

acted with the Indian Department, during the present year, I beg leave to refer to the report from the officer of Indian Affairs, which accompanies this communication.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

From the *Florida Mirror*.

From time immemorial custom seems to have held an undue influence over the world, and not unfrequently to have led its votaries from one extreme to another, till they have found themselves involved in error, extravagance and ruin. That it may be necessary to conform to the times in which we live, so far as it comports with dignity or adds to our enjoyment, I will not undertake to deny; but that we should indulge in that from which no possible good can result is perfectly irreconcilable with that duty which we owe to ourselves. The true as regards man, whose necessary intercourse with the world often subjects him to its follies, some little excuse may be found; but how shall we excuse, what palliative shall we offer, for our fair friends, the ladies?

The custom to which I would invite attention is that of rubbing the teeth with snuff, a custom useless in its nature; pernicious in its consequences, unseemly in its application, and at war with refinement.

I remember the day, and that not very distant, when this indulgence was exercised with all the caution and reserve that characterize female modesty—when the box and the brush found no place in the lady's reticule, or if they did were as hidden as the secrets of her bosom. Yes, I remember when the conscious blush would have crimsoned the cheek of her, who should dare show these trifling appendages. But, alas! how changed the times. That silent monitor, which prompts to noble actions, & fills the bosom with disgust at the bare suggestion of error—that faithful sentinel, ever watchful, ever true, is now ejected from her empire; the veil is torn asunder, and woman, lovely woman! stands forth the willing and avowed victim of a little custom.

You can scarcely visit a circle of ladies, whether at the palace or the cottage, that snuff is not the first and last thing you see; and such is the prevailing influence, and such the fascinating charm of this pernicious drug, that even the laws of social intercourse are neglected and trampled under foot; and should you wish to indulge in the feast of reason or flow of soul, or while away the moments by the interchange of opinion, I advise you, prepare for mortification and disappointment: for in the midst of your brightest prospects, the odious box is produced, when farewell, a long farewell, to all our hopes. The drudgery of the "dip" is commenced—all in silence—and nothing disturbs the stillness of the moment, save the horrid friction of the brush, as it passes in quick succession across the teeth, or the disagreeable hissing of the fire, if there be one, occasioned by a profuse discharge of saliva.

When I see a group of ladies encircle themselves around a snuff box, with as much devotedness as if about to receive absolution—thus sacrificing their time, their health, their charms and their life, I am lost in astonishment, and I had almost said pity. I will say it, for where in the bring so wanting to sensibility or the heart so depraved, that would not sympathize over fallen beauty. If there be a subject calculated to enlist our sorrows, or rouse to action the better feelings of our nature, it must be the sufferings of lovely women. Yes, when I see that eye, whose lustre once vied with the diamond, now languid and dull—That cheek once glowing with animation and beauty, now pallid and wan—That form, once symmetry and grace, now emaciated and weak, I can but feel and pity; and, while I properly appreciate woman's worth, will drop the sympathetic tear over her misfortunes.

PHILO.

Fatal Trick of a Conjuror.—A dreadful accident occurred at Armstadt on the 10th November. On that day Linky, the celebrated leg-endain performer, gave, in the presence of the family of Prince Schwartzburg-Bondershausen, a grand exhibition, in which he wished to distinguish himself by an extraordinary display of his art. Six soldiers from the garrison were introduced, to fire with ball cartridges at Madame Linky, the young wife of the conjuror. They were however, instructed in biting the cartridge to bite off the ball and keep it in the mouth, as they had been shown how to do on a rehearsal. Madame Linky, who had recently lost a child, and besides, was pregnant, was for a long time unwilling to perform the part allotted to her in this trick; but, by the persuasion of her husband,

she was induced to consent. The soldiers, who were drawn up before the company, took aim at Madame Linky and fired. For a moment after the firing she remained standing upright, but the next moment she sunk down saying, "Dear husband, I am shot." One of the musket balls, which had not been bitten off, passed quite through her abdomen. The unfortunate woman never spoke another word, and died on the second day after she received the wound. Many of the spectators fainted, and the horror of the scene has given a shock to the reason of Linky. It was, indeed, a spectacle which might well have unmanned the most firm. It is to be hoped that this event will serve as a warning to all conjurers, as well as the spectators of their tricks, who usually show too inconsiderate a confidence in the art of the performer, not only with respect to cases of risk of life, but to other practices of a dangerous nature.—*Austrian Observer*.

Rawlett's Interest Tables.—No work, perhaps, requiring so many calculations, & so much carefulness in the arrangement of its figures, has fewer errors of either kind, than the very popular Volume, under the above title. The high character for accuracy which these Tables have justly obtained in many of the States, where the rate of interest is the same, has been very flatteringly manifested by solemn enactments of their Legislatures—decrees that the computation of interest shall be "according to the standard laid down in Rawlett's Tables." Similar rules have been ordained, and are indeed of very general operation in the different Banks; inasmuch that it is daily undergoing, as it has done for years past, a most universal scrutiny. So confident, indeed, is the author himself, of their perfect accuracy, that he offers one hundred and fifty dollars for the discovery of an error! Knowing therefore that we shall deserve the thanks of the author, and do at the same time, what we would that he should do unto us, under like circumstances, we beg leave to suggest that there are two errors in the last example on the eleventh page—under Prob. 2.—In the illustration of this problem, 19 days occur in two instances, where the calculation requires 21.

There is certainly a very little importance attached to the correction of these two cases, yet Mr. R.'s love of accuracy will doubtless incite him to notice them in his next impression.

Appropos. We have ourselves just manufactured a little Table of Interest, which our confere, Mr. Rowlett, is respectfully invited to examine, and if he can, reciprocate the courtesy we have tendered to him.

Millegroville Statesman.

The Debate in the Senate.—The Debate is still going on—and from the extract of a letter we lay before our readers, it appears that Mr. Rowan of Kentucky has done himself great credit, by the ability and eloquence with which he has vindicated the cause of truth, against the dangerous doctrines of a new "Daniel come to judgment."

The continuation of the Debate has not yet come on in the newspapers.—But we understand from Washington, that in laying his first speech before the public, Mr. Webster has withheld most of the offensive expressions, which drew forth Mr. Hayne's severest commentaries—and that this gentleman is now reduced to the dilemma, either of suppressing his replies, or of putting them forth without any apparent provocation.—The omission on the part of Mr. W. seems still more ingenious, when it is recollected, that it is now a dispute among the friends of both the parties, which of these gentlemen began the war, and which of them acted on the defensive. There is nothing in the first speech of Mr. Hayne, which is calculated to justify Mr. Webster's recrimination.—But the truth is, he thought it best to pass over Mr. Benton, (who had thrown down the gauntlet,) and make his blow at Mr. Hayne, for the purpose, no doubt, of waging war upon the present politics of South Carolina. Several letters concur in the opinion that we shall not see his speech as it really was, but as he may please to make it.—Any thing, indeed, but what it was! This is the more to be lamented, because different versions have already appeared of the speech—and because charges have been raised against Mr. Green, of a design to misrepresent him—and because the charge has come from one, who really does not seem to have understood Mr. W. himself, and has, therefore, given an inconsistent version of his speech!—But, to the letter from Washington!

Extract from Washington, Feb. 8th.

"Mr. Rowan resumed at 1 o'clock to-day, the speech which he had commenced on Thursday last, and finished at three o'clock. It was an able

speech, and a patriotic one. He expressed liberal and enlightened sentiments in relation to the public lands, coinciding with the opinions expressed by General Hayne, whom he complimented as a statesman, as well as an orator. The main part, as if I may so express it, the body of Mr. Rowan's, was directed against the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Webster, in relation to the States and the United States Supreme Court. On this subject he was full, pointed and powerful. He pleaded the cause of the States with energy, ability, and indignant independence of spirit. He treated Webster's doctrine as going to reduce the States to the condition of provinces, and broke forth into an animated comparison between the difficulty of performing that operation upon dependent States and Kingdoms, in the time of the Roman Republic, and the ease with which it would be done here. There it required armies, battles, and campaigns to reduce an independent State to the condition of a province; here it would require nothing but a sentence of a dozen words issued from a majority of the Supreme Court. The comparison, as amplified and delivered by him, was forcible and striking. The speech, of course, will be published, and will be a valuable present to the people. Webster was not in the Senate, & had not been there except to vote for the present to *Gales & Seaton*, since his contest with General Hayne, nor has he been but a small part of that time in the Supreme Court. *Quere*, is he polishing, preparing and fitting his speech for the press? or considering how to remove Green? or not able to face the storm which he has conjured up?—*Richmond Eng.*

From the *Richmond Enquirer*.

Views at Washington.—Extract of a late letter.—For the next Presidential election, the adversaries of the present Administration mean to rely on "avarice and fanaticism." Avarice, to be gratified in a Tariff, in appropriations for Internal Improvements, in a partition of the Western Lands—**Fanaticism**, in all the shapes.—Of Colonization Society, anti-Sunday mails, anti-Masonry, Georgia Indians, &c.—Upon these materials ambition is to work, and I am thoroughly satisfied, from what we hear from the West, that the plan is to unite all North of the Potomac & Ohio. I think that Webster expects to be put forward, Clay having got too heavy to be carried; and if he loses the Kentucky elections next summer, he will have to fall back and give place to those who have some ground of their own to stand upon.

Extract of a Letter from Washington City, Feb. 6, 1830.

"The House is as nice as a new-laid egg" about the Tariff. Yesterday, when Mr. McDuffie reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, to reduce the duty on tea and coffee and several other imported articles, some gentlemen seemed to think it would be a burning sin even to let it be read twice. They shrunk from it as though the provisions contained moral pollution—as if the bars of hammered and rolled iron were red hot.—Now, this is preposterous. Can not the Tariff bear the light? Can it not stand a game of battle-dore in this "glorious arena" of the "collected wisdom of the nation?" A farmer never suspects the fidelity of a servant, till the fellow grows shy and evades the request to look into his chest. *Honor bright*, Monsieur Tariff—open your memorandum book and let us see what you have been about.

"The stories you have about the retirement of Mr. Branch and the appointment of Mr. Woodberry to the Navy Department, are mere 'leather and prunella.' They are circulated, it is supposed, by some tool of the Navy Board; who are anxious to get rid of Mr. B. in the hope of having his place filled by 'a good, easy soul' like Mr. Secretary Southard.—Besides, from what I can learn, if Mr. Branch should relinquish his station, (of which I repeat there is no probability,) the President would be most likely to place the trident in the hands of Com. Porter.—Don't believe a title of the tales you hear from this den of mischief-makers. They are all 'light-houses of the sky.'"

"Have you not reason to be thankful, that Heaven in mercy removed Thomas Jefferson from this wicked world ere this day? Alas! how would his heart bleed over recreant Kentucky, his dearly beloved Kentucky. You have seen the disgraceful resolutions adopted in the House of Representatives of that State on the 16th of January. They keep pace, *pari passu*, with the consolidation doctrine of Mr. Webster. Don't a tale hang thereby? But I will not believe that these resolutions speak the real sense of Kentucky. It cannot be. The Delegates here disclaim the

idea, and I have reason to believe that the entire West denounce it. What freeman, indeed, would not denounce it? So you see how necessary it is for us to keep the old chain bright; for what with the Tariff mania in the East—the internal improvement bugbear in the West—and the Cherokee Indians in the South, we have 'hard times my dear honey.'"

From another, dated Washington, Feb. 6, 1830.

"There is to be, I apprehend, a severe struggle here, to revise the Tariff. It will be made, and resisted with equal ardor.—It has already commenced. A bill for that purpose, was yesterday reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means. Scarcely had it made its appearance on the Legislative boards before an attempt was made to drop the curtain upon it. A motion was made to postpone it indefinitely. But before the question could be taken (a call of the House being previously agreed on) the hour for considering another class of business arrived—so it stands over for further hearing.

"I am not one of the know-nothings, who can tell you what will be the fate of this bill, but as a Virginian may guess as well as a Yankee, I guess it will not be smothered in its birth. A reduction of the duty on salt, is very much desired by most of the western representation, and I think it not at all improbable, that this interest uniting with the anti-tariff principle, will retain the subject for general investigation.—The same scheme, you have seen, has been going on in the Senate."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—In your paper of 4th inst. I noticed certain remarks, which, from a letter inserted above them, I suppose to have been made by the Rev. Doctor Hunt, of your city, on the letter of the Rev. Mr. Leland published some time since in the Star. And as I concur in the sentiments exhibited in the greater part of that letter, I feel somewhat disposed to offer a few observations upon the doctor's remarks. In the very commencement of his animadversions upon Mr. Leland's letter, he has committed the very crime, with which he charges Mr. Leland,—that of being "a bold assertion maker." He tells us that Mr. Johnson's report is "as flimsy and as weak as any gilded sophism ever addressed to the passions and prejudices of man." He further informs us that it has been impartially examined and entirely confuted by Doctor Beecher. Now, let any true spirited American, unbiased by party views in religious matters, impartially and attentively read the arguments brought into view in that report, and then examine Doctor Beecher's supposed confutation of them, and he will very readily see who has made unfounded assertions.

The Doctor seems to take it for granted, that the States are at liberty to legislate in relation to the Sabbath whenever they may think proper. I would be exceedingly glad if he or any other gentleman would inform us whence the States derived their authority to legislate upon religious subjects, and to settle controversies, relative to modes and forms of worship, among different religious denominations. For, if the States possess the prerogative to determine which day shall be observed as the Christian Sabbath, they, in like manner, possess power to determine all religious controversies whatever. No man, I think, in this country, possessing those principles which should always characterize people of free and independent governments, and who knows any thing of the nature of religion, or of religious obligations, can have the effrontery to say, that a civil body is capacitated to decide on religious controversies. In so far, then, as any State has taken upon itself to determine the long contest between the Jews and Christians, and Sabbatarians and Sundayers, it has made encroachments upon the prerogative of the Almighty. All that any man ought to ask at the hands of a civil Legislature should be, that all his rights, both civil and religious, might be permanently secured to him; among which, are the rights of private judgment, and of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, & the convictions of his mind. If the observance of the Sabbath be a religious duty, it must be, from the nature of all religious duties, a matter between an individual and his maker alone; and not within the cognizance of any civil Legislature upon earth. If religion be what we believe it is, it stands in no need of this world's assistance. For truth is powerful, and will eventually succeed, independent on this world, and the legislative bodies thereof; therefore let Congress touch not. Whenever the legislative hand intermeddles with our holy religion, her sanctuary becomes defiled, and her pure ordinances are polluted. Her rational doctrines, and her divine energies, under the protection of Heaven and the agency of the divine spirit, are amply sufficient to secure to her abundant success. State interferences, all church history informs us, are unfriendly to the prosperity of pure and undefiled religion. We should watch, with a jealous eye, all attempts, however remote, and indirect, to blend church and State.

Men should be religious; but, at the same time, they ought not to suffer their zeal for religion to endanger their civil liberties. These attempts, by ecclesiastics and politicians to Congress, are designed, we may fear, to poison that body, and to ascertain, if possible, whether Congress can be induced to violate the Constitution of the United States, by legislating upon the subject of religion. Should Congress condescend on the subject of religion, God only knows where it may stop; but we do sincerely hope and trust that that body knows its duty too well to be induced to form a new era in the annals of our history, by violating the Constitution of our country. There may be a few master spirits at the bottom of all this religious zeal for the holy Sabbath, whose designs are not so much to satisfy the clamors of conscience, as to gratify priestly ambition and worldly policy.

The Rev. Doctor has thought proper to bring forward but one text of scripture to substantiate his doctrine; and, unfortunately for him, that text of scripture proves nothing in his hands; for the Sabbath therein commanded to be kept holy is undoubtedly the seventh day of the week, and not the first. Before the Doctor can make any text of scripture, taken from the Old Testament, in relation to the Sabbath, bear upon this controversy, he must prove explicitly from the New Testament that the Sabbath was changed, either by Christ or his Apostles from the seventh day of the week to the first. The gentleman, if I mistake not, has made another unfounded assertion. When speaking of the Apostle's journey, mentioned in the 20th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles he says "it was important for him (the Apostle) to spend a Lord's day at Troas. Let any person examine the 20th chapter of the acts, and he will very soon discover whether any thing is therein stated directly or indirectly relative to the Apostle's considering it important for him to spend a Sabbath at Troas. Because Mr. Leland has stated in his letter that 'there is no greater relation between education and religion than between travelling and religion, the Doctor seems to consider him a wonderful man! but so long as I must believe what an Apostle has written that "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God" so long I shall consider that Mr. Leland has not committed such a wonderful blunder as the Doctor seems to intimate.

Query.—What is the difference between carrying the mail on Sunday for money, and preaching the Gospel on the same day for the same consideration? Q.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 8.—Several petitions were presented, among which were some from New-Jersey and New-York, praying that Congress might not interfere with the existing laws in relation to the United States Mail; and others praying that the law for the transportation of the Mail on Sundays might be repealed. The special order of the day having been taken up, Mr. Rowan continued his argument in reply to Messrs. Webster and Sprague; and the Senate adjourned without taking the question on Mr. Webster's motion for an indefinite postponement.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.—Mr. Barton commenced his argument in relation to the public lands, and continued until the Senate adjourned; previous to which, several memorials and petitions were presented, among which were some for and against the Sabbath Mails. The bill authorizing the President to divide Indian Agencies, in certain cases, was passed.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.—Mr. Barnard presented four memorials from the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the passage of any law which might be calculated to interfere with the regular transmission of the United States Mail on Sunday. The bill making provision for the payment of interest due the several States therein mentioned, for advances made by them to the United States during the late war, was called up, and after having been, on motion of Mr. Silsbee, so amended as to embrace the claim of Massachusetts, &c. was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Thursday, Feb. 11.—A resolution, submitted by Mr. Foot, was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire and report whether any and what further provision may be necessary to prevent encroachments upon lands belonging to, or in possession of, any Indians or Indian Tribes, whether guaranteed to them by treaty, or in which the Indian title may not have been extinguished.—The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to future sales of the Public Lands, when Mr. Barton concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 12.—The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on their advances during the late war, was read the third time and passed. Some time was spent in Executive business. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 8.—The bill for reduction and modification of duties on certain imported articles introduced on Friday by Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, was, upon a division, yeas and nays, laid upon the table by a majority of 107 to 79.—Disposition of this bill, (observed by Telegraph,) we are induced to believe, proceeded from an unwillingness to discuss the propriety of a reduction of the duties at this time, the part of many who are in favor of such a measure—under a belief that the public mind is not now prepared to give it approbation; and we hope that the approaching extinction of the national debt, will induce a new era in the legislation of this country." Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on Commerce presented a report on the subject of the commercial intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations, and on the past and present state of our navigation, six thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent sutlers from selling ardent spirits, which passed through the first stages. Communications were presented by the Speaker, on the subject of the Salt Works, the U. S. Mint, and the Sinking Fund, which were severally disposed of, and directed to be printed.—The Census Bill was, after some discussion, postponed until Wednesday next.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.—Numerous bills passed through the customary stages. Among them was one from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of the widows, children, other relatives of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the United States' Sloop of War Hornet, who there is too much reason to be feared, off Tampico in the Gulf of Mexico, during the tremendous gales, that coast in September last. It was made the order of the day for Wednesday the 17th instant, and directed to be printed. Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the regulation of sales at auction, and for the further protection of the revenue of the United States; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a report on the subject of the Message from the President of the United States, concerning the medal presented to him by Bolivar the Liberator President of the Republic of Colombia, and concluded with a resolution that it and the accompanying letter be deposited in the archives of the Department of State. The resolution submitted Monday by Mr. Storrs of New York, calling for information respecting thorough salary, &c. allow and paid to Mr. William B. Lawrence, late Charge des Affaires at London, and for copies of various parts of the correspondence relative to the same, was, after a modification proposed by Mr. Polky, and assented to by Mr. Storrs, adopted. The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the public contracts made during the past year; which was disposed of in the usual manner. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Sutherland in the Chair on the general appropriation bill for the support of Government during the year 1830. The first provision of the bill appropriating the sum of \$26,700 dollars for the compensation of members of Congress, of the salaries of the officers and clerks of the two Houses, was assented to. Upon the following one, which was for a vote of 135,000 dollars to defray the contingent expenses of Congress, an animated discussion arose. Mr. Wickliffe urged the necessity of restricting the disbursements to specific objects, in order to ensure strict accountability on the part of those entrusted with the distribution of the fund; and called up the resolution to that effect, presented him on the first instant, from the Committee on Retrenchment, in amendment of the bill. Mr. Foot proposed a further amendment, which was engrained upon that of Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Everett, Massachusetts, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Barringer, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Wickliffe, and Mr. Coulter, took part adopted by the Committee, by vote of 54 to 51. Mr. Semmes offered a further amendment, providing that nothing previously authorized by a vote of either House of Congress should be considered as a measure. This proposition, however, negatived, upon a division by 53 to 49. Upon motion of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, a resolution granting five thousand dollars to