

any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be by him preserved, as aforesaid; and all stockholders of such additional shares shall, and are hereby declared to be, from thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall become necessary to subject the lands of any individuals to the purposes provided for in this act, and their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the company to enter upon such land, and proceed to the execution of such works as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in any suit, in the nature of a writ of ad quod damnum, or any other proceedings, shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be the duty of every Court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act, and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Common Council of the town of Alexandria be, and they are hereby, authorized to subscribe for the capital stock of the said Company, on behalf of the Corporation of the said town, and to borrow money for the payment thereof, and to raise by taxes, to be imposed on the inhabitants of the said town, and the property therein, such sums as shall be necessary for the payment of such subscriptions or loans.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THOUGHTS ON SLEEP.

"Blessings," exclaimed Sancho, "on him that first invented sleep! It wraps a man all round like a cloak.—It is a delicious moment, certainly—that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past! the limbs have been just tried enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more, with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye;—tis closing—'tis more closing—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

Our two most favorite passages on sleep are, one in the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles, admirable for its contrast to a scene of terrible agony, which it closes, and the other, the following address in *Beaumont and Fletcher's* tragedy of *Valentinian*, the hero of which is also a sufferer under bodily torment. He is in a chair slumbering; and these most exquisite lines are gently sung with music:—

Care charming sleep, thou easer of all woes,
Brother to death, sweetly thyself dispose
On this afflicted prince. Fall like a cloud
In gentle showers: give nothing that is loud
Or painful, to his slumbers: easy, light,
And as a purring stream, thou son of Night,
Pass by his troubled senses: sing his pain
Like hollow murmuring wind, or silver rain;
Into this prince, gently, oh gently slide;
And kiss him into slumbers, like a bride.

How earnest and prayer-like are these pauses! How lightly sprinkled, and yet how deeply settling, like rain, the fancy! How quiet, affectionate, and perfect the conclusion!

Sleep is most grateful in an infant; soundest, in one who has been tried in the open air; completest to the seaman after a hard voyage; most welcome, to the mind haunted with one idea; most touching to look at, in the parent that has weight; lightest, in the playful child; proudest, in the bride adored.

VANITY.

The vanity of young men in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most common pieces of folly that can be seen on the occasion of great profuseness and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel; be comely, plain, decent, clean, not curious nor costly; it is the sign of a weak head-piece to be sick for every new fashion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.

Sir Matthew Hale.

Humburg.—A Rhode Island Editor gives a sublime account of some lady on board a Providence "Steamer" who got a "tremendous great" bug in her ear. We suspect from the character of the paper where this great matter appears, that it was a Humburg. Camden Journal.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Substance of Mr. Benton's speech made in the Senate of the United States, the motion for the reduction of the duty on Salt being under consideration.

[Concluded.]

Mr. B. said it was an argument in favor of keeping up these duties, that in time of war we should have to depend upon the home supply. He said we had no war at present, nor any prospect of one, and that it was neither wise nor beneficial to anticipate, and inflict upon ourselves beforehand, the calamities of that State. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." When the war comes we will see about the price; in the mean while the cheaper we get it now the higher we shall be able to pay for it then. But he did not admit the argument. The making of salt was a plain and easy business. It required no skill or experience. If a part of the works stop when the price becomes low, they will start again the day it rises. If the whole were stopped now they would all be in full operation in the first few months of war. Besides many works were stopped now. On the Kenhawa 24 furnaces capable of making 400,000 bushels per annum, are returned by the owners as idle. On the Holston, only one well is worked, making 500 bushels a day, when 10,000 could be made. At many other places a part of the works are stopped, and for the purpose of making a less quantity and getting a higher price. If the owners thus stop their works for their private advantage, they must not complain if the interest of the people should require more of them to stop.

Mr. B. said there was no argument which could be used here in favor of continuing this duty which was not used, and used in vain, in England; and many were used there of much real force which cannot be used here. The American system, by the name was not impressed into the service of the tax there, but its doctrines were; and he read a report of the committee on salt duties, in 1817, to prove it. It was the statement of the agent of the British salt manufacturers. Mr. William Horne, who was sworn and examined as a witness. He said: "I will commence by referring to the evidence I gave upon the subject of rock salt, in order to establish the presumption of the NATIONAL IMPORTANCE of the salt trade, arising from the large extent of British CAPITAL employed in the trade, and the considerable number of persons dependent upon it for support. I, at the same time, stated that the salt trade was in a very DEPRECATED state, and that it continued to fall off. I think it cannot be doubted, that the salt trade, in common with all staple British manufactures, is entitled to the Protection of Government; and the British manufacturers of salt consider that, in common with other manufacturers of this country they are entitled to such protection, in particular from a competition at home with foreign manufactures; and in consequence they hope to see a prohibitory duty on foreign salt."

Such was the position of the British manufacturers. They urged the amount of their capital, the depressed state of their business, the number of persons dependent upon it for support, the duty of the government to protect it, the necessity for a prohibitory duty on foreign salt, and the fact that they were making more than the country could consume. The ministry backed them with a call for the continuance of the revenue; one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling, derived from the salt tax; and with a threat to lay that amount upon something else if it was taken off of salt. All would not do. Mr. CALCRAFT, and his friends appealed to the RIGHTS and INTERESTS of the PEOPLE, as overruling considerations in questions of taxation. They denounced the tax itself as little less than impiety, and an attack upon the goodness and wisdom of God, who had filled the bowels of the earth, and the waves of the sea, with salt for the use and blessing of man, and to whom it was denied, its use clogged and fettered, by odious and abominable taxes. They demanded the whole repeal; and when the ministry and the manufacturers, overpowered by the voice of the people, offered to give up three fourths of the tax, they bravely resisted the proposition, stood out for total repeal, and carried it.

Mr. B. could not doubt a like result here, and he looked forward, with infinite satisfaction, to the era of a FREE TRADE in salt. The first effect of such a trade would be to reduce the price of slum salt, at the import cities, to eight or nine cents a bushel. The second effect would be to get rid of the tariff regulation, which substituted weight for measure, and a return to the measured bushel of 80 lbs. instead of the weighed one of 50. The third effect would be to establish a great trade, carried on by barter, between the inhabitants of the United States and the people of the countries which produce alum salt, to the infinite advantage and comfort of both parties. He examined the operation of this barter at New Orleans. He said this pure and superior salt, made entirely by solar evaporation, came from countries which were deficient in the articles of food, in which the West abounded. It came from the West Indies, from the coasts of Spain and Portugal,

and from places in the Mediterranean; all of which are at this time consumers of American provisions, and take from us beef, pork, corn, corn meal, flour, rice, potatoes, &c. Their salt costs them almost nothing. It is made on the sea beach by the power of the sun, with little care and aid from man. It is brought to the United States as ballast, costing nothing for the transportation across the sea. The duty alone prevents it from coming to the United States in the most unbounded quantity. Remove the duty, and the trade would be prodigious. A bushel of corn is worth more than a sack of salt; to the half starved people to whom the sea and he sun gives as much of this salt as they will take up and pack away. The levee at New Orleans would be covered, salt water would be crammed with salt; the barter trade would become extensive and universal, if this vicious duty was suppressed; a bushel of corn, or of potatoes, a few pounds of butter, or a few pounds of beef or pork, would purchase a sack of salt; the steam boats would bring it up for a trifle, and all the upper States of the GREAT VALLEY, where salt is so scarce, so dear, and so indispensable for rearing stock and curing provisions, in addition to all its obvious uses, would be cheaply and abundantly supplied with that article. Mr. B. concluded with saying, that, next to the reduction of the price of public lands, and the free use of the earth for labor and cultivation, he considered the abolition of the salt tax, and a free trade in foreign salt, as the greatest blessing which the Federal Congress could now bestow upon the people of the West.

MR. RENCAER'S CIRCULAR.

To the Freeman of the Tenth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The first session of the 21st Congress has terminated, and duty, as well as inclination prompts me to lay before you the result of our deliberations. Many of them have been of a grave and interesting character, and well calculated to have an important bearing upon the future destiny of our country.

Our public debt has always been considered worthy of the earliest attention of those who have been entrusted with the management of our national concerns; and, indeed, when we reflect that it was, in part, the price of our liberty, we are not at all surprised that its extinguishment has always been looked to as an object of the very deepest solicitude. There are, indeed, in some portions of our country, interested politicians, who do not seem to feel the same solicitude. These men speak exultingly of a splendid government and of a national debt as a national blessing, calculated to bind us together, and to preserve and perpetuate the Union. But such principles invite only to the most profuse prodigality, and are well calculated for the regions of monarchies and despotisms; but are destitute of that purity, simplicity, and economy, without which no free government can long exist. Economy in our private relations is a virtue; but in our public expenditures, it is an imperative duty, which we owe both to ourselves and to posterity. It may very well suit the policy of governments intended to oppress the people, to encourage their national debt, and by becoming debtors to the wealth and aristocracy of the country, interest them in the preservation of a government which they would otherwise be disposed to subvert and destroy. But I trust the day is far, very far distant, when it shall become necessary to appeal to the avarice of the American people, in order to secure their attachment to American liberty; when, instead of exclaiming with our fathers, "give me liberty or give me death!" there will be heard nothing but the sordid growlings of avarice, preferring his own personal gratification to all those blessings of a free government, for which our fathers so freely poured out their blood and treasure, and counted them but dross in the comparison.

Let me, therefore, lay before you the amount of our public debt; the revenue of the country; and the time within which that debt may be discharged, by a proper application of our revenue.

The revenue of the United States for the year ending the 31st December, 1829, was \$24,767,122, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1829, formed an aggregate of \$30,739,557; of this revenue, about two millions was derived from the sale of the public lands, from stock held in the Bank of the United States, and other smaller sources of revenue; and all the rest from duties upon imported goods, commonly denominated imposts or customs. The expenditures for the same year amounted to \$25,071,017; of this sum \$3,101,683 was expended for the support of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and other miscellaneous service; \$6,271,502 for the military service, including the support of the army, fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvement; \$3,312,932 for the naval service, including its gradual improvement; and \$12,383,800 towards the payment of the national debt; leaving in the Treasury, 1830, a balance of \$5,668,440, to be applied to the expenditures of the present year.

The public debt of the United States was, on the 1st January, 1829, \$58,406,418. During that year, there was paid, as stated above, \$12,383,800, a larger sum than has been paid within any one year for ten years past, leaving the public debt, on the 1st January, 1830, \$46,022,618, consisting of the following funded stock, bearing the following interest: \$6,440,556 of 6 per cent. stock; \$12,792,000, of 5 per cent. stock; \$15,924,064 of 4 1/2 per cent. stock; \$13,296,949 of 3 per cent. stock; (balance of the Revolutionary debt); \$42,524 of unfunded debt.

It is believed that, under an economical and judicious administration of our revenue, we shall be able to apply, under the operations of the sinking fund, \$11,500,000 during the present year, and \$12,000,000 annually hereafter, to the payment of the public debt. Upon this supposition, the whole of that debt, which is now so burthensome to the industry of the country, will be discharged by the 30th June, 1834. But \$7,000,000 of the 5 per cent. stock of the public debt is due the Bank of the United States, for stock subscribed for by the Government. This stock is selling in the market at a premium of 26 per cent. This item, therefore, in our public debt, can hardly be looked upon as a debt that is burthen some to the nation; for the Government could at any moment sell her stock in the bank, pay off her subscription, and have a balance left of at least \$1,750,000. The balance of our Revolutionary debt bears an interest of only 3 per cent. and is not, therefore, an object of very great anxiety. If, then, we except this and our bank subscription, the whole of our other debt may be discharged by the 31st December. I have been the more particular on the subject of our public debt, because I know the laudable anxiety you feel for its complete extinguishment; and when we look to the history of public debts in other nations, we are most solemnly admonished of the propriety of making every possible exertion, in time of peace, to relieve the people from this national burthen.

As the public debt approximates to extinction, the tariff daily becomes a subject of more interest, particularly to the agricultural part of the Union, whose interest is more directly and more seriously affected by it. While revenue continued to be the main object of the tariff, and the duty imposed a reasonable one, no one was heard to utter the language of complaint. But the system is now changed; its main object is no longer revenue, but protection, exclusion of foreign trade, and ultimately a destruction of the revenue. The manufacturers have become so strong and so entirely regardless of every interest but their own, that they have increased the tariff from time to time, until its oppressions have become so enormous, that a brave and patriotic State has been driven to the very brink of an open and desperate resistance. From an average duty of ten per cent. it has been increased to an average of more than forty per cent. We are forced to bear these burthens, not to raise a revenue, but to protect domestic manufactures; and upon every article which we purchase, we pay forty per cent. more than we should but for these duties. If it be an article of foreign manufacture, the 10 per cent. goes to refund the duty which has been paid at the custom house; but if it be an article of domestic manufacture, it goes as a bounty into the pocket of the New-England manufacturer, because it enables him to get just that much more for it than he could if we were allowed a free trade with all nations.

I will not insult your good understanding by offering to you an argument to show the injustice of robbing and oppressing one portion of the Union to protect and enrich another. Well was the tariff, in 1824, termed "a bill of abominations" by a New England statesman, although his moral vision, in 1828, after his interest had changed became so far changed, that he could see nothing in it but "the splendid American system," which, in his opinion, the nation stood pledged to support.

I have said that the tariff falls peculiarly hard upon the South, who are an agricultural people. Let me offer you a few statistical facts to show the truth of it. The total amount of exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1829, was valued at \$55,703,193.

Of this sum, Cotton constituted	\$35,575,311
Rice,	2,514,170
Tobacco,	4,981,974
Other Southern articles,	7,631,738
Total	\$49,072,655

So it will be seen that the States growing rice, cotton, and tobacco, constituting about one third of the population of the United States, grow about two thirds of her exports; and supposing us to import and consume as much as we export, (of which I think there can be no doubt, the imports of the nation being something more than the exports, this wonderful instance of oppression will be presented—*one third of the population paying two thirds of the revenue!* But if we look to the inequality in the distribution of this revenue, the injustice and oppres-

sion of the tariff and our own hard lot will be still more glaring. It will then be seen that, among a people paying two thirds of the revenue, the Government has the wonderful liberality to expend one thirtieth! Well may the South set her face against the injustice of the tariff, and the prodigality of the Government, which are thus grinding us down to the very dust; which are annually draining us of our hard earnings and sucking up our substance, and waiting them off to fertilize and fatten more favored regions.

But, Fellow Citizens, I will no longer indulge in the language of complaint. I will strike a chord which is more grateful to myself and more agreeable to you, and calculate you on the partial relief already obtained, and the future prospect of a more general relief from a system which I have thought merited the harshest terms of reprobation. During the present session, we have passed laws reducing the duty on cocoa (of which chocolate is made) from 4 to 1 cent per pound; on coffee, from 5 to 1 cent per pound; on molasses, from 10 to 5 cents per gallon, and on salt, from 20 to 10 cents per bushel. These acts do not take effect before the next year, when their influence will be felt in reducing the price of articles, some of which are of common use, and others of indispensable necessity; and, from documents now before me, will leave in the pockets of the people of the State two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which would annually be drawn out but for a reduction of these duties. This, however, I look upon as an earnest of a future and more general relief, which we have a right to expect from a returning sense of justice in the nation. In a few years our national debt will exist no more. Let us then cast about, curtail our expenditures, restore the Government to that rigid economy which was observed in its youth, but from which we have most woefully departed, and reduce the burthens of the people, so as to meet those expenditures only which are absolutely necessary. Then the fond hopes of the patriot in the future glory of his country will not be disappointed. Instead of that decay and discontent which now marks and distracts some portion of our Union, peace, happiness, and prosperity, will every where prevail. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, will alike flourish; and the American Eagle will float in eternal glory and triumph, over a people every where happy, in the conscious enjoyment of equal rights and equal laws.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FEMALE EDUCATION.

At a time like the present, and in an age of improvement like this, when Christianity is planting its standard on the ruins of paganism and idolatry, when science is throwing open its portals to the entrance of the mighty and the mean—when man is seeking, through blood and slaughter, his long lost liberty, it is a source of much gratification to perceive the fairer part of creation whose rights have so long been shrouded in darkness and neglect, beginning to assume to themselves the dignity and station in the round of human existence to which nature and reason entitle them.

There are few subjects which draw after them a train of more interesting consequences than female education; no matter whether we view it as relating to the welfare of society at large, or with a tendency to individual happiness, it still presents a claim to our consideration which we should not neglect. Upon the distribution of knowledge depends the stability of our liberties, and where can the seeds of this knowledge be better sown than in the nursery; and whose hand is better calculated to direct the tender action than that of a mother. The situation in which she is placed by the laws of nature and the rules of human society, of being the constant guardian and companion of youth during the hours of infancy, and the subsequent influence she exerts over her offspring, give her the opportunity and power, of moulding in almost any form her judgment may dictate, and impressing on their minds the first rudiments of education. How important, then, is it, that she should possess the capability of performing this office so necessary in spreading the germs of knowledge. I have never myself given the least credence to the opinion, I sometimes hear expressed, that the female mind is not sufficiently strong to receive the improvement necessary to enable her to discharge this office; or when so improved, it tends to render her unattractive and unhappy. I have always thought that when the female mind enjoyed the same sphere of observation, and the same opportunity of information, it has never yielded supremacy to man. We have something of evidence of this in an older society. The influence which she exerts is powerful, though as silent as the feathered footsteps of time. Wherever man goes, whether he climbs the summits of the Andes, whether he scours the sandy desert, or seeks a home on the restless wave, he feels the charm and yields a silent obedience to the supremacy of its power. Woman was not created to be as a hireling or a slave. Nature has thrown around her attractions