CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

THURSDAY, March. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed, after a long discussion, for extending to the 30th of November next the term of the commission for adjusting the claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent for the loss of slaves.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker moved the House to consider the resolution offered by him some weeks since changing the hour of meeting from twelve o'clock to eleven o'clock. The motion prevailed, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Haile called up his resolution relative to the restriction of the discussion in the House, but the House refused to consider it. Mr. Haile then offered another resolution, referring it to the Select Committee on the rules to inquire into the expediency of adopting some mode of ensuring a closer attention to public business, but the motion was rejected. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the discussion of the Tariff—Mr. James S. Stevenson addressed the House at some length, in explanation of the views of the Majority of the Committee on Manufactures. He was followed by Mr. Anderson of Maine, who opposed, particularly, the proposition to lay a duty on molasses, which he considered as having a tendency to destroy the trade of the Eastern States to the West Indies in lumber and fish, and also to break up the invaluable nursery for seamen which that trade afforded. Mr. Hunt of Vermont had obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

FRIDAY, March 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Military service of the United States in the year 1828, was resumed. The motion to strike out the allowance of 1500 dollars for the expenses of the Board of Visiters of the Academy at West Point, being under consideration. After a long debate, the motion was rejected. A motion was then made to reduce the amount of the contingent fund from 10,000 dollars to 8,500 dollars, which has not been decided.

In the House of Representatives, a quorum not having assembled, at eleven o'clock a call of the House was ordered on motion of Mr. McCoy, but a quorum having assembled, by the time the Clerk had gone through the rolls, the further proceedings were dispensed with.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, spoke against the proposed duty on molasses, and was followed by Mr. Claiborne, who opposed the bill througnout, as going beyond the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution. Mr. Floyd then suggested the propriety of withdrawing the motion to strike out the enacting words, in order to give an opportunity to amend the bill before a general discussion of its principles should be gone into. Mr. Barney withdrew his motion. The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Mallary to amend the bill, Mr. Silas Wright spoke about two hours against the amendment, and in favor of the provisions of the bill as reported. Before he had concluded his observations, the Committee rose and reported progress.

SATURDAY, March, 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States, was amended and passed. The bill authorising those persons who have relinquished land, to re purchase the same, at a fixed price was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the repeal of the law for the examination of the Land Offices was discussed and ordered to a third reading. The discussion on the bill for the relief of John Smith, T. and Wilson P. Hunt, securities for Lieut. Kingsly, late paymaster in the army, occupied the remainder of the day; and the bill was rejected, 17 to 19. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual morning business—consisting of Reports & Resolutions—was gone through the Speaker called the Orders of the Day and was proceeding to take up the private bills when Mr. M'Duffie moved the House to postpone the Orders of the Day, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appriations for Internal Improvements. The motion was agreed to and the bill was taken up. The question recuring on the motion made by Mr Oakley, to amend the clause relating to surveys, by limiting the application of the money to such surveys as have been commenced. Mr. Gilmer addressed the House on the Constitutional power of Congress, and was followed by Mr. Whipple, Mr. Wilde, Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Randolph & Mr. Wright.

The question was then taken on Mr. Oakley's amendment—ayes 72, noes 101. The question was then put, on filling the blank with 30,000 dollars—ayes 110, noes 60. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

MONDAY, March 10.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was read a third time and passed—Ayes 124 Noes 67. An attempt was made to amend the title, by striking out "making appropriations for internal improvements," and inserting "to authorize the completion of certain surveys, and for other purposes;" but this motion failed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade; when Mr. P. P. BARBOUR spoke at some length against the bill. Mr. DRAYTON rose to address the committee, after Mr. BARBOUR, but before he had made any progress, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, March 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee of Military Affairs made a report, concluding with a resolution, that it is inexpedient to abolish the office of Major General of the U. States Army. A bill granting a donation of one township of land to the Pennsylvania Institution, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and another to the North Carolina Institution, was passed to a third reading. Several hours were spent in the discussion of the claim of the State of South Carolina, for further remuneration for militia services rendered in the late war.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, on Saturday, on the subject of applicants under the Commission setting in this city, to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, a bill for extending the time for which the commission has been appointed having passed the Senate, was modified & agreed to, after a short discussion. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr. S. Wright spoke about three hours, in conclusion of the remarks he commenced when the bill was last under discussion. He terminated his remarks about the usual hour of adjournment, when Mr. Woodcock obtained the floor. The Committee then rose, and reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, it was ordered, that for the remainder of the session, the hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock, instead of 12. The consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolution was resumed, the motion to fill the blank with $1,100,000, still pending. Messrs. HARRISON and ROBBINS spoke in favor of the bill. The motion to fill the blank with $1,100,000 was lost, only 12 voting for it. Mr. HAYNE moved to fill the blank with $800,000, and supported the motion at some length, but no question was taken on it.

In the House of Representatives, a quorum not appearing at 11 o'clock, a call of the House was ordered, and the call proceeded so far that the doors were closed, when the further proceedings were dispensed with, and the absent members were admitted. A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. EVERETT, changing the hour of meeting from eleven o'clock until twelve, which was agreed to. The House then resumed, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Woodcock made some observations in opposition to the bill as reported. After he had concluded, the committee rose.

THURSDAY March 13.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the purchase of a site, and the erection of barracks thereon, at New Orleans, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for certain surviving Revolutionary Officers, was considered. The motion to fill the blank with 8 hundred thousand dollars pending. After some discussion, the question on filling the blank with eight hundred thousand dollars was decided in the negative—ayes 19, noes 26. A motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill was negatived—ayes 22, noes 23. A motion to fill the blank with five hundred thousand dollars was also rejected—ayes 20, noes 25. The bill was then laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Randolph introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the police established and enforced in the Counties of Washington and Alexandria, in regard to the slaves, and other negroes and mulattoes, and to report what measures, if any, are necessary to enforce discipline among them. He gave his reasons at some length, and the resolution was agreed to—ayes 125 noes 22. Mr. J. S. Barbour offered a resolution on the subject of dissolving the connection between the President and the disbursing officers, and said a few words in explanation. Mr. Storrs, rising in reply, was checked by the Speaker, the hour devoted to that kind of business having expired. The House then, in Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr Davis, of Massachusetts, commenced some observations on the bill, but before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Oakley, the Committee rose. The House then took up the joint resolution providing for the distribution of the books remaining in the library, which induced a sharp discussion in which Mr. Randolph and Mr Wright were the principal speakers. The discussion was finally cut short, by a successful motion of Mr. Sprague, to lay the resolution on the table.

FRIDAY, March 14.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Mississippi was considered, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for the erection of an arsenal at Pensacola was amended so as to make the location "on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bay," and ordered to a third reading. Some discussion took place on the bill "to authorize the lease of certain lead mines in the State of Missouri;" but the question was not taken on ordering it to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. BARBOUR on the subject of dissolving the connection between the Executive and the disbursing officers, was laid on the table at his request, conveyed through Mr. M'COY, the mover himself being detained from the House by business. The resolution offered by Mr. WOODS, calling on the President for information relative to the individual deposed by Col. M'Kenney during his mission to the Indians, was taken up, and, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill, when Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, concluded his remarks against the bill as reported. He was succeeded by Mr. MARTINDALE, who argued for some time on the same side. Mr. BARNARD, of New York, then obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose.

SATURDAY, March 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, in the year 1828, was passed. The Bill for the better organization of the Medical Staff of the Army was considered, and after some discussion was ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills. The senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered on Thursday, by Mr. Wickliffe, calling for information on the subject of the expenditures in the examination of the Land Offices for 1825, 26 and 27, was modified on motion of Woods, by including the years 1823 4, and further, on motion of Mr. VINTON, by embracing in the inquiry the benefits which have resulted from the examination, and in this form was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. DRAYTON spoke in favor of the claim and of the bill, and was followed by Mr. STORRS, who spoke against it. Mr. SERGEANT then commenced some remarks in favor of the bill, but before he had proceeded far, the Committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

FOREIGN.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the N York Commercial of 15th inst.

The new and fast sailing ship Salem, Captain Richardson, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ultimo. By this arrival, the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 19th, and the latter to the 20th.

But one important debate had occurred in the House of Commons, in addition to those which we noticed last evening. This debate arose on the evening of the 14th of February, on motion of Mr. Hobhouse, for a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Codrington, and the officers under him, for the victory of Navarin.

On the 15th of February, Mr. Secretary Peel moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee on the present state of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom; and to consider and report what further regulations and checks it may be proper in the opinion of the committee to adopt, for the purpose of establishing an efficient controul over all charges incurred, and all matters connected with the receipt, custody, and application of the public money, and what further means may be adopted for the reduction of every part of the public expenditure, &c. The question was carried unanimously, and a large committee appointed.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of February, after the House had resolved themselves into a committee of supply, the ministers entered into explanations in full, which occupied the whole day. Mr. Peel stated, that he believed the Duke of Wellington would pursue a strictly neutral course on the Catholic question, and represented the ministers as not pledged on any subject. He said he had declared to the Duke that, in his opinion, if a decided preference should be given to either the agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing interest, it would be the ruin of the government. The Duke's reluctance to accept the Premiership arose from an unwillingness to resign the command of the army.

The speech of Mr. Peel by which the motion for the Committee was accompanied, gave a statement of the British finances. It appears that for the last five years the actual excess of the income of the British Empire over the expenditures has amounted to twelve millions. The interest of the national debt, as compared with what it was in 1822, has been reduced a million and a quarter—and as compared with 1815 the reduction amounts to nearly three millions.

The income and expenditure of the British empire, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1828, is stated as follows:—Ordinary revenue, £49.581,575; extraordinary do. £470,031; total, £50 051 658. The expenditure of the same year, including payments for the funded and unfunded debt, which are stated at £28 239 843, amounted to $50 010 637 leaving a balance of £41 019, to be applied for other purposes of the government. No part of the revenue mentioned in this statement is fictitious or derived from loans or exchequer bills, which increased the national debt.

We find in a Liverpool paper an announcement of a new romance, from the prolific pen of Sir Walter Scott. It is to be entitled "St. Valentine's day, or the Fair Maid of Perth," in three volumes, and will form the series of Chronicles of Canongate. A London Literary Journal also announces the intended publication of *Sermons* by the author of Waverly. They were originally written as an act of kindness towards a young friend engaged in theological studies, and are now published for his benefit by consent of the author.

Lord Hill has been appointed to the command of the army, in the plate of the Duke of Wellington. The powers to be exercised by Lord Hill, will be the same as those possessed by the Duke, though his title will be General of the Staff. Lord Hill served under the Duke in Spain, and it is now objected to his appointment, that it is in fact no real separation of two offices of Commander in Chief and Prime Minister as it is believed that his Lordship will be equally as obedient to his orders now, as when under his Grace's orders in Spain.—It will be recollect that it was an insuperable objection with Mr. Canning, that the military character of the Duke could not be merged in a civil station—that he could never divest himself of his influence with the army.

It is said that though the Duke of Wellington will be Premier, yet he will not trouble himself with any but the more important duties of the office; the detail of business will be entrusted to Mr. Peel.—The patronage, however, will be entirely at the disposal of his Grace. If this is true the Duke of Wellington, as late commander in chief and Premier, will be the most powerful man in the nation with respect to patronage, the King himself not excepted

ARRIVAL OF LORD COCHRANE IN ENGLAND.

The Hampshire Telegraph states that Lord Cochrane arrived in his private schooner, the Unicorn, from Poros, (one of the Grecian Isle in the Archipelago,) in 28 days. His reason for returning he asserts to be, that the Turks have not a single ship of any description on the sea, and that therefore the Greeks no longer require his aid. The Hellas frigate and the corvettes had been laid up at Hydra; the smaller vessels of the Greek navy are cruising for the suppression of piracy. Lord Cochrane thinks that piracy can be effectually suppressed but in two ways: either the active use of the well appointed steam boats, or an inducement held out to the Greeks, who engage in this petty but destructive warfare, by a regular and firm Government, to obtain a subsistence by honest and industrious exertions. He states that the Egyptians are retiring from the contest in the Morea with all possible celerity. Soon after the battle of Navarin, they commenced collecting all the vessels they could, both Egyptian & Turkish, and embarked in them 15,000 of their troops, who sailed for Alexandria, leaving 8000 in the fortified places, in the most wretched & destitute condition. It is estimated that 12,000 must have perished since Sir Edward Codrington's statement of the battle was made, either by the sword, disease or famine. Lord Cochrane had set off for London. The system of retaliation, which on the onsett was provoked by Turkish cruelty, is now continued by necessity, and the establishment of a better government and order of things in Greece is the best cure for it. His Lordship has expressed his willingness to return to Greece, to assist in the suppression of piracy by means of armed steamboats.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The report of Mr. Huskisson being about to retire from office was silenced on Thursday by that Right Hon. Gentleman taking possession of the House in Downing-street, formerly belonging to Sir Robert Preston, which was purchased of the worthy Baronet in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr Littleton, for providing a future residence for the Secretary of State or Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH MINISTRY.

We extract the following interesting description of the new British ministry from the Dublin Evening Post:

Before we proceed to any general observation, we shall *analyse the Ministry*, if we may be allowed the expression, in the several forms which they present to the public. First—as to Lords and Commons—The titled Aristocracy supply seven members, and the Commons six. With regard to the former, there are only three men of Parliamentary talent among them:—Lords Lyndhurst Dudley and Ellenborough. Lord Aberdeen is a man of pretention, a *dilettante*, and what is called a *pretty speaker*. With regard to Lord Ellenborough, we doubt whether the petulence and selfsufficiency by which he was distinguished in opposition, will serve him or the party, or be endurable in a Ministry. Lord Dudley has the reputation of being very sensible, but absent and idle man, and he is moreover abundantly rich. He is placed, however, in a position which will try him, and it is supposed by his friends that he will not be found wanting. As a Chancellor; Lord Lyndhurst is said not to give satisfaction at the Bar—whether his alleged incompetence will militate against his efficiency in the House of Lords remains to be seen. Lord Bathurst is a very ineffective speaker, and Lord Melville can scarcely be called a speaker at all.

We shall soon be able to decide, whether as to *personnel*, these nobleman, even with the aid of the Church, and Borough Lords will be able to sustain themselves against the combination of talent, by which they will be assuredly encountered in the Upper House. Of the six Ministers in the Commons, five are speakers—Mr. Herries not. Again, it will soon be seen, whether in debate Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel, Mr. Grant, Mr. Gouldburn, and Lord Palmerston will be able to compete with Mr. Tierney, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Abercrombie, Sir James Macintosh, and Sir James Scarlett—not to mention others—we apprehend not. In point of talent, then as far as that talent may be estimated by public speaking and we apprehend, in a Government like ours, this will be considered the criterion we are justified in pronouncing the present administration a feeble one. Secondly—With regard to the constituent portion of this Cabinet, it is to be observed, that none of the great borough mongering lords have a seat in the council, even that of Privy Seal, Lord President, or the Douchy—generally sinecures. Neither the Dukes of Rutland or New Castle—or the Lords of Hertford or Lonsdale. The truth is, that the great Tory Aristocracy are without talent—& they find it very difficult to make up a committee of their number in the cabinet. Neither in the House of Commons is there an individual, with the exception of Lord Palmerston (who is Irish) whom the Aristocracy consider a man of family. They are all without exception, *Novi Homines*.

This is another sacrifice to which the proud stomachs of the Aristocracy must descend. They have not amongst them the materiel, and those persons who would not brook to Mr. Canning—must submit to be contouled by Mr. Peel. Thirdly—With regard to the politics of the individuals on the Catholic Question there is nearly as great a difference as in the last Cabinet only that the parties are more nearly balanced. They stand thus:

For the Catholic Question.

Earl Dudley,	Earl of Aberdeen,
Lord Melville	Lord Palmerston,
Lord Ellenborough	Mr. Huskisson,
Mr. Grant,	

Against the Catholic Question.

Duke of Wellington,	Lord Chancellor,
Earl Barthurst,	Mr. Peel,
Mr. Goulburn,	Mr. Herries,

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. GRAHAM.

Upon the receipt of your useful paper at our village, to day, we noticed a whole column consumed by a defence of "dancing." After reading the display of the Advocate, we were at a loss to determine the best course to pursue—whether to pass it unnoticed, as the effusion of a 'cacoethes scribendi,' or make some remarks to amend the gentleman's ideas in the principles of the Christian "mythology" and his opinion of true "delicacy and refinement."

His object, he tells us, is to remove the errors of them, who oppose "dancing" as being repugnant to religion and morality. Did a disposition exist on our part to satirize on the Advocate's defence, his removal of 'errors' would afford a sufficient ground; as "my Bible teaches me" that where the "blind lead the blind they both fall into the ditch!"

Waving this however, let us proceed. The first admission of the Advocate of the "dance" evinces his perplexity in reconciling this immoral custom to the "pure and gentle spirits of the Christian religion." He admits that there is nothing in it so exalted as to "command the adoration of the high and elevated" nor so commanding as to prohibit the approach of vice; confessing then in the first place that his system cannot present an object worthy of the aspiring look of virtuous wisdom and exalted talents; in the second that it is not impregnable to the advances of sin. Must we not thence infer from this zealous "defence" that he is satisfied, in attending to things of minor importance, in rejecting the nobler pursuits of a cultivated mind, and in attaching himself to a habit, that so far from rejecting, rather invites the association of crime. One would have supposed from this discovery of the ancient origin of the 'dance' that he might have pointed his classick quill to a higher elevation.

Our Advocate then goes on, to draw a parallel between the 'dance' on the one side, the scriptures of truth and a classical education on the other. He touches upon some 'errors' of the Bible, and adverts to some objections that have been offered to the learning of the dead languages. He asks (observe the ingenuity) if the treachery of Judas Iscariot who hanged himself for the very 'act' is to confute the sacred truths of divine revelation? If the frivolous opposition of the ignorant to the acquisition of literature, on account of its opening the heathen 'mythology' which of itself particularly among the poets reveals the libidinous life of the Deities, is to sap the groundwork of those foundations upon which are erected the loftiest edifices of genius? We must take it for granted that the Advocate is sufficiently wary, to guard against the entangling meshes of Vulcan's net. We might notwithstanding be indulged a regret, that together with his prudence, he had not imbibed a little larger 'portion of mental vision' to discern 'the structure of that man's mind' who considers the cases parallel.

Our next point is the origin of 'dancing.' The Advocate tells us, on this part of the subject (very justly no doubt) there is 'no account among mankind.' But immediately after, unwilling to desert a subject of so agreeable a nature, he substitutes conjecture for history, and attributes it to the mechanism of the human body.' If he permit us to place Dr. Robertson on an equal with Plato and Lycurgus, we will give him a quotation from that philosopher.

"Among savages, in every part of the globe the love of 'dancing' is a favourite amusement." His. Amer. vol. 1, lib. 4, sec. 98.

It appears from the Doctor's reflections that the dance is celebrated on every occasion:—That it is made an emblem of the most violent ebullitions of human rage and resentment!—Yes, this idol of modern decency and refinement was worshiped in the most deadly exercises of savage warfare! And in the next section, immediately connecting the excesses in games of hazard with the jollity of the 'dance' he says—"From causes similar to those which render them (the savages) fond of play, the Americans are extremely addicted to drunkenness. It seems to have been one of the first exertions of human skill, to discover some composition of an intoxicating quality; and there is hardly any nation so rude or so destitute of invention, as not to have succeeded in this fatal research. Section 100th. Among savages it might be allowed, from a want of knowledge of better employment; among the Greeks as a military exercise; among the Jews from a superstitious notion of its religious efficacy; and among the Spartans as an effort of heroism!—But a barren mind is that, which amid the luminous rays of civilization aims at amusement in the intoxication of the 'dance' I should like very much to know how an enlightened American can avail himself of these testimonies and references in support of a pith of dancing pleasure. He would have, I suppose, the refined and delicate to stoop for instruction to the drunken savage or the gymnastic Greek, the superstitious Jew, or the chivalric Spartan!

"Lycurgus, he adds, instituted a dance composed of three choirs, &c.;" intending by this, to refute the 'errors' of the moral and religious. To cite Lycurgus, in defence of dancing, is as correct in the Advocate of the same, as it would be in the thief, to bring the institutions of that celebrated lawgiver to bear against the commands of God on Sinai. "Thou shalt not steal." Had our friend of Centreville possessed a little more regard for consistency we should have been saved the necessity of the above remark. He first rejects the idea of receiving pernicious instruction from the classical writers of antiquity and then adduces that very politician who sanctioned thieving, by the laws of the land! Next with ingenuity 'peculiar to himself' he remarks that "Plato reduces the dances of the ancients to three classes. If he means, by introducing the historical observations of this disciple of Socrates, to inscribe his name on the lists of the 'dance' by a parity of reasoning, we may urge that Hume approved of the despotic conduct of that fell and bloody tyrant Henry 8th, because he recorded it. "It can hardly be said that the cases are not parallel." After drawing a few more comparisons about as analogous as the preceding, and expatiating on the bliss of his favourite amusement, he sees the utter impossibility of stifling any longer the admonitions of his concience and concludes partly by yielding to the messenger of Providence although he finds it like tearing soul from body to abandon the anticipations of the joys of the 'dance.'

As death extinguishes the 'vital spark' of man, so it does that of his defence. He feels this no doubt, And we are sorry to add this is the only point that touches his sensibility. The careless, the giddy and the dissipated are all conscious of approaching dissolution, unless too much excited by the intoxication of the dance. And in answer to the fear of giving up the Ghost in the ball room, he informs us, that the merchant, the farmer, the religious man and the 'honest politician' would be 'unwilling' to depart from the stage of life at an important crisis in their affairs. Without comment upon this, it is only necessary to add that he is care-

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