EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

In the Senate, yesterday a resolution submitted by Mr. Livingston for the appointment of a select committee, to report by bill or otherwise on the subject of a legislative provision to prevent and punish the practice of duelling in the District of Columbia, was adopted and Mr. Livingston, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Clayton, were appointed by the Vice President. Mr. Benton submitted a series of resolutions 'to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States;' they contain 16 different propositions on the subject. Mr. Poindexter also submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, relative to information respecting the expenditure of such appropriations as had been made for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with the results.

The motion of Mr. Tazewell to strike out so much of the amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, as relates to the Commissioners employed at the Ottoman Porte, was again discussed. Mr. Forsyth argued at great length against the motion, and combatted with much ingenuity the positions taken on the other side, by Mr. Tazewell and *Mr.* Tyler.—Mr. Smith (of Md.) followed on the same side. The question was then taken—first on the amendment, submitted after Mr. Tazewell's motion, by *Mr.* Kane, and it was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 22 to 21—then on the *proviso* proposed by Mr. Tyler, which was also carried by a vote of 25 to 18; and on this Mr. Tazewell withdrew his motion, conceiving that the *proviso* embraced the same object contemplated by his motion Thus the matter stands at present, but we must remark, that as this occurred as in Committee of the Whole, it is still open to be again canvassed in the Senate. Another amendment was afterwards proposed by Mr. Webster, and carried by 37 to 7, which goes to appoint merely a Charge d'Affairs to the Sublime Porte, in lieu of a Minister Plenipotentiary, with a Secretary of Legation, Drogoman, &c. &c. as was at first contemplated.

Yesterday, *Mr.* Foster concluded his remarks in the House of Representatives on the motion to print 6000 copies of the Reports of the Judiciary Committee.—This discussion has embraced all the merits of the bill, which was rejected without debate. As soon as Mr. Foster had concluded, Mr. Evans demanded the previous question, and the demand having been seconded, and a motion to lay the resolution on the table having been negatived, the question was put, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 140 to 33.

The amendments made by the Senate to the bill for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, were concurred in. *So* that the bill has now passed both Houses of Congress.

On the motion of Mr. Everett, the bill to subscribe for 750 copies of Gales & Seaton's compilation of Documents was called up, and the House agreed to consider it by a vote of 94 to 76. The question on its engrossment was decided in the affirmative—ayes 93, noes 92.

The House acted, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriation to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties—the Light House bill—the bill making appropriation for building a Custom House in New York. [The bill appropriates 100,000 dollars for the object.]—The bill for improving certain harbours. These bills were reported, and the House then adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Hayne from the Select Committee appointed to report on the various memorials relative to a reduction of duty on imported iron, presented a report which he moved should be printed Mr. Dickerson stated that there was a minority in the Committee (of whom he was one) opposed to the view of the subject which the report exhibited, and that it was their intention to make a counter report, and on that ground he opposed the printing of the present report till the counter report was also ready, when both could go hand in hand before the public. On this a considerable discussion arose—*Mr.* Hayne and the friends of the measure contending that counter reports were not sanctioned by the usages of the Senate, though of common occurrence in the other House; Mr. Webster and those opposed to it, arguing on the propriety in this instance of doing so, as the report went to recommend a policy which the Senate as a body had for a series of years opposed, and was still opposed to.—The question was at length taken on a modified motion of Mr. Webster, (his first motion being to send the report of the Special Committee to the Committee on Manufactures, of which Mr. Dickerson is Chairman, for revision,) to lay the report and memorials on the table, which was carried by a vote of 23 to 20. The several amendments added by the Finance Committee of the Senate, to the General Appropriation bill, with the others consequent on the motion of Mr. Tazewell, severally adopted by the Senate as in committee of the Whole, were again considered by the Senate. The amendment proposed by Mr. Webster, to substitute a Charge D'Affairs for a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte, with a futher amendment to the same, proposed by Mr. Hayne, to strike out the "Student of Languages" designed to accompany the mission, was adopted. After various amendments were proposed—some agreed to, others rejected, and much discussion on the points of order, the question, on that part of the 6th amendment which embraced the appropriation relative to the persons engaged in negotiating the treaty with the Turkish Government, was finally taken, when the *proviso* added by Mr. Tyler to Mr. Kane's amendment, was adopted by a vote of 25 to 17. For this part of the subject we refer to another column. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the amendments to be engrossed. The Senate meets to-day at 11 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the consideration of the resolution offered some weeks since by Mr. Haynes concerning a reduction of the duty on Sugar, was resumed. Mr. White, of Louisiana, commenced a very able & interesting speech, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Hayne, &c., and fixed the attention of the House for an hour and a half, having obtained two successive suspensions of [illegible] He is still entitled to the floor in continuation.

Among the bills taken up on the question of a third reading, was the bill to authorise the subscription for 750 copies of Gales and Seaton's compilation of the old Documents. A debate arose on that question, which was cut short by a demand for the previous question. The House ordered the main question to be put by a vote of 108 to 78. The question was then put on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 98, Noes 93.

Mr. M'Duffie moved to suspend the rules in order to bring up his resolution to amend the Constitution. The motion required to be sustained by two-thirds and the vote being only 91 to 66, it was negatived.

TUESDAY, *March* 1.

The *Senate* met yesterday at 11 o'clock, and after taking the necessary steps for paying due honor to the obsequies of the late Hon. *Mr.* Noble, deceased, a *Senator* from the *State* of Indiana, they then adjourned to half past one o'clock to attend the funeral. On resuming they proceeded to the despatch of business. Numerous bills from the other House were read a first and second time and referred. The General Appropriation bill for the support of government as amended, was read a third time and passed; as was also the bill making compensation to the officers and soldiers who suffered by the late conflagration at Fort Delaware; and the bill "to authorise the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road through the Distict of Columbia;' with certain amendments made by the Committee on the District of Columbia, one of which prevents the Company "from taking or carrying the said road west of the west side of 7th street west" in this city. The Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock met again at six, and continued in session till after 10 at night, during which time a vast number of other bills were forwarded through their various stages, and many read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

In the Senate, yesterday, after much discussion, and several divisions on the subject, the bill from the House of Representatives authorising a compilation of the old Congressional Documents by Gales and Seaton for the purpose of reprinting, was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 24 to 19. Many bills of a public and private nature were read a third time and passed. Among the former, the bill "for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United *States*;" the bill making appropriations for the military service; the bill making appropriations for the Naval service; for the Public Buildings; & for the payment of the annuities under the several Indian Treaties, &c. &c. After a recess from 4 o'clock till six, the Senate again resumed. The General Appropriation Bill was returned from the House of Representatives with certain amendments.—These consisted in striking out the amendment proposed by Mr. Kane, relative to the appropriation for the persons engaged in negotiating the Turkish Treaty, with the proviso added thereto as proposed by Mr Tyler, and substituting in lieu of both an additional appropriation towards the contingent fund.—Thus leaving the Constitutional question untouched. A motion to concur in the amendments was disagreed to by the Senate, and after much desultory debate, which lasted till near nine o'clock, a motion to ask a conference with the House of Representatives on the subject was adopted, and Messrs. Tazewell, Webster and King, were appointed managers for that purpose. The Senate adjourned shortly after nine, to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

Some discussion took place yesterday in the House of Representatives, on the amendment adopted by the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, which consisted of a change in the form of appropriating the money for the remuneration of the individuals employed in negotiating the Turkish Treaty, and the addition of a proviso, that this appropriation was not to be received as a sanction on the part of Congress, of the power exercised by the President in appointing those individuals, without the advice and consent of the Senate.

All this was stricken out, in the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and an appropriation of $15,000 for the compensation of the persons heretofore employed in the negotiation was adopted. An ineffectual attempt was subsequently made to reinstate the proviso. The question was again tried in the House, on the proviso, when the decision of the Committee was confirmed.

THURSDAY, March 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, [illegible] petitions had been presented by Mr. Marks, Chase, and Burnet, various bills were taken up for a third reading, among them among them extending the powers of the Judges of Arkansas under the act of 26th May, 1824;' the bill 'allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places;' and the bill declaratory of the law for the punishment of contempts in courts of law, which were finally passed. The bill for the adjudication of the claims of Ex-President Monroe was also taken up for consideration. Mr. Bell stated that he was reluctantly compelled to oppose its passage, under the impression that those claims had already been fully satisfied, and Mr. Forsyth also opposed it as not being correct in principle. Mr. Hayne and Mr. Bibb, supported the bill, as did *Mr.* Livingston, in doing which the latter gentleman claimed equal merit for his friend Mr. Livingston, the predecessor of Mr. Monroe at the French Court, in negotiating the cession from that Government of New Orleans and the Island of Louisiana, in the years 1802-3. On a division, the third reading was carried by a vote of 22 to 15, and it was subsequently passed. The Senate sat for some time on Executive business—had a recess from 4 o'clock till 7, and were proceeding with the third reading of bills at half past 11 o'clock last night, when we closed this notice.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the usual resolutions to compensate the messengers and Postmaster of the House, were adopted.

Various reports were made from the several Committees.

Mr. White, of Louisiana, then resumed his remarks on the resolution proposing a reduction of the duty on sugar; but the hour expired before the termination of his remarks.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The House then proceeded to consider the Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Irvin renewed the amendment he had moved in Committee to appropriate 100,000 dollars for the repair of the Road east of Wheeling.

The amendment was negatived.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The House agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreement relative to the amendments in the Appropriation Bill, and appointed five managers.

The Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was read a third time and passed—ayes 89, noes 66.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Condict in the Chair.

The amendments made by the Senate in the Bill making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, were considered and produced some discussion on the policy pursued by the Government in reference to the Indians, which was opposed by Mr. Storrs, of New York, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Burges, and supported by Mr. Polk and Mr. Bell.

The amendments made by the Senate were concurred in.

The Committee then took up the amendments made by the Senate in the Military Appropriation Bill.

The amendment of the Senate, appropriating 200,000 (instead of 100,000) dollars for arming the fortifications, was disagreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the Bills. The Indian Treaty Bill being under consideration, the ayes and noes were ordered on the motion to concur in an amendment of the Senate to strike out the words which provide that the appropriation for transporting the Choctaws be paid out of the 500,000 dollars appropriated by the Indian Bill of last session, and substitute "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The question being put on concurrence was decided in the affirmative—ayes 92, noes 72.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ambrose Spencer in the Chair, on a bill making appropriations for Indian Treaties and a bill granting land to the Territory of Arkansas.

These bills were reported and ordered to be read a third time.

The House then determined to take a recess until half past 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, the early part of the day was spent in a desultory debate, which arose on the presentation by *Mr.* Chambers of a memorial from Mr. Abraham Bradley, the former Assistant Postmaster General, on the subject of the erasure of Mr. Barry's name out of certain abstracts accompanying the Post Office report, connected with the granting of extra allowances, and Mr. Bradley's name having been substituted in its stead, thus throwing the onus of a measure on Mr. Bradley with which it was [illegible] of a date altogether unconnected. A order for the printing of this report, which was made by the Post Office Department in obedience to a resolution of Mr. Burnet's adopted last session, and in which these erroneous statements, were made, was carried without a division. Mr. Clayton, from the Special Committee on inquiry into the present state of the Post Office Department, made a report accompanied with documents so far as the investigation had proceeded, all of which were ordered to be printed. The Senate then spent the greater part of the day in Executive business, and after a recess of from 4 o'clock till six, when they again assembled, the usual formalities having been gone through of sending a joint deputation to wait on the President of the United States, to know if he had any further Communication, and of sending a message to the House of Representatives to inform them that they had concluded their Legislative business, they adjourned at half past 7 o'clock, *sine die*.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution introduced by Mr. E. Everett, was adopted, directing the Clerk to furnish to every Member a copy of the report of the Trial of Judge Peck. A resolution authorizing the employment of an additional Messenger during the summer, was also adopted. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dwight, to suspend the Joint Rule of the two Houses, in order to allow the sending of the Bills which had been passed in the night, to be sent to the President, but was withdrawn, on the receipt of a resolution, similar in its import, from the Senate, which was concurred in by the House. The rule appropriating an hour to the consideration of resolutions was suspended, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Buchanan in the Chair, and the Committee took up the amendments made in the Light House Bill by the Senate. The amendments were concurred in, and the Committee rose and reported the concurrence to the House, and the House then concurred.

Mr. Carson, after a few prefatory remarks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, for the ability, integrity, and impartiality with which he has filled the Chair of the 21st Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Ambrose Spencer, a resolution was adopted to translate and print a Treatise on Silk Worms, lately communicated by the Speaker, from Paris, and 750 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, the rule was suspended to enable the House to pass some private bills which were ordered last night to be engrossed. The bills were then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wickliffe made some observations on the character of the index published to the Laws of the last session, and moved an order, which was adopted, that the Clerk provide a suitable Index to accompany the next volume.

Mr. Ambrose Spencer moved a resolution to take the forthcoming volumes of the Register of Debates published by Gales & Seaton, but the House refused to suspend the rule.

Mr. Reed moved the resolution calling for information relative to the regulations of England, France and Holland, on the subject of their fisheries, which was adopted.

Resolutions calling for information as to the quantity of salt and iron on hand, offered by Mr. Howard and Mr. Huntington, were adopted; and a resolution offered by *Mr.* Mercer recommending to the President to renew from time to time, such negotiations with the maratime nations of Europe and America, with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and its denunciation as piracy by all civilized nations, was adopted by a vote on the ayes and noes of 117 to 33.

The Senate concurred with the resolution of this House to suspend the rule, in order to pass certain private bills, with an amendment to include the bill for the relief of the heirs of Governor Worthington, and the House having concurred, the bill was taken up, and discussed, and the discussion was cut short by the previous question, when the bill was rejected—Ayes 48, Noes 61.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cambreleng, to pay John M'Lellen for a map prepared for the Committee on Commerce, was adopted.

Motions were made for the usual communications to the Senate and the President, stating that the House is ready to adjourn.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of May last, on the subject of preventing accidents from the explosion of the Boilers of Steam Boats

The House then took a recess until 6 o'clock.

when, on motion of Mr. Dwight, a resolution was adopted to wait on the President, and inform him that the House is ready to adjourn.

About half past 7 the Committee appointed to wait on the President announced that they had performed this duty & had received for answer that he had no further communication to make. The Speaker then adjourned the House, *sine die*, after an eloquent expression of his gratitude for the vote of thanks which he had received.

From the London Christian Advocate.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—It will perhaps be recollected that in an article on the subject of Temperance Societies, we ventured to affirm that the Methodist Society is a Temperance Society. In this affirmation we are happy to have the concurrence of a writer in the *Christian Guardian* (a Canadian Paper,) who makes the following just and pertinent remarks on this subject:—

"*The Methodist Church a Temperance Society.*—From extensive observation he (John Wesley) discovered that the only successful means of suppressing intemperance, was to enforce entire abstinence from spirituous liquors as a Christian duty Hence he was led to adopt the following excellent article in the general rules of the Methodist Society:—'To avoid drunkenness, or drinking spirituous liquors unless in cases of necessity.' From this, every candid man will acknowledge that to drink spirituous liquors, unless in cases of necessity, is as much a breach of Methodist rules as to get drunk. For to apply to this subject the reasoning of the Apostle, 'He that said thou shalt not commit adultery, said also that thou shalt not kill: if thou therefore commit no adultery, yet if thou kill thou art become a trangressor of the law.' So also that form of discipline by which every Methodist pledges himself to be governed, not only forbids 'drunkenness, but 'drinking spirits unless in cases of necessity'—What Mr. Wesley meant by cases of necessity, he has not left a matter of conjecture. See his excellent Sermon on Luke xvi. 9; in which, speaking of spirituous liquors, he says, 'These may be of use in some bodily disorders, although there would rarely be occasion for them were it not for the unskilfulness of the practitioner.' Does not this plainly confine the use of them to medical prescriptions? This will appear more plainly by referring to the 'Directions given to the Band Society.' 'To taste no spirituous liquor, or dram of any kind, unless prescribed by a physician. It is urged by some that the rules of the Band Societies were more strict than the general rules; and that medical advice is not implied in the latter because not mentioned.

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