

resolved to be free. It was because they had the sense and not the reality of freedom, that they stood firm, amidst all the shocks and injuries of fortune, and united in severing the bonds which even a mother had thrown around them. Can any man, Mr. Chairman, believe the operation of the grievances to the extent complained, and proved to exist, and say that these people have the happiness of freedom, in the full sense of the word? I shall not, Mr. Chairman, consume the time of the committee, now becoming previous, by attempting to give additional strength to the assertions and verifications of the gentleman from Buncombe. I shall not go farther into the statements mentioned in the memorial so ably commented upon by that gentleman. If, from all that has been said, incredulity as to the existence of the burdens, calling for removal, is still to be found here, this committee would not believe though one were raised from the dead. Facts have been exhibited in so strong a light, as to leave no loop to hang a doubt upon.

But, Sir, the objection to the passage of this bill does not lie here—it is to the mode of redress. For I conceive, Sir, that if the existence of the hardships be established, some redress ought to be the consequence, as plainly as a corollary follows a demonstration. What is the object of the institution of government? The happiness of its members. How is that happiness to be consulted? By allowing free access to all the advantages which the government is susceptible. How is this to be effected in our form? By the decision of the Legislature. Now, Sir, what kind of redress will you afford this aggrieved portion of your State?—They ask for the erection of a new county, as being the best possible remedy.—What considerations would authorize us in rendering this species of relief? After the case be fairly made out, it becomes our duty to inquire whether the extent of territory, the wealth and number of the inhabitants justify us in passing a bill, one effect of which will be, to make three additional members of the Legislature. Take population, extent of territory, taxation, or a union of all or any two of them, as a basis of representation, and we ought to be satisfied before we pass this bill, that the extent of soil proposed to be erected into a new county, the wealth and number of the people, bear a proper proportion to the average size, wealth and population of other counties. Now, Sir, what are the facts? The country proposed to be erected into a new county, is at least fifty miles in average length, thirty-five miles in average width, making an area of seventeen hundred and fifty square miles, the population is upwards of six thousand souls, and the inhabitants have a reasonable portion of wealth. The counties of Burke and Buncombe present a surface of not less than five thousand square miles, and up to the year 1834, have paid into the treasury of your State, more land-tax than any three of the largest and richest counties of the State for the same length of time. The average size of counties in North Carolina has been ascertained to be 663 square miles. Sir, can any man doubt these facts who heard the gentleman from Buncombe through all his research, or doubt further that it will throw into the shade, more than half of the counties of our State?—We are asked very triumphantly by the gentlemen from Granville and Halifax, if six thousand souls be a standard for graduating our representation, why not make new counties out of Orange, Granville and other populous counties? Sir, with very great respect for the discrimination of those gentlemen, I say in reply, that they have widely mistaken the point before the committee. It is not whether Orange, or Granville, or Wake, have not more than twice six thousand souls, but whether their limits contain six thousand souls so conveniently situated—so very aggregated? This makes all the difference, which can be supposed under the distinction. Sir, I shall not detain the committee by repeating facts and calculations which have now become familiar to all. I ask, Sir, is there any thing strange or unwise in extending this relief to this section of your State, so unfortunately situated? The Legislature, among other duties, is bound to redress grievances, when fairly made out; and its members are in session, not only for guarding the interest of their respective counties, but for the general welfare.

—We were correctly shown by the interesting argument of the gentleman from Wilmington, that the erection of new counties, for the convenience of the people, had for wise reasons, who present cases presented themselves, been the policy of our State

since its foundation. Have we not a confirmation of its wisdom in the course pursued by the General Government, & by all the States? Where is now the justification of its own wisdom? Have we gained more wisdom—more liberality of legislation than in the days of our Moore—our Davies—our Hendersons and Johnstons? Where are the trophies of our improved and more enlightened legislation?

But, Sir, we distrust each other more than these. Here is found the true key to the strong opposition manifested against this bill. We are told it is a contest for power—East and West. In the name of wisdom and patience, will this degrading and disgraceful distinction never be wiped from our State character? Shall the foul sin, with all her nauseating habiliments, never disgust? Brethren of the same family—members of the same fraternity, shall we never unite in sustaining the pride, honor and respectability of our State? Sir, I admired the candor of the gentleman from Halifax. He fearlessly disclosed the ground of the repugnance to the passage of this bill. It is wisdom, says he, in the holder of power never to surrender it. I do not pretend to quote language; if I am wrong in sentiment, I shall be happy to be corrected. Sir, this is an argument of which those who adopt it, have no reason to complain themselves. It is the language of an oppressor. It is to say, we have the balance of power and we are determined to hold it, right or wrong. Suppose, for a moment, that the passage of the bill now before the committee, gave us the West a preponderance of legislative power. Is it not, as a matter of right, just as equitable that you should trust us, as we confide in you? Will we legislate less for the honor and interest of the State? But, Sir, I deprecate this kind of argument. This bill can have no such effect. Its passage leaves us nearly as we are. The East have still a dead majority against the West. But, Sir, you may heal wounds not yet cicatrized—you may allay the impatience of your Western brethren—You will do a public good, by enhancing the value of a portion of your territory—redress the wrongs of an honest and aggrieved community, and do an act of justice, the noblest object of all legislation.

"In the Field"—The N. Intelligencer has drawn the attention of its readers to the Prospectus of a new paper to be styled "The Cincinnati American," under the auspices of Messrs. James F. Canover and Josiah Thomas.—Among other givings-out, we find the following plain declaration:

"Yet, after the official declaration of the present Executive, in his late message, they cannot any longer view General Jackson as a candidate for re-election. They consider him as distinctly declining a second canvass for that elevated station, and consequently in that particular, beyond the pale of their opposition. They, therefore, with pride, turn from him to the illumined "Star of the West," where they fondly hope to realize the political redemption of our suffering country. There the great Clay, though calumniated and persecuted, yet stands peerless and unshaken, enjoying the confidence and benedictions of his admiring countrymen. When the proper time shall arrive, to the political exaltation of that unrivalled statesman, inimitable orator, virtuous politician, and inflexible patriot, shall the best energies of the Cincinnati American be honorably and ardently devoted. The editors most confidently believe, that all the vital interests of our country, and especially those of the Western States, urge them to the adoption of that course."

Whilst such signs as these are appearing in the political firmament, who is there that wishes to encourage any premature electioneering between the friends of two other gentlemen? Such a policy may suit our Political Adversaries; but not our political friends.—And however Gen. Jackson may object to serving a second term, yet the circumstances of the country will call for it—and we have every hope, that he will be found fully entitled to her confidence. Reforms are now in progress, which will require his firm hand to bring to maturity.—His opponents, it is believed, are counting without their host. The interest of the nation will, most probably, require his reelection.—Rich. Eng.

The National Journal has recently passed from the hands of Mr. Peter Force, into those of Mr. George Watterson, (late Librarian to Congress;) and the editorial chair is avowedly filled by Mr. Philip K. Fendall. We have waited to see what character it would assume un-

der these new auspices. We are not disappointed. The same blistering air, the same boldness of assertion, unsoftened by any grace of style or decorum of manner, still characterize the columns of the Journal. The ostensible Manager only is changed—the Dramatic Persons, the machinery, scenery, and decorations, remain much the same.—B.

The Legislature.—We take great pleasure in stating that the legislative elections on Friday last resulted in the defeat of the choice spirits of the coalition. It was an object of great solicitude with those friendly to Mr. Clay, to elect their *vet* Jacob Harrod Holeman, of the Kentuckian, and since the first meeting of the Legislature, all their energies had been directed to this election. His party had a majority of 15 or 20 votes on joint ballot, but notwithstanding, he was defeated by a triumphant majority! Thus has a Legislature of his own party put an everlasting mark upon this Bull-Dog of the Frankfort Junta.

Next came the election of President of the Commonwealth's Bank, Francis Preston Blair, Esq. the talented editor of the *Argus*, and James Wood Hawkins, the dismissed Postmaster, were put in nomination. Upon counting the ballots, it appeared that Mr. Blair was elected. So note it ever be.

It is expected that the legislature will adjourn this day.—[*Kentucky Gazette*.]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, FOR 1829
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, 1st January, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint within the past year.

The coinage effected within that period, amounts to \$2,306,875 50, comprising \$95,717 50 in gold coins, \$1,994,578 in silver, & \$16,580 in copper; and consisting of 7,694,504 pieces of coin, viz:

Half Eagles,	57,442	making	\$287,210 00
Quarter Eagles,	5,403	do	4,507 50
Half Dollars,	3,712,156	do	1,856,078 00
Dimes,	770,000	do	77,000 00
Half Dimes,	1,920,000	do	96,000 00
Cents,	1,414,500	do	14,145 00
Half Cents,	487,000	do	2,435 00
	7,674,501		\$2,306,875 50

Of the amount of gold bullion, deposited at the Mint, within the last year, about \$131,000 were received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$23,000 from Africa; about 12,000 from sources not ascertained; and the residue, about \$134,000, from North Carolina, and the adjacent States of South Carolina and Virginia. The proportion from North Carolina may be stated at \$128,000; that from South Carolina, at \$3,500, and that from Virginia, at \$2,500.

The first notice of gold from North Carolina, on the records of the Mint, occurs in the year 1804, within which it was received to the amount of \$11,000. It continued to be received during the succeeding years, until 1824, inclusive, in varying amounts, all inferior, however to that of the year first mentioned, and on an average not exceeding \$2,500 yearly. In 1824, the amount received was \$5,000; in 1825, it had increased to \$17,000; in 1826, it was \$30,000; in 1827, about 21,000 dollars; and in 1828, nearly 46,000 dollars. In 1829, as above stated, it was 128,000 dollars.

This remarkable increase in the amount of gold received from North Carolina, during the years following 1824, has been considered of sufficient interest to be noted in the annual reports from the Mint, since that period. The circumstance will attract additional attention, from the fact now ascertained, that the gold region of the United States extends far beyond the locality to which it has heretofore appeared to be limited. Gold bullion had not been received from Virginia, or South Carolina, until within the last year; or, if at all received, it has been in quantities too inconsiderable to have been specially noticed. The gold from all these localities is found, in its native state, to be, on an average, nearly of the same fineness as the standard of our gold coin.

A competent supply of silver, consisting of unwrought bullion and foreign coins, has maintained, throughout nearly the whole year, a steady demand on the more productive operations of the Mint. So far, however, as this demand would permit, the issuing of small coins has been an object of particular attention. A new emission of half dimes was, with this view, commenced on the 4th of July, since which period the amount issued has been more than fourfold the whole amount previously coined, of that denomination. The issue of small coins will be continued during the present year, as the degree of pressure on the Mint shall render practicable.

The extended efficiency of the Mint establishment, authorized by

the provisions of the act of the 2d March last, will be admitted to the execution of an abundant supply of all the subordinate denominations of our silver coin, with the desirable celerity, and without abstracting from the heavier operations of coinage the attention due to the accommodation of depositors of bullion. The edifice erected for this object, was commenced on the 4th of July, and by assiduous exertion, has been advanced in a satisfactory manner to the extent contemplated for the season. Its completion within the present year, according to the plan which I had the honor of submitting for your approbation, is confidently relied on.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL MOORE,
The President of the United States.

New York, Jan. 22.
Six in hand.—Had the charioteer of the Sun thundered through our streets with his fiery steeds yesterday, he would scarcely have attracted more attention than did an elegant coach and six from Newark, drawn by six coal black coursers, and containing 32 passengers—the seats of the vehicle, within and without, being calculated for the accommodation of that number. The coach is a highly finished and beautiful structure, and is pronounced by good judges equal to any public coach on the English roads. It has a double body, and sits on eight superior cradle springs. It is lined and cushioned with purple moquette, except the ceiling and a narrow drape, fringed and festooned all round, of rich yellow silk. The body is painted light green, with handsomely ornamented panels. Plated mouldings extend over its whole length, with numerous other plated ornaments. Instead of curtains, it has four glass windows, and four mahogany Venetian blinds. The driver showed himself a master of his craft. The coach was built by Messrs. Carter Mitchell & Co. of Newark, N. J. who have recently established themselves in the business, and deserve great credit for this specimen of their workmanship. It is intended to run regularly, as a daily stage, between New York and Jersey City.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR
Messrs. Editors.—It is a lamentable fact, that newspaper essays and pulpit declamation, directed against the popular views of the day, but rarely produce the happy result for which they are intended. Notwithstanding the force and beauty of the one, and the fervid eloquence and divine sanction of the other, they are generally both alike disregarded, and die upon the ear like the sickening hum of the spinning wheel, upon that of the organ of a modern belle. The wretched votaries of vice, and the miserable vassals of expensive fashion and pernicious practices, will still pursue their perverted and ruinous course—still follow on to the same excess of folly with their silly patrons, who must be initiated at the hazard of every thing, because they are elevated by influence, or as you politicians say, their superior tact for display, to a rank which entitles them to be the leaders of the *ton*. But humiliating to human nature, and deplorable as this state of things is, the zealous efforts of the editor and the pious labors of the preacher are not altogether abortive. They occasionally effect a salutary influence, and here and there an individual is checked in his reckless career by their unobtrusive admonitions. This should encourage them in their laudable vocation.

I have been led to these reflections, Messrs. Editors, by the good effect which I have experienced from an attentive perusal of the remarks of Philo, published in your last paper, on the odious practice of rubbing the teeth with snuff. It fastened conviction on my mind; I felt guilty of transgressing the laws of politeness, and what is infinitely worse, of pursuing a course of self-indulgence at the unalloyed shrine of sensual gratification—I dashed away the accursed box and brush, and have not suffered a particle of snuff to enter my lips since.

Now, as example is more powerful than precept, and as I feel anxious to contribute towards correcting an evil in others, which I feel so much ashamed of myself, I beg you to insert this in your usual gazette without delay. And to assist those unfortunate flowers of my sex, whose lovely locks are fast falling away, under the influence of Leiper's noxious powder, "blighting every thing it lights upon," I would suggest the following recipe as a certain cure for dipping:

Take half a pound of the flour of consideration; dissolve it in a quart of the spirit of self-denial; then add one quart of the juice of resolution; shake it well together; then put it into the golden bowl, (memory,) if the golden bowl be not broken; and sweeten it with the sugar of decency. A dose of this may be taken as often as the taste craves a "dip of snuff," to be proportioned to the intensity of the desire to dip, or, as the doctors would say, the intensity of the disease. If no bowl full should not perfect a cure, it may be filled up again. Though bitter at first, it will soon become pleasant to the taste; and will be found by all who use it both beneficial to good health and amiable manners.

Permit me to subscribe myself Philo's returned and grateful admirer,
ROWENA.

FOR THE STAR.
The attention of the public is now turned to a very important subject: The petitions concerning Sabbath Mails. As it is no uncommon thing for the real merits of a subject to be thrown out of view, when argument waxes hot, the writer of this begs leave to present, what he knows to be, the true state of the question to the people.

The United States was peopled from Europe by those who sought an asylum from religious persecution. The battles of the revolution were fought by their sons. And the Constitution of our beloved country, formed by men who had bled at every pore for the liberty of bowing the knee to none but God, presents to us the views which they entertained of rights which they had dearly bought, and have handed down, as a sacred boon, to us. And their practice will not fail to teach us what they continued to think about ci-

vil and religious liberty. Religion has permitted to go forth unabridged and unimpeded by law. Government was denied the privilege of binding men's consciences, and of interfering with religious exercises. Yet these men, the last in the world to be suspected of desiring an establishment of religion, did respect the Sabbath. Public offices were closed—the halls of legislation were silent—the post was at rest, on that holy day; and every officer was at liberty to worship God in his own way, and to keep the Sabbath or not, as he liked, without forfeiting thereby any of his civil rights. During this period, no one ever even dreamed that Congress, by permitting its officers to enjoy the Sabbath or not, according to their choice, intended to decide any disputed or undispensed point of theology. All were contented; because all could do as they pleased in reference to their religious duties, without incurring any penalty.

But after a while, when most of our forefathers had retired from public life, and many of them from life itself, an act was passed, requiring certain officers of Government to labour "every day in the week." It matters not how artfully this act is worded; it does compel men to violate their duty to their God, or resign their offices. And many have resigned, while many more have been virtually kept out of office by this act. Mail contractors and postmasters are no longer permitted to rest or not, as they may prefer, on the Sabbath. They must labour, or be turned out of office. This is the cause of the present commotion. The friends of the Sabbath, who regard its sanctity as a fundamental article of their religion, took the alarm. They petitioned Congress to repeal this act, and to permit things to remain as they were left by the sages and heroes of the revolution. Their petition was treated with respect, and intimations thrown out that as soon as the state of the country would permit, the grievance complained of should be remedied. This was during the last war. Peace came; but with it came not the redress. The post office enlarged most rapidly in its operations. The friends of the Sabbath again petitioned—and they intend to continue to petition until they gain their end, or the right of petitioning be taken away from them. They believe that Congress has no right to pass a test act—no right to punish a man for his religious opinions either by turning him out, or keeping him out of office. A man, now to be connected with the post office, must not believe that it is contrary to the law of God to prostitute the Sabbath for the convenience of men of business, or of pleasure, or he must violate his conscience or be turned out of office! Is this religious liberty? They believe that religious opinions ought not to form any barrier to the privileges of freemen. Let those who believe with them, attend to the application. Previous to the passage of the act complained of by the petitioners, every man in the Union was satisfied with the order of things as it then was. But when government took upon itself virtually to abrogate the Sabbath, and to declare that certain of its officers shall labour "every day in the week," those conscientious of the subject were virtually ejected, or debared from office, on account of their religious scruples! Now the petitioners deny that Congress had any right to do this. They ask it to retract its steps—to go back to where it started from, to repeat this improper interference with religion, to permit its officers to enjoy their religious opinions, and act in conformity with them, without being turned out for so doing. As all were contented and quiet before the passage of this excommunicating act, so they will be satisfied only when it is repealed. The petitioners never did ask nor never will permit Congress to settle religious controversy, if they can prevent it. All that they ask is, that Congress take and keep its hands off & let every man keep the Sabbath or not as he likes, without being punished for it. If Congress goes on to assume rights which do not belong to it, what will become of our liberty? It is said, the grievance complained of may be remedied by refusing to appoint persons who are conscientious! Is this what the opposers are at? Do they wish to disfranchise those who differ with them in opinion! How easily they may deprive them from every office! Fix the elections on Sunday—say that the heads of departments—that Congress—the Courts—the Military—the Mint—in a word, that every office and officer from the highest to the lowest connected with government shall transact business "every day in the week;" and the work is done. Not a word is said about the Sabbath; and yet every citizen, who feels bound to obey God and to keep his day holy, will be as completely deprived of his rights, and driven from all offices, as the enemy of christianity could desire. Not one of them could, without changing their opinion, or committing sacrilege, have any thing to do with the government. They would be effectually kept out of office. This work has commenced—and we do not mean to remain silent spectators while the chains are forging for us.

But are the opposers really afraid that Congress will become a College of Divines or a Bench of Bishops, by restoring to its officers the privilege of doing as they please on the Sabbath? Why then, did they not from the very first attend to this matter? Why do they not rest satisfied when all the public offices are closed and no public office (except the post office) is required to

labour "every day in the week?" seventh part of the salary paid to officers, for days in which they are not required by law to labour, and the day that is called the Sabbath, not the opposers know this? They do! But they have more sense than to pretend, that, by thus ceasing from duties on the Sabbath, Congress has gained upon, and decided religious disputes. If, before post office was required "every day in the week," when Congress and the officers of government are permitted to rest on the Sabbath, there be no religious objection nor connexion between Church and State, I ask, how can any man in sober senses assert that a permission granted by Congress to the post department to rest, as do all the departments, on the Sabbath, and to retain their office, would be settling religious controversy?

The petitioners, in giving their reasons for being conscientious on this subject, do refer to the law of God, as contained in the Bible, for the principle upon which their consciences are founded. They pretend to be rational beings, and therefore give the reasons of their belief. But they have not expressed the most distant wish nor a situation that Congress should settle religious disputes, or that it should establish religion by law. They are different religious denominations—Baptist, Episcopalians, Methodist, Presbyterians, &c. &c. They claim to be patriots. Some of them are men who bear the scars of revolutionary strife; many of them possess the swords and the spirit of their fathers—and they are willing to pledge their "lives and sacred honor" against any and all attempts to establish religion, to control Church and State, or to permit an earthly power to legislate for the matters of religious faith and practice. They never will permit any encroachments on their liberties and if among their ranks there be found one or two who wish to overturn the liberties of a happy land, let him be pointed out, given up to the execrations of a just and incensed community. The petitioners challenge proof of their motives, and invite investigation on this subject. Facts are stubborn things. If they are produced against us, we must be convinced. But until they are, we will feel it our duty to go on petitioning against all religious interference on the part of the government of these United States. A PETITIONER.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 15.—Several petitions were presented, for and against Sabbath Mails. Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.—Several memorials were presented for and against the transportation of the United States' Mail on Sunday. Mr. N. H. presented a memorial from the members of the General Assembly of Indiana, for increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Cumberland Road.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.—Petitions for and against Sabbath mails were presented. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year 1830, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance; and the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, Feb. 18.—Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill prescribing the duties and regulating the compensation of Purasers in the Navy. Mr. Hayne, from the same Committee, presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, covering a plan for the Naval peace establishment of the United States. The bill granting a pension to David Mead Randolph, and the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department for the year 1830, were severally read the third time and passed. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate resumed, as the special order, the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution for suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, when Mr. Holmes commenced his speech in support of the resolution, and in reply Messrs. Benton and Wayne, and continued to a late hour, when the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 19.—A report was received from the Secretary of War on the subject of desertions in the army, made in compliance with resolution of the Senate. Mr. Benton gave notice, that he would on Monday or Tuesday next, leave to introduce a bill, providing for the abolishment of unnecessary duties, and to improve the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of the United States. Several bills were ordered to a third reading; and a bill making appropriations for