From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser. SPEECH OF ADJUTANT GEN. DIX.

the recent meeting in Albany, is admirable for do not permit us to copy this production entire. but we refer our readers to its perusal, as presenting in a clear light, and in perspicuous lanbrated Colonial question.

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.

been furnished to them by Mr. Adams as Sec-22d of June, 1823, while the latter was Minister to Great Britain, and distinctly pointed his attention to it as a guide. The position assumed by that paper and sought to be maintained by a long and elaborate argument is contained in the following query: "Can Great Britain support her West India Colonies in comfort, or ted States?"-to which it is confidently answered, and the grounds of the opinion assigned, that," she cannot;" and the conclusion is very legitimately drawn that we could prescribe our own terms with her. This position affords a clue to the whole course of policy pursued by Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay on that subject. Believing that those colonies were dependent on an intercourse with us, they were willing to gain them spoken of as containing these obnoxious credit for ability as negotiators by availing passages." themselves of the necessities of Great Britain, We have before exposed the utter improbaand insisting on advantages which they should have seen could never be obtained. As soon as the policy, of which that paper was the groundwork, was understood, it became the subject of an animated discussion in the British Parliament.

Mr. Huskisson on the floor of the House of Commons in the year 1825, said he was persuaded an impression existed on our part that Great Britain had yielded that intercourse to necessity, and that, as her colonies could not subsist under which it should be carried on; and he concluded by recommending counteracting meaof all others in Great Britain had most ardently and ably advocated a relaxation of her colonial restrictions, who was reproached by the monopolists with the design of overthrowing the established order of things, and of setting up a system of entire freedom in commerce .-When the most liberal if not the most enlightened statesman in Great Britain spoke in language so unequivocal, it is not surprising that the act of interdidction referred to, was resorted to during the following year. That Mr. Clay was a party to the course of policy which that measure was designed to counteract, is apparent from the fact that he was a member of Mr. Adams' cabinet for more than a year while it was steadily persisted in, and that he had uniformly sustained it on the floor of Congress. Such was the character of the policy, by means

of which these giants in diplomacy proposed, not to gain by reasoning and argument, but to coerce a power on friendly terms with us, to concede what could only be obtained on the ground of her necessities. That the grounds on which they had placed their demands were in their own estimation untenable, is apparent from the fact that Mr. Gallatin was sent out in the year 1826 with instructions to abandon them and to accede to certain proprositions made by the British government in the year 1824-the most favorable ever offered for our acceptance --but declined until that time, either from a culpable neglect of the public interests, or what is more probable, an expectation of obtaining greator advantages. It is not to be doubted that this change of policy was the result of a conviction on their part, at which they had however arrived too late, that the position assumed in document F could not be maintained, and that if they would not agree to share with Great Britain the trade with her West India colonies on reasonable terms, she would find means to dispense altogether with our direct agency in supplying them. If the position were founded in reason and justice, it ought not to have been abandoned; if it had not such a foundation, then had Messrs. Clay and Adams been insisting Globe. for years on concessions which could not be obtained, and which we ought not to have demanded. Mr. Clay says in his apology to the senate for his vote against Mr. Van Buren, that we had, during two administrations previous to that of Mr. Adams, preferred the same claims. The only difference between his statement and the fact, is, that we had previously to Mr. Monroe's administration sought as a privilege, (aye, sir, as a PRIVILEGE—the term runs through the whole history of our negotiations on the subject) what Messrs. Clay and Adams had demand- been settled with the exception of two- which we are nothing more than "sounding brass or a days. ed as a right. The instructions addressed to the North Eastern Boundary and the right linkling cymbal." Though professedly the advocate of previous negotiations were to obtain it if they of search. On the first point, a very curious the document of the Rible will be inculcated by the Evangelist. Railroad Journal, may be addressed, free, of

sition assumed by the President, in regard to our foreign relations, is a merited tribute to the character of the man, and to the policy of his administration.

is not right, and to submit to nothing which is most conciliatory spirit existed in the British brethren in the great work which lies before us, to wit 1 in wrong. A different course would have been a government to arrange the controversy on tablishment of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour in The Address delivered by General Dix, at virtual endorsement of errors and abuses, which amicable terms—on such terms as would be the earth. Gen. Jackson was elected to correct and reform. satisfactory to Maine and the Union. the justness of its sentiments, and the purity of Jackson in all his public acts are in harmony important—the most vital—the most exciting on the delivery of the first number; and will contain, in with his own character, with the character of question between the two countries the Times addition to original communicatious on moral and reliso chaste and beautiful a composition in a speech the people of the United States, and with the briefly and pointedly says-"it ought to have gious subjects, notices of revivals, condensed intelligence on political topics. We regret that our limits genius of our political institutions. It has se- been settled in 1815." This is true—"it ought of all movements in the moral and religious world, Mised; and it has elevated us in the eyes of the not? Perhaps the people of this country, world, by examining the example of a great recollecting the part a certain presidential nation introducing into her discussions with candidate took in the negotiations of that period, guage, the controversy in relation to the cele. foreign states the same freedom, and acting might be disposed to put the question to Henry upon the same maxims, which should charac- Clay and wait a while for an answer. terize and guide the conduct of honorable individuals in their personal relations with each same negociator whose mind gave a direction to other."

foot of the British throne, is, to say the least, "malign influence," by organizing a party to "It is a remarkable circumstance, that on but a sorry compliment to the intelligence of reject the Minister specially instructed to finish the 9th February, 1818, the committee of Fo- the American people-It was perhaps, not to in 1832, the negotiations begun but not ended in will please leave their names with Mr. Francis Alexander, reign Relations in the House of Representa- be expected that gentlemen accustomed to rely, Ghent in 1815. tives (the first Congress after the organization for the accomplishment of results, upon a skil- The unfavorable effect of Mr. Van Buren's of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet) reported in favor of ful, use of the weapons of diplomacy, should rejection upon the English Cabinet in relation additional restrictions upon the colonial inter- be capable of doing justice to an honorable to both unadjusted points can scarcely be esticourse of Great Britain with us; and, in assign- frankness which disdains to employ them. But mated at this early period To the state of ing the grounds of their recommendation, they that Gen. Jackson, erect as he stands before Maine we much fear it may be a deplorable EALED PROPOSALS will be received referred to a document marked F. which had the nation and the world, with all his historical event. In the very midst of an important and associations about him, in an attitude of digni- delicate negotiation, what an absurd and suiciretary of State. Mr. Adams also referred to it ty which only one man before him has been dal course has been pursued by her two Senaable to assume-that such a man should involve tors, in joining their votes with others to dishis country's reputation or his own, by casting grace the able minister who was actively enoff the miserable guises of diplomacy, is draw- gaged in procuring a recognition of their rights ing rather too presumptuously even upon the of boundary? For the first time since the credulity of their own tollowers."

for want of room-contain a biting "rebuke" even in safety, without supplies from the Uni- on the conduct of the principal actors in the Senatorial scene.

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

bility 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 amend ment," and, "after some time spent in Execu without it, we might prescribe the conditions Woodbury, proceeded to consider [that] bill, as in Committee of the Whole; and after it was sures. This was the language of the man, who Woodbury. When the doors were opened, read, the doors were closed on motion by Mr. 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 ENG-LAND 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 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 against the truths of Revelation, every lawful means should

Present in the Senate when the instructions truths that make men wise unto salvation. were audibly read on the 19th May, 1830, and that "HE NEVER HEARD THEM READ TILL JAN-UARY 1831;!!! "HONOR and DIGNITY"!!shame upon it, Mr. Webster, shame upon it .-

Under this head the New York Courier and Virginia Conference, one of the character proposed, must and Enquirer has the following remarks, which awake a deeep interest in the minds of a large portion of are worthy of attention.

"In a late London Times (Dec. 30, 1831) the U. States are made the subject of an article, the earliest intelligence of all matters connected with that possessing some interest at this moment. growing communion, but will also be devoted to the com-Under the Administration of General Jackson, all conflicting points of negociation had been settled with the organization had concession is made in the Times by stating truths of the Bible will be inculcated by the Evangelist, it has the opinion of intelligent of intelligent truths of the Bible will be inculcated by the Evangelist, unwawed by party rage or bigotted zeal. We shall at Adams and Mr. Clay, to insist on it as a "sine it as the opinion of intelligent and dispas- no time admit into our columns that kind of controversy sionate men that the letter of the treaty, of calculated to widen the breach between denominations, The following reference to the dignified po- which the construction is subjudice, appears but only such as will have a tendency to elicit truth; for to be more favorable to America, but its spirit, we are satisfied that friendly controversy is not only calculated to expose error, but actually brightens the armour and the necessary meaning of the parties who of Truth—to it Protestant Christendom owes every foot signed it to be obviously on the side of this of ground it has obtained; the Reformation was itself a [England] country." The known connexion controversy, and the preaching of the Gespel is a continbetween the London Times and the Whig "It was due to the character of the American ministry now in power, give a more than usual binds the church in this quarter, and by giving to each people that this course (disavowing the policy importance to this declaration. An acknowlof the last administration) should be adopted; edgment of the legal and internal right in the firm the Christian fellowship that at more firm the Christian fellowship that at more than the christian fellowship that the christian fellowship that at more than the christian fellowship that the christian fellowship the christian fellowship that the christian fellowship the christian fellowship that the christian fellowship the christian fellowship that t that pretensions already disavowed by the peo- United States, controlled only by the obvious ple in the judgment pronounced upon the ad- necessities of the colonies for an internal comministration of Mr. Adams, should if necessary, munication, presents us at once with the "vanbe distinctly disavowed in behalf of those, tage ground" in the negotiation. It is very socie; whose leading maxim is to ask nothing which evident that up to the close of last year, the

cured from foreign states all that we have ask- to have been settled in 1815." Why was it Societies; and all matters connected with the march of

It is singular to observe however, that the maturing of the Treaty of Ghent, and who "The idea presented by Messrs. Webster and availed himself of that opportunity to neglect Clay, that Gen, Jackson has, through Mr. Van what should have been settled, should as a Buren's instructions, humbled himself at the member of the Senate, again interpose his first of March, 1832.

acknowledgment of our independence, the The closing passages-which we must omit 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 accordigly commit to your care those valued relics of my venerated relative.

My father, by the will of General Washingon, 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 n defence of their country." The sword which I have placed in your hands was presented by Fredrick 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 negfrom various Societies, and his commission, had diffuse a more general knowledge of this imit occurred to me.

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.

T an age like the present, when Christianity is asand under different modifications, has erected a standard taken, Mr. Webster's name is recorded in the be resorted to to protect the "Sacramental Host" from unhallowed profanation, and to disseminate those glorious and their improvements to the present day. It

now carrying on through this continent, and consider the these obnoxious passages" pronounced "dis- means the Great Head of the Church has blessed, we are graceful to the country," and yet gravely avers constrained to admit that the time has arrived, in the 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, Christian public, and furnish the Minister of the sanctuary | cern. Relations of England with the United States. And in our own city; yea throughout the limits of the

the religious community. The EVANGELIST will be more particularly devoted to existing relations between England and the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: and will not only give

ual controversy carried on with the world. firm the Christian fellowship that at present exists. Having the promise of several talented contributors, w doubt not we shall be able to furnish a rich intellectual

With confidence we enter upon the field of public labour, venience. well assured of the co-operation and assistance of our

disseminating useful knowledge, and assisting in the es-

The Evengetist will be published every Friday morn-The frankness and plain dealing of General In regard to the Right of Search—the most lng. It will be printed on an imperial sheet and new sionary, Tract, Bible, Sunday School and Temperance mind, and the advancement of the Church of God.

Ministers and Post Matters are requested to act as agents, and by securing and becoming responsible for tine annual subscribers, shall receive the tenth copy gra

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 (1,600) are obtained. . All those who may be so kind as to take charge of subscription lists, are requested to hand them in by the

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

Persons wishing to subscribe to the Evangelist, at the Washington Hotel, who is authorized to act as

ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEWBERN, /

at this Office, until the first day of April 1832, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned efficers 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;

Days of the Week.	lb.	oz	lbs. of			Ounces of				Half pints of				
	Suet.	Cheese.	Beef.	Pork	Flour.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Peas.	Rice.	Wolasses.	Vinegar.	špirits.
Sunday,	1		114		i.	114		1		1				1
Monday,			-	1		14		J		1		-		1
Tuesday,	-	2	1	-		14	-	1	. IV.		-	-		<u> </u>
Wednesday	-	-	-	1		14	-	1	Loci's	-	1	-	-	1
Thursday,	1	-	14	-	1	14	-	1	office	-	-	-		1
Friday,	-	4	-	-	-	14	2	1			1	1		1
Saturday,	-	-	-	i	-	14	-	 1	1.0	1]	1
Per Week,	1	6	31	3	i	95		-	4	2	2	1		-

The number required for the year, is estima ted 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 Newbern. 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 rationallowed in the Naval service. JAMES C. COLE, Collector.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. HE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAILlected remains are deposited. I would have ROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in ofloaned you General Washingtons.' Diplomas fering the proposed work to the public, is to portant mode of internal communication, which, I am Dear Sir, with great respect and esteem, yours 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 a sailed by the skeptic, and infidelity, in various forms part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads in England will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of rail-

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 politimust present pleasing expectations to the minds of a cal subjects, except such as are of general con-

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 subsribers, 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 Satur-

postage, to the publisher and part proprietor. D. K. MINOR.

No. 35 Wall-street, New-York.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. KAY respectfully informs the Peas public that she has removed to that Bacon-Corn Fed convenient House on Craven-Street, formerly occupied by Col, Tisdale, where she Lard is prepared to accommodate transient and permanent Boarders with the best the market affords. Parents and Guardians residing in the country and who may wish to procure Board for their children or wards in Town, are asured feast, and render our Journal pleasing to all classes of that, if placed under her care, every exertion will be used to promote their comfort and con-

Newbern Jan. 25

BACON, PORK, LARD, &c. lbs. new Bacon, assor. ted, of prime quality, 50 bbls. prime Pork. 25 " mess do.

50 kegs (30 to 40 lbs. each) prime leaf Lard, 6 firkins good Goshen Butter, Fresh Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas. 5 bbls. Lump and Loaf Sugars,

2 hhds. 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. Newbern, March 7, 1832.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.

CORNER OF POLLOK AND MIDDLE-STREETS AVE just received by the schooner Re-

becca 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 srock-viz: 20 bbls Pilot and Navy Bread 10 do NY Weitern Canal Flour, Beach's red brand

20 half bbls ditto 6 casks Goshen Cheese, 2 box Pine Apple ditto 12 kegs Family Butter

50 pieces Smoked Beef 25 Smoked Tongues, 12 boxes Smoked Herrings 6 boxes fresh bunch 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 C hocolate, 2 boxes fresh

Madeira Colmanar Naples Muscatell Sherry Sweet Malaga Champaigne 100 Dry Lisbon Teneriffe Claret

2 do best refined Cider

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

BEESWAX, lb. BUTTER, CANDLES, 12 121 COFFEE, CORN, bbl. quantity. 75 CORN MEAL, bushel, CORDAGE. COTTON, 8 50 COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd. FLAX, lb. FLOUR, Rochester, bbl. 6 50 North Carolina, do. IRON,-Bar, American, lb. Russia & Swedes, do. LARD. Ib. LEATHER, Sole, Dressed, Neats do. 50 Calf Skins, dozen, 22 00LUMBER, Flooring, 11 inch, M. Inch boards, Scantling, Square Timber, do. Shingles, Cypress, do. 1 25 Staves, w. o. hhd. do. Do. RED OAK, do. do. Do. w. o. bbl. Heading, hhd. do. MOLASSES, gallon, NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb 4d. and 3d. wrought, NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl. Turpentine, 50 1 55 Pitch, **5**0 Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, gall. 25 Varnish. 35 Whale & Porpoise, 1 00 Linseed, do. PAINTS, Red Lead, lb. White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. 15 PROVISIONS, Bacon, Beef, bbl. Pork, mess, Do. prime, do. Do. cargo, SALT, T. Island, bushel, quantity, Beaufort, do. (none.) Liverpool, fine, do. 7 50 SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall. 75 Apple Brandy, 70 Rum, Jamaica, 1 20 do. Do.windward Isl'd do. Do. New England, do. Gin, Holland, Do. American, 40 38 Whiskey, STEEL, 18 15 German, English, blistered, SUGAR, Loaf. 16 15 14 TEA, Imperial, 50 Gunpowder, 1 30 Hyeon, Black. TALLOW, 1 60 WINE, Madeira, Teneriffe 1 50

PRICES AT CHARLESTON_Feb. 29.

Inferior to good . . Hams Turpentine-Wilmington, hard . . . Do . . . do soft . . .

PRICES AT SAVANNAH, Feb. 28. Rice,-Inferior to good,

Bacon-