efore became to the pree have canished which fall to our portion as American citizens, in having one at the the expectants of fagor, our the dopes of party, but the mere lovers of our country, for whose sake we rejuice that the is the matter of such a son.

Every granter American we think would be highly pleased with a visit to Grantal Jackson. For norselves we may truly say that we were pleased. We tanned him about 7 o'clock in the exening sitting with his family and a few gentlemen in a very dala room. Ife received us with a kindness and easy elegance for which he is distinguished, and relieved us at once from all the embarrassment seident to a first interview with a remarkable stranger. We found him in the appearance of better health Can we had expected, and in other respects exhibiting that Viridis se nectus, green old age, which retains the wisdom and mental force of manhand though it should not possess the corporeal vigor .- Col. Star.

Opposition .- The coalition presses never were more active in the work of malicious misrepresentation than at present. Several of these prints, and particularly those of Baltimore. have seized upon a notice issued by the Murshel, perscribing the manner in which carriages shall approach the President's house, on evenings when his drawing room is thrown open to the public, and have denounced it as an "innovation," a "royal ordinance," &c; and the three police officers as the . king's life guard."

Nothing but the most determined malice could have found food for fault finding in the notice referred to. I was intended for the accommodation of the public, and is in conformity with the usage on most occasions which call forth a great concourse of our citizens. A similar notice was issued for the purpose of preserving order at Carasi's ball, on the 8th of January. As to the police officers posted at the door, for the purpose of preventing the admission of boys and unproper persons, they were substitu-ted by the Marshal, in the place of the negro porter and a file of soldiers, who were charged with that duty under the administration of Mr. Adams, beit was the duty of the civil, and not of the military, to preserve order on such occasions. Do not these editors know that it is usual to have police officers stationed at the Theatre, and all places of great public resort? If it be proper on such occasions, is it improper to call in their aid at the Presdeat's levees, to prevent disorder, where all persons of reputable actor and decent deportment are free-Ly admitted?-U. S. Telegruph.

Tobias Walkins .- The case Dr. Walkins has been again brought before the notice of the public; and t is probable, that another discuswill ensue from its revival ! On rule to be served on the connsel of the United States to show cause in the article of salt alone, that why a writ of hubeas corpus should part of the State lying on the waters not be granted to bring Tobias Watkins before the Court, in order to asgertain by what authority he was held | Swash and Bar at Occurrock. And in custody.

On the suggestion of Chief Jos tice Marshall, the further considertion of the motion was deferred until such time as the Attorny General lars. should be present.

We understand that the applicay granded upon the argument so discussed during the late trial of this case, and divided upon by he Justices of the Circuit Court, the United States within the District to take to go out fose a. at Occasock. Columbia.—Ib.

Legislature of N. C .- In Senate

h of the Governor's Message as related passing a communication from Albe e Sound to the Ocean; which was a ted in the Senate; but not reaching the se of Communa until near the place of

The Committee to whom was reaccompanying memorial view. In time of war it would af
ed that the opening of said is let states to the opening of said is let states an agenty of the State Legis interest to the will of Congress, which the General Government to the opening of mument to the state; but that it is an object will worthy the attention of Congress in a national point of the accompanying memorial view. In time of war it would af
ed that the opening of said is let states an agenty of the State Legis interest as the first and stop in that the opening of the General Government to the will of Congress. Any measure which the General Government I will give his own words ment might propose, would be responded to by the states, to count their layer and pat states. It was said, that this was a branch of the Accompanying memorial view. In time of war it would af-

liffice in Con-

The memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, begs ere respectfully to state:

That it has been long notorious at the trade of sold State has been cut down by the abstructions to navigation on her weahard; and that of these, the impediments to navigation through Decearack are the cost extensive and injurous, as Describe the only onlet to the ry of a very large propertion of the State. Near the mouth of this outlet, exist numerous and extensive shoals, to which is applied the genent term of the Swash, through which is a difficult channel, so shallow as not to permit vessels to pass of a greater draft of water than seven feet. Every vessel navigating the Romoke, Cashie, Chewan, Meherrin, Perquimous, Pasquotank, and the Albemarle Sound, and there tributary streams, in going and retorning from sea, has to pass through this tedious and obstructed hannel Every vessel of respectable size must be lightened of a part of her cargo before this passage can be effected, and is thus not only subjected to heavy charges of lighter age, and still beavier costs of detention, but to the most imminent perils in a situation of peculiar exposure. Vessels of a large burthen. to distant markets, are now almost naknown to the navigation of this part of the State; and therefore such

products, when designed for distant markets, are transported coastwise, to be re-shipped in other vessels for the places of consumption. Many vessels of small burthen, at a vast additional expense, are employed to perform that, but for these obstructions, might be performed by one. When intelligence is received from a favourable market, the ship owners, by reason of the upavoidable delays at the Swash and Bar at Oceracock Inlet, are anficipated by others having no such impediments to encounter, and cannut avail themselves of the information. These evils, added to the charges of lighterage, detention and increased cates of insurance, have raised the price of freight to a ruin ous amount. Upon those by whose industry the products are made, fall. with aggravated force, the constquences of high freight and doub! shipments. It is impossible to compare the ordinary prices of the sta-ple commodities of our country in the ports connected with Occracock, and in those which have an unobstructed outlet to the Ocean, without cause, in the opinion of the President, being struck with the enormous difference: Staves, shingles, lumber, obtain in the former about two-thirds of the price which they command in the latter; naval stores about three fourths; and the more valuable artiries seven eights. It is then clear that the stave, shingle and fumber getter pays to the Swash and Bar at Occrareck an annual tax of one-third of what his labour produces: the maker of naval stores pays one oursel in four; and the grower of cotton one bale in eight. The productive industry of the country no only is thus taxed for all which it makes for sale, but it is taxed again In all which it consumes of imported articles. The prices of all commo-Saturday. In the Supreme Court, ditles imported through Oceracock, Mr. Richard S. Coxe moved for a are higher by reason of its obstructed pavigation. It is believed that in the article of salt alone, that

loss of mure than a million of dol-All the grievances herein set fourth. may be obviated by opening an inlet to the ocean at Roanoke Island, at or near Augg's Hend, through which the products of a very large proportion of the State might pass directly the Justices of the Circuit Court, to the ocean with one wind; wherewith respect to the common law justiceton of the Federal Courts of which the products of fireState have many winds are necessary, and often great delay and detention occasioned. The distance from the upper end of Albertarle Sound to Oceracock, is a bout one hundred and fifty miles; whereas the distance from the same point to the contemplated julet would not experd seventy-five, and the dan persof the Swash and Bar, 5 the delay or rasioned by adverse winds, would be avoided. It is confidently believed that the opening of said inlet would not only be matter of great

above mentioned, pays an annual tax of eight thousand dollars to the

it is further believed, that the State

at large every year sustains from

the said Swash and Bar a peruniary

or public or private, and at a neather. It is believed it might made the best port of entry and Chesaprake. At present it is a fart, which curred be doubted, that more losses are enstained between Noge's Read and Occracuely than on any mint of the passage from Albemarie and to New-York, It is believed that the opening said inlet is entire-ly practicable; but the funds of the State are insdequate to its execution. Your memorialists therefore pray your boverable body to take into conideration the grievances aforesaid, and grant to us such appropriations as they are justly entitled to receive. alives in Congress be, and they are hereby mre such appreniations as may be necessary a open an injer from Albemarie Sound to the Ocean, at or near Name's HEAD. CONGRESSIONAL

flores or Repulses varives, Jan. 18. Ou the distribution of the Public Lands The resolution moved by Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, and especially the ameniment moved thereto by Mr. Martin, of S. C. being under

consideration-Mr. Secroor said, that when this subject was first brought to the consideration of the House, he had not intended to have partici pated in the debate; but in consequence of the amendment which had been offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, and the disposition which gentlemen had manifested to meet the resolution at the threshold, be felt it his duty to submit a few remarks exslanatory of the vote he should give. It ight, said Mr. 8, at the first glance appear lit for transporting heavy products highly improper to arrest the progress of proposition to simple in its character—one which simply proposed inquiry—but he contended it was the proper time for those opposed to the resolution to come forward and show to the House the impropriety o he measure; but if, on the contrary, it should be deemed expedient, and finally should be adopted, it would go to the Committee cloth ed with all the information a discussion could throw un it. Mr. Speight said there was will a stronger reason why he wished to express his sentiments in regard to the reso lution. He said he had seen that the Legis lature of the State from which he came, has been engaged in discussing the same propostion which we have now before us, and whilst he had heard with deep regret that they had had the subject before them, he was more than gratified to see that they had consigned it to its mother dust, where envying its repose) he hoped it would sleep hrough a long etermy He hoped that he should not be understood as speaking in the slightest degree disrespectful of that distinguished body, or that he denied the right of astruction. By no means; far be it from him. He had ever believed, and still believed that Congress should reserve to themselves the control of their funds; and that in all works of improvement in which the aid of the Government is to be given, they should be the sale judges 'Sir, said Mr S. permit me for a moment to call the attention of the House to the purport of this resolution It proposes to raise a select Committee, to inquite into the expediency of dividing among he States, according to the ratio of reprewitation in this House, a certain portion of its surplus funds, for education and internal improvement; and that these improvements be effected by the funds of the General Go vernment, to be placed under the control of the State Legislatures; that we, the Representatives of the people, constituting what may be said to be a part of the Federal Severoment, have not judgment and discretion, yes, Sir, nor honesty enough, to appl these funds. That we shall not be the jud funds. That we shall not be the jud ges of the legitimate scope to which we privileged by the Constitution to go; but and that they may go without limit. This, Sir, is the language, in substance, which this resolution is made to speak. Mr S. said, the construction of the Constitution might be classed in o three divisions. There was one lass which, following the express letter of the Constitution, was necessarily precluded from exercising any other power than what here was another, which was for doing every thing not expressly prohibited. But, for my own part, whilst I would gladly avoid being sonsidered one of those who concede no power by implication or construction, I would carefully avoid being of that number, who construe the Constitution to answer their own ends. I prefer a third class, who are for giving to the Constitution a liberal inter-pretation; concede to it incidental powers which neces willy belong to those expressly delegated, and without which the Constitution is a perfect dead letter. This Government, he conceived, was one of delegated powers; its limits were marked out. But within these limits, its sphere of action was sovereign. It was clothed with a power to pass all laws, which taight be deemed neces sary to carry its powers into effect And, said Mr. Speight, a power to earry on a well ligested and judicious plan of internal Im provement was as necessary to the efficiency of the Government as any other power. A system which had for its object the opening of water or land communications between the several States, for military or commercial purposes, should, at all times, when he had a voice, have his support. But, said Mr. Speight, I am in favour of the right of congress to judge of the constitutionality of the improvement. He would not trust the States to judge for him, for no gentleman would centend, that all works of Internal Improvement, carried on by the State, come within the constitutional powers of Congress. But, said Mr. Speight, after you have given the States this arrange, what assurance have you on their part, that they will apply it as specified in your resolution? What control have you over the money after it is out of your possession? None, Sir Your money which you have given to the States. for essention and Internal Improvement may, when out of your control, be squander, only when out of your control, be squander, od upon objects not worthy the patiosage of a Sinje, much more a General Government But, (and Mr. Speight) there is a still stronger objection to this policy. Can any gentiuman be so blind as not to see the odrons effect which this policy may have on the tare Legislatured Adopt this measure, and you make a majority of the State Legis-

to enable the United States to borrow of the same, and this led to the passage of the act of Congress of the 4th August, 1789, by which the sales of the public lands were pledged to reduce the public debt

Suppose there had been no cession of the public lands, what, he saked, must have been the consequence? Direct taxation without the public lands, the United States had no means whereby to redeem their loans. They could not have borrowed money to have redeemed the credit of the country, he cause they had no surety to pledge for the coming of the funds. The Constitution which they had adopted gives them no now er to levy and collect imposts, further than to meet the contingent expenses of the Gov ernment. And, said Mr. Speight, this is the precise light in which the States viewed the hole matter. They saw that, without a cession of their tetritory, direct taxation would follow, and they stepped forth in libe ral and patriotic terms and ceded their terri tory, and his bosom swelled with emotions indescribable, while recounting over the his tory of the cessions to was the fact, that his native State stood foremost in the rank of liberality. Yes, sir, and what has also re No hing; and, I will add, nothing will she receive, unless she can obtain it on just and equitable terms; while sime of those States which are clamorous for a dirision of the public land funds have contribut red nothing. North Carolina, which has orne the burthen and heat of the day, has remained silent. She needs the funds, but the wants them on honorable terms or none. North Carolina is in favour of Internel Iro provements by the General Government, but he wants the funds judiciously applied. has, for the last ten years, had the mortifica ion to see her funds misapplied, by unakiful managers, her funds frittered away, by em bracing too many objects at once, for the money on hand. And just so will be the effect of this By division, North Carolina will get about \$60,000, and this divided on all the objects to which the attention of the State is directed, will end a miserable abortion, like all the rest of her enterprises Sir, the policy which this Government ought to pursue is, in a few words, this: Laprove your inlets and harbors, make military oads: but when you do it, keep the control of your funds What, he asked, was the use of the United States keeping a corps of mili tary and topographic engineers, if they do not intend to carry on internal improvements? &, if you intend to carry on internal improve-ments, why give the States your money How are you to work when your maney is gone? Sir, you have no right to touch this public land fund, until the public debt is

To show that I am not mistaken in the po stion which I have advanced, I beg leave to refer the House to the message of President Washington, in 1790

MESSAGE OF 1790 " Allow me, moreover, to hope that it will be a farerite policy with you, not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but, as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit, to ex ouerate it of the principal itself. The ap propriations you have made of the western lands explain your dispositions on this subject; and I am persuaded that the sooner that sluable fund can be made to contribute. slong with other means, to the actual reduc non of the public debt, the more salutary will be the measure to every public interest as well as the more satisfactory to our con

tituents." Again, sir, his message in 1791, which speaks in language more emphatic: MESSAGE OF 1791.

"A provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reasons, by the impor-tant considerations that they are pledged as a fund for reimbursing the public debt, that, if simely and finiteiously applied, they casy save the nearestiv of butthening our citizens with new taxes for the extinguishment of the principal, and that, being free to discharge the principal, but in a limited proportion, no opportunity ought to be lest for availing the ubbe of its right."

What sir, I ask, would have been the situ tion of this country, if we had pursued the policy of the Father of his country? Instead now of owing a debt of near \$50,000,000, we should have paid it years ago, and have say ed the country near \$150,000,000 interests, which we have actually paid on the public

debt since the year 1790. But, said Mr. Speight, it has been niged by this division should take place, that the Sorking Fund will, in a very few years, en tirely reduce the public debt, and that therefore this resolution should pass. He hould like to be informed what constituted he Sinking Fund. If he had understood the history of the Sinking Fund correctly, he thought the money derived from the siles of he public lands, formed a part. Mr. S. said Congress in their wisdom had devised a plan, whereby the public debt should be paid off in t few years. They had enacted (he spoke at present from report, for he had never read the law,) that the sum of \$10,000,000 should mausiy be applied to the payment of the public debt, out of the sales of the public ands, and the duty on imposts. And that, after the contingent expenses of Govern ment had been paid the balance, (reserving \$2 000,000 for contingencies,) to be also ap sied. This, said Mr. S. in a few words, was that constituted the Sinking Fund. Now, said Mr. S., take away the proceeds of the Public Lands, and adopt the American Sys tem, to its full extent, as admitted by the gentleman from Rhode Island the other day, and where is your Sinking Fund? The gen tleman has told us in his remarks the other day, that the wish of the friends of the A merican System is to furnish the country with all the necessaries of life, and stop im

rived at, and he would in a very few call the attention of the House to what he conceired would be the effect of such an op pressive policy. It would operate precises the Southern States, as cords and bands would, if applied to the huitmin system. would retard the circulation, and suddenly all the vital energies would become ex-

What, sir, I ask all reflecting gentlemen to say, must be the inevitable result! Take the public lands away from the Sinking Fundhave a Tariff sufficient to prohibit exporta tion, and I say, what fir, is to be the result? Why, direct taxation! And next to that, folloss ruin to the Southern States, our slaves our land. &c will be taken and sold to pay the tat Importation being stopped, it arcessa-rily prohibits exportation, and our staple being cotton, just as much as is wanted for con sumption, by the manufacturing States, will be bought at their own price, and the Lalance will sink with us. Sir, I was not prepared to hear such language uttered on this floor. I have always had my doubts as to the sincerity of the policy; now they are confirmed. I had hoped at this session, we should so modify the American System as to unite all parties; but, Sir. 1 must confess, all hopes now are lost. The gentleman from Rhode Island has gravely told us that he supposes the Union is to he divided next Summer, and then we

Sir, in the section of country from which have the honer to come, I have heard no such intimation. Respectable meetings have been held in the Sourthern States, in which they have set forth their grievances, and urged a speedy redress Justice, Sir, is what the South wants; and justice she will have. And the gentleman from Rhode Island will par don me for telling him, that should disuntor of this empire take place, oppression and in justice will be the cause And, Sir, it is in mentable, if, after a bloody struggle with Old England to resist a three penny tax per pound on rea, in which lives, property, and treasure were sacrificed, we must now burst sunder the political bands of this confedera cy to resist an unconstitutional impost on the outh, to support the pride and arrogance of New England. Sir, I pray God, none of these vils may befall us. I feel sorry that this sub ect has been unnecessarily higged into this lebate. But, Sir, when I hear doctrines. adva.r ed on this floor which sap the indepen dence and liberty of the People, I feel bound to resist it. Yes, Sir, regardless of conse quences, I will do it. Mr. S. said he feared here was something centained in the body of the resolution which was not expressed on the face of it. I hope, Sir, it is not the result of any determination to further the cause of

In regard to the amendment of the gentle

men from S. C. although he saw no very good effect it would have, yet he could not agree that his intention or effect was mich as had been attributed to it by the gentremen who had participated in the debate. He did not an account corrent between the old and the new States, and that the effect would be to require the new States to pay back, but on the contrary to aspectain, as near as possible, the amount they laid received; and should a division now take place, withhold from them a proportion which they might have received heretofore. Much, he suid, had been said in regard to donations from the General Government to the States, for fortifications, &c. which, by the by, he considered as foreign altogether from the subject under consider ation. He would ask the gentleman from Rhode island, if what was given to one member of the Union in a national point of view was not so much given to the whole. That which contributes to the defence of his State, s properly the defence of the whole country lins was the correct view, he conceived, be taken of the subject. Now in regard to the denations of public land made to the new States it was wholly different. They had received a large amount of this fund from the general government, for the very purposes contemplated by this resolution; and the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina is intended to require an account to be taken of what they had received not to fore stated, in the division now proposed to hold back in proportion to what they have shiet and the good people of the Union must branded with imputations of treaton and price eraft, because they think that those who creat unholy law, acrtainly can repeal it! Sur-argument indeed!! received. He considered the donations here tofore made, just what the general government was by the terms of the cessor bound to do. It was, if not express, implied or all the cessions, that new States were to be formed out of the territory coded to the Gen-eral Government. We held out inducements o our people to remove to the new lands, and "we world do them good," and for one he did not feel disposed to press them. They are bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh. They are our children. They have, in times of peril and danger, stood between us and the tomahawk and scalping knife, for which we owe them a debt of gratitude. They have protected us. And what we have done for them s but a small compensation for the hardsings and toils they have endured for us. I hope sir, we shall not now require them to pay us back what we have given them. Mr. S. said, if the division was to take place of "hat re mains, he for one was willing for the new States to come in, and, regardless of what they have received, let them have their equal share. For these reasons, he hoped neither the resolution nor the amendment would be agreed to. He had heard no gentleman in the debate intimate that the division should take place unit the public debt be paid. Then, and not until then, will be the proper time to talk about the division, for, until the debt should be paid, we in fact had no sur plus funds. The President had manifester desire to pay off the debt and redeem the credit of the country, and he sincerely suped that Congress would adopt no measure in relation to the pecuniary affairs of the coun try that would thwart his views. The people of the country were responding to the views of the Chief Magistra'e, and it afforded abundant proof that their sentimears were that the countershould be out of debt. This country, said ilr S. (a major

COMPRESSION

Messre Editore,-In partment to violate the Subbath ed." Wr. L. is certainly a boldthe says, that Johnston's repaired, the candour and descript of urgament, the parts of which areas have, nor necession faced. This I deay. That report is and as weak as any gilled sophism erge ed to the passions and orejudices of has been impartially examined, and sonfeted. For the proof of this assembled. any one examine Dr. Beecher's, son's report, published in the Sigrians, and republished in many pees of our country. Surely Mr. pees of our country. Surely Mr. L. has
this review, or he would not so maldand
sert, that the radical parts of 1's cope
entid be refuted. But it is a useless
time to notice Mr. L's assertions: Le
at his argument, or reasonings.

He says, "the Constitution of the
States is a charter of powers granted a
retained: Among all the enumerate
given to Congress, there is none which
ase them to say which day of the year
the people shall abstain from labor
I do not understand what the gendlem
by rights retained. If he means, that
rat Government has no right to lates

ral Government has no right to luteri rights not expressly delegated to it by the he is certainly correct. The General ment cannot usure the rights retained States; nor ean the States exercise and ty they have yielded to the General ament. Now the States have, almost sit ception, legislated in relation to the They have sanctioned it—have ranke it devote its hours to need a porsuits—have rated their citizens and officers from duties on that day—have made it is day for man and heavy—have made it is day for man and heavy man for man and beast, -master and alase right has never been denied to them have never yielded it up to Congress has no right to require its agents to blave of any of the States. The mail laws of any of the States. The mail do pass through any State, who is citizens my be punished for violating the Sablath by ing their worldly vocations on that day as act of Congress requiring a violation of the knowledged power of the State, is uncontional. The General Government has a right to say, what days shall as to sat days shall not be kept hely. In fact, Co has no right to legislate against the morals sitizens of the sovereign States. And is a tie to be expected of a professed republican be would be opposed to those, who are a for "State rights." The Sablatanian is Sciences to has no has no fact that the passes of the same statement to the same to have a for "State rights." The Sablatanian is Sciences as the gentleman torms the morals are the gentleman torms the moral same to the same to have a same the same to have a same to rian, as the gentleman terms them has ne to do with this view of the unbject than thingnarian. Any one has a right, and all duty bound, to petitlon against Immoral in constitutional legislation. Nor can I pe how the present law is made unconstitution. riolating the principles of every man, who believes that some day he man, who believes that some day belongs to 6 and ought to be sacredly observed. Comp has legislated about the Sabbath. It has breedly declared that there shall be no Subfor certain of its officers. This secondary to genile, nan's own showing, is unconstitute for he contends that Congress has no suffer to legislate on the subject. The petitipeers it to repeal this act—and if it be unconstituted to the contends that congress has no suffer to legislate on the subject. The petitipeers it to repeal this act—and if it be unconstituted it matters not who is pleased as displeased ought to be repealed. I acknowledge that Gentlie Legislature nor Christian Legislature, has a right to legislate for God. As del may dispute God's authority to give in Gentile Levislature nor Christian Legislate eithur, has right to legislate for God An indeed may dispute God's surhoriry to give nor laws for the government of moral agents to surely a Minister of the Gospel will an los God's right to do so. Has God commended, member the Sabhath day to keep it hold. He has ever repealed this law? Has he ever gives individuals, sovereign States, federal governments, or to any other governments he power repealing his laws? I if the gentleman adverse pleanes. But if he acknowledge God's right to give moral laws, let him hewave has he wontes the sentament, that any secon men has right to reject or to repeal those laws. Goggeess can repeal one of God's laws, it or repeal them all—it can say, its appeals may ear mit perjury, piracy or any other entire. If a should need they believe it opposed to the law of God, in the good of man. Mr. Johnston's sandid a strong argument, that Goggeess, as a civil but has nothing to do with morals, will be tunness, abled and the good people of the Union must

argument indeed!!

The gendleman supposes, that if the citize secure in his person and rights, he could secure in his person and rights, he could secure. That no have is done to him, if an do weeng! This language may sub-slower no rout in framing and supportings got sout. But I when not suit knowledges are course, must bear an equal hirrien of all that course, must bear an equal hirrien of all that pens to their country. "He sued is that rowhose God is the Lord." Every shipen a to desire this: nor can any can be said to be pens to their country. "He seed is that note whose God is the Lord." Every apigen as to desire this: nor can any man be said to be in from the simility of a law to which he consist or against which he does not committee, it have the right of doing so. But do we all possion rights in this matter? Congress has nor to pass a feet act. This may be done negative in the positive of the pass well as positively. Suppose a law was unearly debar from the polls every excession on a who feels bound to keep the Sabhath. Was it not indirectly place the elections in the law of man, who neither regarded God, nor feet man? Would it not be, in his effects, a tell Now, the law requiring lobour in the Post II but every conscientions man lin reference of Sabhath from purtaking in its honorer and small ments; for they will not go in opposition to the law of God; and man he ments; for they will not go in opposition to the law believe to be the law of God; and man he already resigned their office and their support ought not to hold out inducements for the will not so wicked a thing Congrough not to hold out inducements for the stands as it those. It now be constituted to the liberty of his country, while the stands as it those. It now be constituted to be, that Congress has no right to say that for word is true, it can be removed by ardering man a to run only is times a week, resting the day called the Lord's san by Christices. mails to run only six times a week, resting of day called the Lard's san by Christines Sunday by the Druids. Constitutional of gress can do this, because it can not that a shall run on Monday, Tanadry, Wednesd.