

U. S. MINT-COINAGE IN 1838.

The Director of the Mint, Dr. Patterson, has transmitted an annual report of the operations of the Mint and its branches for the year 1838, from which we extract the following particulars, viz:

Table showing gold coinage amounts: Philadelphia (\$1,022,515), Charlotte, N.C. (\$4,165), Dahlonega, Ga. (102,915), New Orleans (none). Total: \$1,809,595.

Of the above quantity, 7,200 pieces were in eagles; 286,568 pieces were in half eagles; 47,000 were in quarter eagles.

Of the bullion deposited, there was supplied from the mines of the United States—

Table showing silver coinage amounts: Philadelphia (\$171,700), Charlotte (127,000), Dahlonega (135,700), New Orleans (700). Total: \$435,100.

SILVER.

The whole amount of silver coined is \$2,333,243 of which the whole was coined at Philadelphia, except \$40,254 in dimes at New Orleans, the other branch mints being not yet authorized to coin silver, the bill which passed the Senate to authorize them to coin silver having not passed the house of representatives, and being now in the Senate.

Table showing silver coinage amounts: Philadelphia (In half dollars \$1,773,000; quarters 208,000; dimes 199,250; half dimes 112,750). Total: \$2,293,000.

Add dimes at New Orleans, 40,243. Total: \$2,333,243.

From this it will be seen that the total coinage at the mint and branches, in gold and silver, is \$4,142,838. Besides this, the copper coinage amounted to \$63,702; making a total of \$4,206,540.

We are glad to see a larger portion than usual of the silver coinage in pieces of twenty-five, ten, and five cents, and we are glad to say it is the intention of the Government to have that coinage increased until the country is supplied, so that the most intrepid champion of ship-lasters shall be deprived of all pretext for a new omission of this pestiferous stuff in the event of another catastrophe to the banks.

We are glad also to see that the Director of the Mint looks to a great coinage this year, all the branches being now ready for work, and the laws providing for ample supplies of bullion to keep them all employed. The year 1839 will show what the Mints can do, and the extension of the coinage of silver change to the North Carolina and Georgia branches will complete their capacity for usefulness.—Globe.

BENTON AND THE TARIFF.

Happening in the gallery of the Senate the other day, when Mr. Benton was eulogizing General Jackson for destroying the Tariff, and at the same time condemning Mr. Clay and his friends, as he said, for their tariff notions, I was induced, on my return, to recur to the vote on the passage of the Tariff for 1828, the most expeditiously admitted on all hands, that has ever been enacted—and sir, to my utter astonishment, I find, notwithstanding the hypocritical cant of Mr. Benton and the other friends of the administration at this day, the vote at that day stood as follows on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Balfour, Boulogny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, (of Ky.) Kane, Knight, McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Willey—26.

NAYS—21.

Here you can see with what audacious effrontery these men can turn round and entechise Mr. Clay and his friends for favoring the protection of American industry at that time. Let them look to the vote of their chief and ally.—Madisonian.

A Good 'Un.—The Editor of the Carolina Watchman says he intends to send the recent Communication from our Senators in Congress on the subject of the Instruction Resolutions, to Mrs. Hitchman's Scholars, as an exercise in the correction of bad Grammar and for the proper arrangement of the sentences.—Raleigh Register.

The various Hurricanes, of which some account is copied in this paper from the New York Express, appears to have visited Philadelphia also, and is said to have been almost as destructive of property at the latter as the former city. All the villages in the neighborhood of both cities appear to have suffered severely.—Fayetteville Observer.

A post Office has recently been established at Warsaw, in Duplin county, N. C.—the point at which the Stage from this place connects with the Wilmington Rail Road Line. R. B. Saunders, Esq. is the Postmaster.—Id.

No one who has paid but slight attention to the matter, has an idea of the revenues and expenditures of the City of New York. The appropriations for the present year, for the ordinary expenditures of the City, amount to upwards of two millions and a half!—The watch department costs \$230,000; cleaning streets, \$100,000; lamps and gas, \$105,000; public schools, \$90,000; repairing and improving streets, \$400,000; alms house, \$150,000; and so on.—Profession.

Texas.—The special committee of the Texian Congress appointed for the purpose of determining the arms of Texas, propose a white star of five points in azure ground, encircled by an olive branch; and the great national seal shall hereafter bear those emblems together with the words "Republic of Texas;" and that the national standard shall consist of a blue perpendicular stripe, with a star of five points in the centre, and two horizontal stripes of equal breadth, the upper stripe white, the lower red.—Columbia Telescope.

Fire at Harpers Ferry.—The Frederick Examiner of Wednesday says that the mill of Rowland & Heflebower, at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday morning, there were 14,000 or 20,000 bushels of wheat and 300 or 400 barrels of flour consumed. Loss estimated at \$40,000. Insurance about \$15,000.

Survey of Beaufort Harbor.—We are gratified to be able to state that the U. S. cutter Experiment, Lieut. Glynn, arrived at Beaufort last week, for the purpose of making a survey of that harbor with reference to its suitability for a national navy yard. The corps awaits but the arrival of a steam boat, now on her passage from Norfolk, to commence operations. The result, we think, cannot be otherwise than favorable to the claims of that noble harbor on the national attention.—Newbern Spectator.

A Fatal Frolic.—Mr. Richard Carson, of Pitt county, N. Carolina, recently, in a joke, while at a merry making, hung himself to a beam by a rope; but it proved to be sad earnest to him, for he was found to be dead, though cut down immediately.—Ball. Sun.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

A bloody rencontre took place on the 7th Inst. at Halifax, in this State, between Mr. Nathaniel Eaton and Mr. Littlebury Wilcox, Jr. Mr. E. struck Mr. W. with a stick, discharged one pistol at him without effect, and snapped another, while Mr. W. fired two pistols and a gun at Eaton, lodging a large number of shot in his body. Eaton was alive at last accounts, but is not expected to recover.

Raleigh Register.

New Orleans, Feb. 2.

"There are," says a morning print, "seven hundred persons now in the prisons of this city," or about one twelfth of the whole population. If the statement be not exaggerated, certainly it exhibits a state of things that should be inquired into. We have heard it hinted the number of prisoners has been much increased by the conduct of the local magistrates, who trample under foot the best principles of the Constitution, and try and punish the unfortunate without allowing them the privilege of counsel, or trial by jury.—Carrier.

[From the Jamaica Standard.]

State of the Country.—Our report this week breathes a more gloomy air. Need we say how much more gloomy and unfavorable it is on that account? Another week has elapsed, and still no greater disposition to return to work; and still less likelihood of the estates being at all able to take off their crops, except at such a rate as would be entirely ruinous to the planters—that is to say, at a much greater expense than the sugar itself will bring.

We know, for we have the positive facts, that on some estates in this parish

(St. James') five shillings a day have been offered to the boiler men, and half a dollar to the laborers, during crop, and that these offers, ruinous and extravagant though they were, have been refused! We know that on others, when any attempt has been made to come to terms for taking off the crops, the reply of the field laborers has been: "Yes, we are willing to work, but you must give us five shillings a day!" And we know that, rather than do this, many crops must be allowed to rot on the ground. Nay, we know that others have, at this moment, canes in their mill-yards rotting, for want of the necessary hands to carry on the manufacture. And why? Because the laborers only demand at the rate of 5d. an hour, for 16 hours in the 24; thus making each laborer's wages exactly a dollar a-day, or \$1 13s. 4d. per week, allowing they condescend to work even the five days!

The Galveston (Texas) Gazette states that about one thousand emigrants arrive monthly at that port alone. Many of them are planters, who bring their slaves with them from the U. States.

Albany, Jan. 31.

Perils of an Express.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Baker and Walker started Mr. Deane, one of their drivers, with the baggage of the Patriot's death, to New York. He left Albany 14 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. in a sulky. At Redhook, in the night he found a bridge gone, but mounted his horse and swam the stream, drawing the sulky after him. At Fishkill the obstruction was much more formidable. The bridge was gone, and the road, for more than half a mile, inundated. He again mounted his horse, who pushed gallantly into the flood, and swam, with his rider and sulky, over a quarter of a mile, bringing both safely to the opposite shore! The Express, notwithstanding these and other obstructions, arrived at the Carlton House, N. Y. at 22 minutes past 8 o'clock the next morning, having rode 150 miles in 18 hours and 31 minutes. It required enterprise and courage in no ordinary character to have discharged this duty so faithfully.—Evening Journal.

Large Cotton Stalk.—The San Augustine (Texas) Herald, of the 28th November, says, they have in their office a cotton stalk, raised on an upland farm, by William Todd, Esq. of Shelby county. It is thirteen feet six inches high, and yielded 400 bolls.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1839.

Every thing in and about our city, as well as the importations, indicates a great revival in credit and confidence, and of course a great revival in business. The lower part of the city again resounds, in all its streets, with something of the olden hum of industry.—Real estate sales are now very common. The capitalist is opening his eyes to find out opportunities for investment. The master-builder sees, in the call for houses, that he may build up his lines of streets once more. The shop echoes with the workman's hammer, and winter as it is, there is cheerfulness among all who can work, for all can find something to do. In the mean time, it is worth the while to remark, that the revenues are not collected in hard money—that the "rag barons" "make the money" which the Collector takes—that the check of the merchant upon a bank cashes the bonds—and that the only sign of the sub-treasury bill among us is, that the Collector has a great deal more money in his possession than any man should have, and that if he were disposed, (and nobody thinks he is,) the Great Western might carry them off with, perhaps, a million and a half; in which, when on the sea, he might play the pranks of a Prince.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We hail with satisfaction the following sound opinions on the subject of the Public Lands, coming as they do from an Administration paper. It is so seldom, that any organ of the party dare run counter to the expressed wishes of the President, and his subservient friends, that we take pleasure in singling out a rare instance for public commendation: Raleigh Register.

"This question is becoming a matter of serious import to the old States. The arrogant and bold pretensions now set up by the new States, unless promptly resisted and put down, will lead to a collision between the different sections of the Union, three-fold more dangerous and direful in its consequences than all the threats and bravadoes of the Nullifiers. The claim of the new States to

the Public Lands within their limits, is without foundation in justice or equity, and could not be carried out but in a spirit of monopoly or avarice. We expressed the opinion years since, that the Public Lands, or their proceeds, ought to be divided among all the States.—We were then denounced by our party for thus having the independence to express our honest convictions of what we believed was due to our State as one of the members of the confederacy. We did not view it as a party question, nor ought it to be made one; we viewed it as a question of right—of justice."—Milton Spectator.

From the Raleigh Star.

MR. CLAY AGAINST ABOLITION.

The disputable efforts of the administration prints to sully the character of Henry Clay with the charge of abolitionism must now cease. In the Senate, on the 7th instant, Mr. Clay came out in a bold, manly and decided manner against the fanatics. He gave them one of the severest rebukes, judging even from the Globe's account of his speech, they have yet received in that body. Speaking of his remarks, the Globe says:

"He brought in an anti-Abolition petition, and never was a party so belabored in a set speech of hours as the fanatics! fanatics! He denounced them all, and did not spare even the fair epistlers of the East. He conjured them to remember that, when, with their fair hands, they dipped their pens in ink to sign an Abolition petition, they dipped them in blood!! He exhausted his pathos portraying "conflagrated cities," "desolated fields," and scenes of "butchery and murder."

THE CITIZEN.

ASHEBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1839.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

A few weeks ago, we published entire the law passed at the late session of the Legislature to divide the State into School Districts &c., but have not yet had much room & opportunity for comment. We intend however, as occasion may arise, to discuss the subject freely. And we hope our correspondents will not be backward in forwarding their views for publication, whether for or against the proposed plan. It is important that it be well understood by every voter before he expresses his sentiments at the polls in August next. So far as we have heard expressions of opinion, they go for carrying out the views of the Legislature. The principal fault that seems to be found is, that the beginning is too small—does not extend far enough. It will be recollected, however, that by the time we get under way, to the extent of the present act, another Legislature will be in session, ready to extend the system in a manner calculated to meet the views of the people. We are not apprised of the fact that there is one dissenting voice in Randolph county.—If there is any objection, it must proceed, we think, from not properly understanding the plan as it is.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There is evidently a great error prevalent among the unreflecting part of the community, as to the direct and immediate effect of carrying on public works at the expense of Government.—This class of people are at once struck with alarm at hearing of large appropriations for purposes of Internal Improvement. They never once reflect how much these expenditures add to the life and vigor of the people even in their ordinary avocations. Who can grudge his proportionable part of the State funds (conditionally) appropriated to the building of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, when he sees in prospect the general activity and spirit of industry to be thereby infused into the habits of his fellow citizens? The work itself will, while in progress, operate as a positive benefit, instead of impoverishing the State as some suppose; to say nothing of the incalculable advantages to be derived from the work when completed. Let it once be commenced, and our

word for it, all classes of the people will instantaneously feel it as a perceptible impulse. To the rich man it presents new objects of laudible speculation; to the poor it holds out inducements to acquire labor, and to the common class it ensures ample and speedy return for renewed diligence in producing the necessaries of life: Thus, exciting all to industry and perseverance.

THE RAIL-ROAD.

It is understood on good authority that the necessary arrangements for receiving subscriptions of stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road will be made shortly—say by the commencement of the Spring circuits of the Superior Court,—when our enterprising citizens will have an opportunity of subscribing. Liberal advancements are expected from several of the most wealthy citizens of this County; and it is hoped and believed that the most spirited and patriotic of all classes will aid the good work in proportion to their means. More cannot be desired.

We constantly hear the wish expressed that the precise route were definitely located.—And we hope it will be done speedily, as it would doubtless be of advantage in procuring the necessary funds, so to locate the road as to let every contributor know precisely where his money is to be expended. For ourselves, we think it nearly certain that the Asheborough route is preferred by the Engineers; but if it turns out to be otherwise, we think the matter ought to be reduced to a certainty, that no subscriber may hereafter have the least possible pretext for complaining that he was deceived. What will be lost in one quarter by this measure, will be more than doubly gained in that section through which the route is known to pass.

ABOLITIONISM.

We are tired out of all patience—heartily sick and disgusted, with the labored—the strained efforts of many of the party prints of the day, to cast upon their opponents the odium of abolitionism.—The fact cannot be otherwise than well known to every intelligent man of observation, in the South, and we believe in the North too, that these doctrines are no more peculiar to one of the present political parties than to the other. They are common to both parties. And it is not only unfair and ungenerous, but unwise and dangerous in the extreme, to suffer sentiments or our votes to be influenced by the abolition doctrines entertained by some of the party as well for as against the administration.

STEEL PENS.

We have a few for sale at this office—an excellent article too—we've tried them. Our Van Buren friend who made the deposits, had better stop the sale. They write so keen, that they really seem like cutting off the prospects of his favorite candidate for the Presidency—hereabouts.

DEFAULTERS.

While the subject was undergoing discussion in the House of Representatives, MR. UNDERWOOD made a speech—that is said to have had a most striking effect. We make the following extract from it, as peculiarly appropriate and fitted to the occasion:

"It is remarkable, and it will so be put down in history, that the distinguishing characteristic of Jackson's Administration consists in fair promises, in patriotic professions, by which the people were deceived, and which were utterly disregarded after they were made. At the commencement of his official career the doctrine promulgated as orthodox led us to believe that every one who touched the public money, or used it contrary to law, should be severely punished. You remember the case of Tobias Watkins. He was disgraced, removed from office, indicted, convicted, incarcerated, and his family left to shift for themselves or starve. How many years he lay in jail I have forgotten, sir. His offence was, appropriating to his own use a few thousand dollars of the