This is a mere evasion. In the general rules 'doing ordinary work on the Sabbath' is forbidden, but not in the band rules; while buying and selling on that day is forbidden, in both. Does this authorise the Band Societies to do ordinary work on the Lord's day? I trow not. These remarks may show the true intent and meaning of the phrase, 'cases of necessity.' *From this it appears that Temperance Societies are not new institutions, but that the Methodist Church is a universal Temperance Society, and every class a branch thereof.* I hope, Sirs, that the preachers and leaders will endeavour to enforce this plain rule, and thereby wipe away a stain from the Church, which has been contracted by allowing every man to be his own physician. One has prescribed spirits as a security against heat, another against cold, &c. until it has been forgotten that Methodism enjoins *entire abstinence.*"

The concluding recommendation may fitly enough be given to the members of the Methodist Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, considering the exertions now making in both islands to put down intemperance by the establishment of Temperance Societies.

"I hope that every Methodist will speedily unite himself with Christians of other denominations in those societies which are springing up all around on the model of primitive Methodism, for the suppression of intemperance. This is desirable, because some who entertain too exalted an opinion of their medical skill endeavour to cloak themselves under the covering of Methodism, as an excuse for not joining a Temperance Society; while at the same time they manifest by their conduct that they differ in opinion from the writer of this, on the extent of the obligations they are under to abstain. Others, who believe that entire abstinence is enjoined on them as Methodists, excuse themselves from joining in those societies on that ground. They should remember that the practice of too many has destroyed the belief (in the public mind) that Methodism is thus strict in its injunctions. Men and brethren, help! The cause is of God, and it will prevail. If as *Methodists* we are uniting our efforts to advance the *interests of religion* generally, as men let us unite with other men and Christians in the destruction of the enemy of our peace and liberty, viz. Intemperance."

LIST OF ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty-first Congress, which terminated on the 3d day of March, 1831, (those of a private nature being omitted.)

An Act for the relief of James Monroe.

For the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors to the United States.

To regulate the foreign and coasting frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

To ascertain and mark the line between the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

To authorise the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road into and within the District of Columbia.

For making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Military service for the year 1831.

To authorise the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the Fortifications at Fort Washington on the Potomac.

Making appropriations for certain Fortifications during the year 1831.

Making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

For the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise.

Making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys.

Making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional Documents.

To provide for the punishment of offences in cutting, destroying, or removing live oak, and other timber or trees, reserved for Naval purposes.

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandise, imported into Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natches, to be secured and paid at those places.

For carrying into effect certain treaties.

Declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Courts.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1831.

For closing certain accounts and making appropriations for arrearages in the Indian Department.

To provide hereafter for the payment of $6000 annually to the Seneca Indians and for other purposes.

To authorise the construction of three Schooners for the Naval service of the United States.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the Convention between the United States and his Majesty, the King of Denmark, of the 28th March 1830, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States according to the stipulation of such convention.

To amend the act for taking the fifth Census.

Making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

To repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances.

To amend and consolidate the acts concerning copy rights.

Making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons & monuments, and placing buoys.

To authorise the Territory of Florida to open a Canal through the Public Lands between Chipola River and St. Andrew's Bay, in West Florida.

Concerning vessels employed in the whale fishery.

Confirming the selections heretofore made of lands for the construction of the Michigan Road, in the State of Indiana.

For the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

To establish Ports of Delivery at Port Ponchartrain and Delaware City.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1830.)

Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Ohio herein after recited, (being "an act for the preservation and repair of the United States' Road.")

Making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties (an annual bill for 1831.)

To amend an act entitled "an act to provide for paying to the State of Illinois three per cent. of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of Public Lands within the same."

To authorise the transportation of merchandise by land, or by water, with the benefit of debenture.

Supplemental to an act passed on 31st March, 1830, entitled "an act for the relief of purchasers of the public Lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of lands of the United States."

To amend an act, entitled "an act to provide for paying to the States of Missiouri, Mississippi and Alabama, three per centum of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of public lands within the same."

To alter and amend "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and the Olive.

Making provision for the compensation of witnesses and payment of other expenses attending the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck.

To amend the act "granting certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, & Black Warrior Rivers." approved the 23d day of May.

Respecting the jurisdiction of certain District courts (extending the jurisdiction of the Courts for the Northern District of New York, Western District of Pennsylvania, Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama—so as to be the same with that of the Circuit Court of the United States, in all cases, except appeals and writs of error.)

Resolution directing a subscription to seventy copies of Peters' Condensed Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Authorising the transmission of papers by mail relating to the 5th Census.

From the Washington Telegraph.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We insert, to-day, a note from Mr. Van Buren, disavowing his connexion with the conspiracy against the Vice President. It came to us about nine o'clock, just before our paper went to press. We have had scarcely time to read it deliberately, much less for the expression of all the remarks which its perusal suggested.

It is as we expected! From the time we read the Correspondence, we did not doubt that those who were connected with this foul plot would be anxious to escape from it. How far the disavowal of those whom circumstances strongly indicate to be connected, may be considered sufficient for their acquittal, we leave the public to judge.

Mr. Van Buren has certainly made one most unguarded expression. He asserts that he had no *motive* or desire to create an impression to the prejudice of Mr. Calhoun in the good opinion of Gen. Jackson. If he had no motive to get up this plot *who* had? Gen. Jackson had no motive. We defy any man to point out the least possible interest which he could have had in it. Its tendency is to divide and distract his friends; to weaken and embarrass his administration. James A. Hamilton, Esq. who makes so prominent a figure in this affair, could have had no motive of his *own*. Mr. Calhoun did not stand in *his* way. Mr. Crawford is clearly acted upon as it relates to Mr. Hamilton. This appears by Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton. As to Mr Forsyth, whose name appears, we take it for granted that Mr. Van Buren himself will not desire to hold him up as the prime mover. As to Mr. Balch and Major Lewis, the other names which appear, we make no remark.

Mr. Van Buren no motive!!! Does he not aspire to an higher office? Have not his friends held him up as a prominent candidate for that office, and did not a paper in Georgia, in his interest, gravely predict, at the very commencement of the administration, that this very affair would lead him into the favor of Gen. Jackson to the exclusion of the Vice President, and thereby present the ladder for promotion?

The assertion is unfortunate; but this is not his only misfortune. It so happens that not a name has been presented in connexion with this transaction, but of those who are the political friends; we believe we might say, the personal, political, and *confidential*, friends and correspondents of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren is known to have unlimited influence over his political partizans, and we do hold it almost miraculous that a subject of so much import to himself, should be agitated by these friends, without his knowledge or participation; and that the scheme should be matured here, *in this city*, while he was present, by one so much in his confidence, who was placed as his substitute in the Department of State, and who had recently acted as his representative at Nashville and New Orleans, without his advice, countenance, or knowledge!! It may be, but if so, the age of miracles has not passed.

The following Card appears in the Washington Telegraph of Saturday:

Mr. Van Buren to the Editor of the Telegraph.

Mr. Van Buren transmits the enclosed to the editor of the United States' Telegraph, for insertion in his paper to morrow. Feb. 25th, 1831.

Mr. Van Buren desires us, in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons, which has recently appeared to make the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, Esq. of New York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in Feb. 7. 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the Vice President, for information in regard to certain cabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentlemen, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them, Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without his knowledge; and that he has at no period taken any part in the matters connected with them. He desires us further to say, that any assertion, or insinuation, which has for its object to impute to him any participation in attempts, supposed to have been made in the years 1827 and 28 to prejudice the Vice President in the good opinion of General Jackson at any time, is alike, unfounded and unfair. He had no motive or desire to create an impression, and neither to advised or countenanced directly or indirectly any steps to effect that object.

For the correctness of these declarations, he appeals with a confidence which defies contradiction, to all who have been actors in the admitted transactions referred to, or who possess any knowledge on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1831.

From the Washington Telegraph.

THE DISAVOWAL.—THE CONSPIRACY CONFESSED.—The disavowal of Mr. Van Buren can be considered in no other light than an acknowledgement of the conspiracy. It is an acknowledgement that the transaction is an odious one, and that the object was to destroy Mr. Calhoun, and not to defend Gen. Jackson, or to reconcile him to Mr. Crawford as is pretended. If *that* were the view, there is no necessity for disavowal. Therefore we are justified in saying that the disavowal is a confession, and is intended as proof to exculpate one who feels himself strongly implicated by presumptive proof. It can have no other meaning.

Let us examine it in this light. As a general rule, no one implicated is permitted to acquit himself by his own testimony; and this upon the plainest principle of reason. The stronger the presumption of guilt, the less credit will be given to the disavowal. He who is capable of such a plot, is ever ready to disavow it. Guilt or innocence then, must be determined by circumstances.

Let us examine, then, first, is there a *motive?*—This the Secretary has denied, and we have already presented a conclusive answer to that denial. We will add but one more, derived from facts. If he has no motive to weaken the Vice-President, how are we to account for the incessant attacks for the last year, in presses known to be under his control, upon Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and which are still continued? This itself is a decisive answer, if there were no other upon the question of motive, which is one of the most material of all circumstances in a question of this kind.

Again—how can we account for the care with which Mr. Hamilton's name was so studiously kept out of view in this whole affair? Why was *Mr.* Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton not placed in Gen. Jackson's hands. Why did Mr. Forsyth instead of Mr. Hamilton, write to Mr. Crawford? Why was a copy, instead of the original, placed in the hands of the President? Why were those blanks left in the copy, when his, as it now appears by his own confession, was the only name that filled them? Why, in the first instance, did *Mr.* H. employ *Mr.* Forsyth to get the information from Mr. Crawford, when he himself had taken the trouble to come through Georgia for that purpose? But *one* answer can be given to these questions—that Mr. Hamilton is the intimate, personal, and political friend of the Secretary; and it was felt to be impossible for him, if the prominent part which he acted in the affair came to light to be separated from his principal.

Again, we repeat, that these strong presumptions cannot be rebutted by disavowal, and, so long as material testimony remains in the hands of the party not produced, must be considered as conclusive—we allude to the letters from Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Forsyth, and from Mr. Forsyth to *Mr.* Crawford, and the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Major Lewis, the originals of which we challenge the production of.

When at more leisure, we shall show conclusively that the difference between the President and Vice President has not originated in the different constructions of the order of the War Department, nor in the course which Mr. Calhoun pursued in the Cabinet. These have not been the *cause* but the *occasion*, seized upon by the Iagos of the plot, to work upon that jealous regard, which Gen. Jackson is known to have for his military fame, in order to place them in their present relations. We will do this the more freely, because the immediate organs of the conspiracy have been assiduously attempting to make an erroneous impression upon this point.

From the Washington Globe.

The Editor of the Telegraph denies that he attempted in 1829, to induce distant Editors to come out in favor of Mr. Calhoun for the next Presidency, whether Gen. Jackson should be a candidate or not.

Our statement is predicated on a letter from *the Editor of the Hartford Times*, to a gentleman of high standing in the Republican Party, stating much more at large than we have done in the Globe, a conversation with the Editor of the Telegraph, in December, 1829; in which the latter declared that *Mr. Calhoun's pretensions could not be postponed for another four years; that he will be a candidate; that a majority of the West would be induced to support him; that he would have the support of the anti-masons, and that the federalists of the North would prefer him to Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren.* The same letter stated that the Editor of the Telegraph did attempt to induce him, [the Editor of the Times] to come out at once in favor of Mr. Calhoun.

That letter we expect to command in a few days.

From the Nat. Jour. of March 5.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The following is a copy of a memorial addressed to the Senate of the United States, by MR. ABRAHAM BRADLEY, and presented to that body yesterday. The *fact* which this letter discloses will scarcely excite greater astonishment among our readers, than the *excuse* which has been set up by the Department to extenuate it. *Mistake*, so peculiar in its character, and of such tremendous import to the reputation of a worthy and most respected citizen, running with such strange coincidence through a particular chain of entries, and on records where no other errors of entry have been detected, assumes a consequence which will naturally make men pause to believe that it is solely attributable to accident. The subject is one which will not be permitted to sleep. The facts which have been disclosed in this investigation are sufficient to alarm the public, and to awaken a suspicion that there is more than *mistake* at the bottom of this transaction. For the present, however, we shall withhold further comment, and request that our readers will attentively peruse, and calmly reflect on, the disclosures which are contained in the following memorial:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States.

The memorial of Abraham Bradley, late assistant Post Master General, most respectfully represents—

That after his removal from office, he, as is well known to the Senate, presented to the President of the United States a letter, in which among other things he stated that Mr. Barry, the present Post Master General, had made an extra allowance to a Mr. Harrall, a mail contractor, and to others, as this memorialist conceived *without warrant of law.*

A copy of this letter having been called for, was presented by this memorialist to the present Select Committee of the Senate, on the Post Office Department.

During the last session of Congress, a call was made on that Department at the instance of one of the Senators from Ohio, for information relative to the extra allowances which had been made to mail contractors.

The response of the Department to that call was submitted to the view of this memorialist as containing matters in which he was deeply concerned. Upon examining it to ascertain if his recollection of Harrall's case was correct, he was immeasurably astonished to find that the extra allowance was there charged *to have been made by him*, acting as Post Master General. It was evident that the documents had been originally different, that an erasure had been made, and the name of this memorialist inserted. Induced by this to examine further, he found that *forty nine* cases of extra allowance were in that document charged to have been made by him. *Thirty six* of these were similar to the case of Harrall: the original document had been mutilated, and the name of A. Bradley, jr. acting as Post Master General, carefully inserted.

This memorialist called the attention of the Committee, to these circumstances as evidence of an attempt to impeach his testimony, and to load his official conduct with opprobrium, being public documentary proof from the books of the Department, that he had squandered the public funds during the few days he had acted as Postmaster General, between the 10th of March, when Mr. McLane left the office, and the 5th of April, when Mr. Barry came into it, and that, in order to screen himself, he had charged these things upon the latter gentleman. The committee kindly authorized a sub-committee to accompany this memorialist to the Department yesterday, the 28th inst. to ascertain whether his statements were correct.—Your memorialist confidently appeals to those gentlemen, in support of the fact, that it satisfactorily appeared to them, that in this case of Harrall's as well as in every other case but one in which an erasure had been made, Mr. Barry was originally and properly charged; and that it was there asserted that these erasures had been made *by mistake*, and his name inserted *by mistake*. The gentlemen had not time to pursue their enquiry, & no examination was made into those cases originally charged to your memorialist.

In whatever manner these mutilations of the original document may have occurred, and these false amendments to it made *by mistake* or not, the effect must be, if it goes to the world, to injure, if not to destroy a reputaton upon which your memorialist, after nearly forty years public service, must mainly rely for support. The Senate has, as he has been informed, directed this report to be printed.

If this should be done, and it should with all its falsehoods and injurious tendency be spread before the people under sanction of the Senate of the United States, your memorialist submits that great injustice must necessarily follow to him. He therefore prays that such order may be taken by the Senate as will secure his right, and especially preserve the reputation which documents published by the authority of the Senate should always possess. And your memorialist as in duty bound, &c.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

March 1, 1831.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, March 12.

ABUSE OF POWER.

We have heard much of the abuse of power in various ways by various persons, and we remember one Tom Moore, a member of Congress, who used to frank dispatches to all quarters, electioneering for Gen. Jackson, and he found his reward, for Gen. Jackson made this Tom Moore a minister to Mexico: Nine thousand dollars out-fit, and nine thousand dollars more salary! Thus Tom Moore was paid well for abuse of power. This power to frank, is a privilege granted to members of Congress, heads of Department, &c. to send letters and packages free of postage, by mail: this privilege is personal, and is intended for a convenience to particular persons engaged in the public duties, but is not to be used except in their own private letters or packages relating to their private concerns, or in relation to the public business. To so great an extent did Tom Moore carry this franking of letters and packages of all sorts, that he was called and known by the name of *free Tom Moore.* But a greater abuser of power than he has come to light.—President Jackson! ye-s, President Jackson has actually franked an electioneering letter of his own Secretary to a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting a meeting to be got up of the President's friends in the Legislature, *to persuade him to stand for the Presidency again.*

Does not this take the lead of all abuse—of all corruption—of all vile hypocricy? A President of the United States' private Secretary writes a letter to a Senator of Pennsylvania, whilst the Legislature are in Session, begging the friends of the President to get up a meeting to solicit the President to stand again as a candidate for the Presidency! The President franks this letter with his own hand, and by his frank makes it his own letter; for he has no law for franking the letter of another—so if you do not agree that the President made the letter his own by the frank, you make the President wantonly and wilfully violate the law that he is sworn to protect, and this violation too is to serve himself. But you will say, cant the poor old President make his private secretary write a letter for him and then frank it, as if it was written by himself? Yes, certainly he can—and he is right so to do if he pleases, but then it is the President's letter under the President's frank, for the President's frank makes it so.—Thus the letter of Gen. Jackson's Secretary franked by General Jackson became General Jackson's letter to the Pennsylvania Senator, begging to have a meeting to persuade Gen. Jackson to be a candidate again for the Presidency. Take it which way you will and Gen. Jackson must be disgraced. He either made the letter his own by his frank, or he did not—if he made it his own, then did Gen. Jackson beg through his Secretary that his friends in Pennsylvania would solicit him to be a candidate for the Presidential Chair: if he did not make the letter his own by his frank, then was he guilty of a breach of the Law in franking another's letter—thus wilfully violating his oath and his duty. Take which end you please and the General must be condemned.

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