

From the Public Ledger.

The following letter from Governor Pope to a friend, on the subject of Sunday Mails, has never been published before. The admirable reports of Col. Johnson on that subject, coming in the authoritative character of official documents, may have failed to win all whom they must have convinced. The letter of Governor Pope, is liable to no such objection. It is a private communication from friend to friend, and, in the frank and cordial spirit of that relationship, it expostulates against a dangerous innovation upon governmental economy, and persuades to the performance of high patriotic duties. We recommend it to all, but especially to the attention of those who are in favor of suspending the Sunday Mails.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1830.

Dear Sir—My sincere regard and high respect for the religious society to which you belong, have induced me to write you this letter. I know your good feelings, and I know also that your ardent occasionally carries you beyond the limits which a cool and dispassionate judgment would prescribe. It, Sir, I cannot subscribe to every article of your Presbyterian creed, you will do me the justice to believe, that I have never indulged in ungenerous and unfounded slanders against the Presbyterian society. I have ever treated them with friendship, and vindicated them against unjust attacks. No society in the nation is more respectable for intelligence, good order, and respect for the laws and constitution of their country, none more friendly and liberal to literary institutions; nor did I ever entertain a suspicion that they had in view to control, or improperly interfere with the political affairs of the government. It is due to the Presbyterians to say, that no class of the American people was more united in the cause of liberty and independence, none more inflexibly bent on victory or death—their blood and treasure flowed freely in the common cause.

Of the Presbyterian ladies it is but just to remark, that none are more exemplary in all the relations of life—with your high claims as a religious society to public consideration and respect, with your power to be useful, why will you furnish a pretext for the imputation of an aspiring ambition to control or change the long established course of your government. Your object, with regard to stopping the mails on Sunday, can never be realized—you must in candor, admit, that Col. Johnson has not, in either of his very able reports on this subject, treated the religious part of the community with disrespect, or made the slightest insinuation against any sect of christians; and I verily believe, that his course has been dictated by public considerations alone. It is well known that Col. Johnson and his family generally, have ever been friendly to religion, and the religious institutions of their country, and many of them are professing christians. I beseech you, my dear friend, and my religious friends generally, to desist from annoying Congress with memorials about Sunday mails. Remember that with Sunday, as a religious matter, the constituted authorities of the nation or states have nothing to do in their official characters—they are under no constitutional obligation to observe it. The Americans are a religious people, generally christians; and the great majority keep the same Sabbath; and hence their public agents suspend ordinary business on that day, from respect to the religious feelings and custom of their country, and not as a matter of constitutional duty—they very properly treat Sunday as a day of rest and devotion, so far as it can be done consistently with public convenience and necessity. Under the influence of these considerations, the laws of the Union and of the states provide, that civil process shall not be served on Sunday; the courts are not held, nor do the Legislatures of the states, or the nation, sit on that day, unless the pressure of public business require it—and then public necessity requires the intervention of the law.

John Pope

itary and naval stations in the United States, many of them remote, with all possible despatch, is dictated by public considerations of convenience, necessity and safety; and it is little less important to give intelligence to the people generally, and especially to the commercial class, of the measures and proceedings of the government. Suppose an embargo laid, a treaty made materially affecting our commercial concerns, or a law passed increasing or diminishing the duties on articles imported from abroad; would it not be the duty of the government to give the people the earliest information? Is it not right and just that all should be placed on equal ground so far as notice might affect prices? If the mail were delayed in its progress, individuals would transmit intelligence to their friends before the public mail arrived, and the few would be able to speculate on the many. Upon reflection, you will perceive that Congress can do nothing effective, in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, without the aid of State legislation. Stopping the mail on Sunday, would not only retard the march of news to the different parts of the country, but must add to the expense of conveying the mail; and besides that effect, private conveyances would be employed to run on Sunday, and passengers in haste would abandon the public stage. The mail stage, if not broken down, must be sustained at a great additional expense, and that information of the public acts of the government, which ought to be furnished the people at the earliest moment, will be conveyed through private channels, and often used for the purposes of speculation and ruin.

With regard to opening the mail, let the same reasons suffice. If the mail goes on Sunday, it must be opened on that day, but I believe, the arrival and departure of the mail has been, and will be so regulated, as to avoid, as far as practicable, any interference with, or disturbance of, the religious exercises of the day. To the extent of their constitutional powers, the legislatures of the states and the nation have evinced all respect for the christian community—and while they give preference to none, they extend to all sects as much protection as their constitutions and the public convenience and necessity will authorize. Most, if not all the states, have passed laws to punish disturbers of public worship; the representatives of the people have the strongest motives to conciliate and respect the religious feelings of their constituents, and no doubt will do so as far as consistent with their public duty. Be assured that you have no reason to fear that any representative body in the nation, will commit a wanton outrage on the religious customs of their country.

I have addressed you and the Presbyterian society to which you belong, because, in public estimation, they occupy the front rank of those who are pressing Congress to change their long established course of transporting the public mail. I sincerely regret that your society should take any step calculated to excite unfounded prejudices and suspicions against them. I beseech your society to go on in the useful work of diffusing religious morality and good order, throughout this free and rising republic, and trust the post office establishment and its arrangements to the wisdom and sound discretion of the constituted authorities. Remember, and it cannot be too often repeated, that with Sunday, as a religious affair, Congress have nothing to do—and their observances of it, flows from the respect felt by all for the religion of their country. I need not assure you, sir, of my high respect for your society and sincere regard for you. In that society are many of my near, and warm, and valued friends; and this letter is dictated by public considerations, and an ardent solicitude, that your society will abstain from any interference with public affairs, which may subject them to unjust reproach. Be assured that my object is not to censure, but persuade—that no partisan feelings influence my opinion on this subject, and that I am with unfeigned sincerity, your real friend.

THE TYPOGRAPHER.

Some eight or ten months since, we published a letter from a friend in Michigan, giving an account of the construction of a machine by an ingenious artisan of that Territory, which, for want of a better name, was christened a *Typographer*. The object of this invention is to enable any person, gentleman or lady, to become his or her own printer, after an apprenticeship of twenty minutes. We confess we had not much faith in the device; but subsequent events have removed our scepticism. Mr. Burt, the inventor, has passed the winter in this city, and has built one of his machines. It is not larger than a lady's work-stand, and enables any person to print billets, letters, &c. with neatness and accuracy. But we have not sufficiently experimented upon it to decide yet whether a person can print quite as fast as a quick penman could write. A lawyer, however, who has much copying to do, or procure done, we should think might find it an object to finish his parlor with a Ty-

ographer, as his wife, or daughters, might save him much expense in clerking, by performing a labor which might be made a matter of pleasure and amusement. When furnished with musical characters, also, every young lady might sit down to the Typographer, and copy her own music, in the most accurate and beautiful manner. The machine occupies but little space, and may be made as elegant as the purchaser pleases. It is, moreover, a very ingenious, though necessarily a complicated machine. That which Mr. B. has constructed from his first rude model, is now on a visit to Washington, but is expected back shortly.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A decision at the recent term of the Supreme Court of the United States, recognizes fully the right of a state to tax its banks. The case is entitled *The Providence Bank vs. Thomas G. Pitman and others*. By an act of the Legislature of Rhode Island, in 1822, it was provided that a certain tax should be paid on every \$ 000 of the capital stock of all the state banks. The Providence Bank resisted the payment of this tax, on the ground that the act imposing it was unconstitutional. A warrant was issued to attach the property of the institution, when the case was referred to the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards to the Supreme Court of the State. Judgment was given against the bank, and subsequently was confirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the country.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers are now opening in the new Store on Market-street, next door to Messrs. BURTON & HEBARD, a large assortment of substantial and fancy Dry Goods, with Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Hats, Shoes, Groceries, &c. &c. all of which were recently purchased by one of the partners (who had every possible advantage as to price and quality) in New York and Philadelphia, and will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash; or in bazaar they will receive at fair prices, viz: Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Beeswax, Cordwood, Saw Logs, Feathers, Dried Apples, Tallow, Domestic Linen, Beans, Deerskins, Onions, &c. together with all other merchantable articles, the product of home industry.

MARRON & HUNTER

M& H now possess the **COLUMBIAN STEAM MILL**, and will with the requisite encouragement, continue the Store in the vicinity of the Mill: they want to purchase immediately **50 thousand bushels of Corn**, and twenty thousand bushels of wheat, and shall at each establishment study to accommodate customers.

Vincennes, Dec. 1, 1829. 42-1f.

HATS,
*Made & Sold, by
R. P. PRICE.*

(VINCENNES, INDIANA.)

IN the house lately occupied by **JAMES & McARTHUR**, as an Iron store, on Second street, one door above Market street The prices of **HATS** in general, are for

Beaver, - \$10	Fine Roram, \$5
Fine Castor, 8	Coarse do 3
Coarse do - 6	

Hats made in the shops here, are in general, much superior to those imported from the Eastern states, for the latter are made of the coarsest wool, and napped with rabbit fur—the farmers would find it to their interest, at least 25 per cent. to purchase from the manufacturers.—I pledge myself that my HATS shall be made in the best manner, of superior stuff, and in the most *Fashionable* style.

RICHARD P. PRICE.
February, 1829. 2-1f.

PORK, CORN & OATS will be received in exchange for **Hats**.

R. P. P.

ADDISON & MERRIE.

PROPOSITE the Union Hall, Main street, Louisville, Ky. Keep constantly on hand a very extensive and general assortment of **Dutch Bolting Cloths**, a very superior article, 34 and 40 inches wide from No. 9 to No. 9 inclusive, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

April 10, 1830. 9-3m.

The editors of the Beacon, St. Louis Missouri, will please insert the above about three months and forward their account for settlement.

TAKEN UP

BY William Cutwright, living in the North West corner of Warwick county, one **BAY MARE**, supposed to be eleven years old, with a small white spot on the top of her left shoulder blade, and a small white spot on the left side of her neck, and her left hind foot white—supposed to be with foal. No other marks nor brands perceptible—appraised at thirteen dollars.

Also, one **BAY FILLY**, two years old, with a star and snip, and her right hind foot white, and part of her leg. No other marks nor brands perceptible—appraised at twenty dollars before me.

JOHN B. KING, J. P. w/c

March 6th, 1830. 14-31*

**PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,**

**A GAZETTEER & MAP
OF
THE STATE OF INDIANA.**

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HAVING purchased the copy-right of Mr. Scott's "Indiana Gazette," we propose to publish, as early as practicable, a Gazetteer of the State; which will be on the usual plan of works of this kind, and will embrace, among other things, a description of the Counties, Towns, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Roads, &c. The descriptions of Counties will show their situation, time of organization, extent, boundary, quality of soil, water privileges, amount of population, number and character of churches and schools, &c. The descriptions of Towns will embrace their location, the whole number of inhabitants, the number of professional men, artists, merchants, mechanics, the progress of improvement, distances from the seat of government and from other important points, their latitude, longitude, &c. The descriptions of Rivers and Creeks will be somewhat general, showing their source and confluence, size, length, the face of the country through which they run, navigable advantages, &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to say much in relation to the importance and value of the proposed publication. Every person, who will reflect a moment on the subject, will be convinced of its utility, and will see the importance of patronizing it. Such works have been liberally patronized in many of our sister states; and it is presumed that there is no state in the Union whose history, population, soil, and natural advantages are less understood than those of Indiana. Besides being interesting and valuable to all classes of the people, such a work will add greatly to the character of the state abroad, by developing, in some measure, the vast resources of the state, her rapidly increasing population, and her natural advantages. Accompanying and attached to the Gazetteer, will be a **MAP** of the state, on a small scale, but sufficiently large to contain every thing of importance which can be found in Maps of a larger size. The Map shall be executed with the greatest possible accuracy.

Every exertion will be used to make the work accurate and interesting, being well aware that much of its value will depend on the correctness with which the descriptions are given. It will be printed on good paper, with typographical neatness and accuracy, and will contain about 200 pages duodecimo, with substantial binding. The price to subscribers will be **ONE DOLLAR** per copy, payable on the delivery of the work.—Twenty-five per cent. on the subscription price will be added to non-subscribers.

DOUGLASS & MAGUIRE.

Indianapolis, April 19, 1830.
The Editors of newspapers in this state are requested to give the foregoing prospectus a few insertions, and the favour will be reciprocated when an opportunity is presented.

PROSPECTUS.

**OF THE
NEW YORK AMULET,
AND
Ladies' Literary and Religious Chronicle.**

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THE primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker-worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this, the more effectually we shall pourtray in the most vivid colours the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales sketches, fragments, essays, and scriptural illustrations. We shall endeavour to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the **SOCIAL** and **DOMESTIC** affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace; to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity—thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, "varying from grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humorous story—an allegory—a ballad—or, a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium, to the heart; or, in other words, to blend the "useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The entire services of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for some time past been a contributor to the English periodicals, are engaged for the New-York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavors to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.

The New-York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New-York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at the **very low price** of **ONE DOLLAR**—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copper-plate engravings.

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