths of the Bible will be indicated by the Evangelist, unawakened by party rage or bigotted zeal. We shall at no time admit into our columns that kind of controversy calculated to widen the breach between denominations, but only such as will have a tendency to elicit truth; for we are satisfied that friendly controversy is not only calculated to expose error, but actually brightens the armour of Truth—to it Protestant Christendom owes every foot of ground it has obtained; the Reformation was itself a controversy, and the preaching of the Gospel is a continual controversy carried on with the world.

Our design is to furnish a link in the great chain which binds the church in this quarter, and by giving to each his intelligence of the work of God in various parts of His heritage, increase the cause of a rich intellectual feast, and render our Journal pleasing to all classes of society.

Having the promise of several talented contributors, we doubt not we shall be able to furnish a rich intellectual feast, and render our Journal pleasing to all classes of society. With confidence we enter upon the field of public labour, well assured of the co-operation and assistance of our

brethren in the great work which lies before us, to wit: in disseminating useful knowledge, and assisting in the establishment of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour in the earth.

The EVANGELIST will be published every Friday morning. It will be printed on an imperial sheet and new type, at the low price of \$250 per annum, in advance or on the delivery of the first number; and will contain, in addition to original communications on moral and religious subjects, notices of revivals, condensed intelligence of all movements in the moral and religious world, Missionary Tract, Bible, Sunday School and Temperance Societies; and all matters connected with the march of mind, and the advancement of the Church of God.

Ministers and Post Masters are requested to act as agents, and by securing and becoming responsible for nine annual subscribers, shall receive the tenth copy gratis.

Persons sending their names as subscribers, will please designate the name of the town or county and post office, so that no mistake may occur.

The publication will commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers (1500) are obtained. All those who may be so kind as to take charge of subscription lists, are requested to hand them in by the first of March, 1832.

All communications to be addressed, to "NESBITT & WALKER, Richmond, Virginia."

Persons wishing to subscribe to the Evangelist, will please leave their names with Mr. Francis Alexander, at the Washington Hotel, who is authorized to act as Agent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEWBORN, February 27, 1832.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until the first day of April, 1832, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned officers and seamen, of the United States Revenue Cutter DALLAS, for the term of one year from the said first day of April next.

The ration for the Cutter service, is the same as that allowed in the National service, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to-wit:

Table with columns: Days of the Week, Flour, Pork, Beef, Butter, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Molasses, Vinegar, Spirits. Rows: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Per Week.

The number required for the year, is estimated at five thousand. The proposals will state the price per ration at which the contractor will deliver them, in such quantities as may from time to time be required on board the said Cutter at Newborn. The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved of by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the Cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the Cutter, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service.

JAMES C. COLE, Collector.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.

The subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of three columns each. The selections, upon the subject of railroads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads in England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads.

The remaining part of the paper will contain the LITERARY MISCELLANEOUS AND NEWS matter of the NEW YORK AMERICAN, as prepared for that paper, omitting all political subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance; and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$2 50 each per annum. The Journal will be sent for any length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on Saturdays.

Letters upon the subject of the American Railroad Journal, may be addressed, free, of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor, D. K. MINOR, No. 35 Wall-street, New-York.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. KAY respectfully informs the public that she has removed to that convenient House on Craven-Street, formerly occupied by Col. Tisdale, where she is prepared to accommodate transient and permanent Boarders with the best market affords. Parents and Guardians residing in the country and who may wish to procure Board for their children or wards in Town, are assured that, if placed under her care, every exertion will be used to promote their comfort and convenience. Newborn Jan. 25.

BACON, PORK, LARD, &c.

- 15,000 lbs. new Bacon, assorted, of prime quality, 50 bbls. prime Pork, 25 " mess do. 50 kegs (30 to 40 lbs. each) prime leaf Lard, 6 firkins good Gunpowder Butter, Fresh Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, 5 bbls. Lump and Loaf Sugars, 2 hds. good New Orleans do. 12 " prime retailing Molasses, 1 tierce superior Neuvitas Honey, 12 bags prime green St. Domingo Coffee, 12 pieces 43 inch heavy Dundee Hemp Bagging, 10 coils Bale Rope, 10 doz. " Beer's" long bright bitted Axes, For sale by JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. Dunn's Corner.

Newborn, March 7, 1832.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE-STREETS.

HAVE just received by the schooner Rebecca from New York, and other late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Groceries, Wines, &c. &c.—All of which they offer for sale, at a very moderate advance for Cash or Country Produce.

- The following articles may be enumerated as part of their stock—viz: 20 bbls. Pilot and Navy Brand, 10 do. N.Y. Western Canal Flour, Beach's red brand, 20 half bbls. ditto, 6 casks Goshen Cheese, 2 box Fine Apple ditto, 12 kegs Family Butter, 50 pieces Smoked Beef, 25 Smoked Tongues, 12 boxes Smoked Herrings, 6 boxes fresh lunch Raisins, 300 bushels Irish Potatoes, 6 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars, White Havana and Good New Orleans do. Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson TEAS, Mexican and St. Domingo Coffee, Chocolate, 2 boxes fresh Madeira, Colman's Mustard, Naples Sweet Malaga Champagne, Sherry, Port and Claret, Dry Lisbon and Claret, 30 doz. quart and pint bottles Porter, 2 do best refined Cider.

NEWBORN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

Table with columns: Item, Price per unit. Rows: BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, CORN MEAL, CORDAGE, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, FLAX, FLOUR, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TEA.

PRICES AT CHARLESTON—Feb. 29.

Table with columns: Item, Price per unit. Rows: Rice, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Tar, Turpentine, Wine.