CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, March 6.

In the Senate, yesterday after the transaction of some minor business,—The Senate according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill—the question being on the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Webster on Thursday last The subject was debated by Messrs. Webster, Marcy, Clayton, Foot, Bibb, and Sprague, until past 3 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams presented a memorial from certain citizens of N. York in behalf of two American citizens, (Missionaries) imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State of Georgia.

The memorial being read, Mr. Adams moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speight moved that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bell, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, thought, all things considered, this committee was the only appropriate one to which the memorial could be sent

Mr. Adams said that the House would dispose of the memorial in such manner as it should think,—for himself he could hardly say which course would be the most proper—personally he should prefer that it should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, or to a Committee on the state of the Union, rather than to a select committee. The subject was one on which, but for the accidental circumstance of his having charge of this memorial, it had not been his intention to trouble the House during the session.—An incident which had recently taken place in another part of the Capitol, (the Supreme Court Room,) presented to that House and to the People of the United States the subject of this memorial with a solemnity which had never before belonged to it. Possessing all confidence in the Committee on Indian Affairs, it had still appeared to him more appropriate, under these circumstances, to move for a select committee. He had no more to say

Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, said that it was not his intention to offer any disrespect to the gentleman who introduced this memorial, as he believed there was no one who cherished towards him a higher degree of veneration; yet he felt himself at liberty to say what he was well convinced the people of his State would say, were they personally present And that was, that the gentlemen who had drawn up and presented that memorial were doing what they had no right to do—were meddling with what did not concern them, and were acting impertinently in the presentation of such paper. He was almost afraid to trust himself with such a subject, representing as he did half a million of the free people of the United States, and knowing the great indignity which they had lately received in the pronouncing of a decision which he hoped and believed would be resisted with the promptitude and spirit which became Georgians, and which he was very sure never would be executed till Georgia was made a howling wilderness As to the memorial, Georgia would treat it as it deserved; with sovereign contempt, and for himself he did not care where it went though he should suppose the most proper reference would be to the Committee on Foreign Relations, since it seemed now to be settled that the Cherokees constituted an independent foreign kingdom. The gentleman had referred to his resolution with respect to the Bank, but there was a clear difference between this and the question—it was expressly declared in the charter of the United States Bank, that when its affairs were examined by the House, that task should be performed by a select committee. This was the reason why he had moved that his resolution should be referred to such a committee, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had said that the two cases were similar, yet he should say God forbid that Georgia should ever put herself on a footing with the Bank of the United States, and whenever she was so treated he should always repel the attack. Georgia stood upon a co-equal footing with the other States; and far very far above the speculating footing of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr C. said that he had risen for the express purpose of shewing his contempt for that memorial; and he would, therefore, move an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which was, that this memorial should be referred to a Select Committee, provided the State of New York should first consent that a Committee of this House should be appointed to investigate the manner in which that State had treated the Indians within her limits. He would ask the Representatives from that State what they would think of an inquiry into the conduct of the State of New York in sending off her Indians to Green Bay to freeze to death, after first taking away their dominion from them? How would New York like it, should Georgia present a memorial such as had now been read? But he did injustice to that great and patriotic State. This memorial, he was confident, was not the act of that State, but it would turn out, on investigation, to be the work of a few of her citizens who were dressed in black gowns—who professed to minister in holy things, and made many fanatical pretensions to superior benevolence, humanity, piety, love to the Indians, and all that—who thought that Georgia had not piety enough—that she had not sufficient regard to the principle of humanity, and who therefore were graciously willing to take the State of Georgia into their holy keeping. The memorial proceeded from a few pragmatical individuals, who were disposed to be busy bodies in other men's matters. If the House had any respect for a sister State, a sovereign State, they would repel such memorialists as these—they would throw such a memorial under the table, and not aggravate to a yet higher degree, the feelings of a State already wrought up to a higher pitch than she could bear, and who only wanted the application of a match to blow the Union into ten thousand fragments; when there was not a State South of the Potomac, which was not, at this moment, under the highest degree of excitement, whose People were not rising against oppression, and by town-meetings and every other form of expressing public opinion, were endeavoring to bring the U. States to a sense of justice. Would that House consent to make itself the instrument of adding excitement to excitement, till they should rend the Union to pieces? A few steps more, and they would bring those States to a condition like that, in which the colonies were immediately before the rupture with Great Britain. He warned—he cautioned gentlemen; he would not stoop to entreat them. Memorials like these could be got up at any time by a set of deluded fanatics. Congress should look to the condition of the old States, and not by a reckless and unfeeling course provoke them yet farther. He prayed gentlemen to consider. He warned the House to proceed with prudence and consideration, & though he would not implore them, yet he earnestly warned them to disregard such a memorial.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, after a few remarks in reply to Mr Adams, moved that the memorial be laid on the table, on which motion the yeas and nays were called, when there appeared for the motion 91—against it 92.

After a protracted and animated debate of such length as only to be interrupted at a late hour of the sitting by a call for the previous question, the memorial was finally committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the United States army. The resolution submitted by Mr. Smith, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issuing of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in said District, was considered and agreed to. The Apportionment Bill was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Clayton, Tazewell and Ewing; Mr. Tazewell in favor of the bill, the other gentlemen against it. Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Webster withdrew the amendment he submitted some days ago, and offered the following as a substitute: 'That the House of Representatives shall be composed of such a number of members chosen within each State, as shall bear to the representative population of such State, the same proportion as the number two hundred and fifty six bears to the whole representative population of the U States; and of one additional member to every State in which the addition of such number of Representatives nearer to its exact proportion than the omission of such additional member; the said number of Representatives in any State not exceeding one for every thirty thousand persons."

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Thomas of Maryland, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of granting some squares of public land to the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, for the purposes of education and improvement of the roads It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. McPuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a resolution of inquiry into the pensions and allowances to Indians who were hostile to the United States during the late wars founded on treaties existing before the wars and not renewed since that period. It was laid upon the table for one day, in conformity with the rule of the House. Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of land claims in the State of Missouri; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

THURSDAY, March. 8.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between Mr. McLane and the British Government was adopted, after having been so modified by the mover as to apply only to the correspodence respecting the Colonial trade. The Apportionment Bill was taken up, and Mr. Webster, having withdrawn the amendment previously offered by him, moved another, varying practically from the former, by allowing the State of Maine a representative for her fraction, and making the whole number of representatives 256; this amendment, he supported in a speech of considerable length.—Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out that part of the amendment, which allows representatives for fractions; and, upon this motion, the debate was continued.—Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clayton, taking part therein.—Mr. Clayton has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was resumed. Messrs. Root, Crawford, Evans, of Maine, and Beardsley, severally addressed the House. The former gentleman proposed as an amendment, that the Select Committee should be chosen by ballot. At four o'clock, Mr. Beardsley gave way to a motion for an adjournment, and is entitled to the floor to-day. FRIDAY, March 9.

In the Senate yesterday, after the usual morning business, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, and Messrs. Clayton, Forsyth, Tazewell, Foot, Marcy, and Webster, continued the debate thereon until the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution in relation to an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was futher discussed by Messrs. Beardsley, Root, and Bell. The amendment which proposed that the Select Committee should be chosen by ballot, was rejected—Yeas, 88; Nays, 92.—Mr. Wayne then submitted an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to make sundry inquiries, in the recess of Congress, touching the general management of the Bank of the United States, with instructions to report the result of their inquiries on or before the 3d Monday of December next. Mr. Burges proposed to amend this amendment, but before the Speaker had decided whether the latter proposition was in order, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 10.

In the Senate yesterday, many private bills were passed, & others matured. The apportionment bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Forsyth's motion to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Webster, by striking out therefrom the provision for the representation of fractions Messrs. Holmes, Silsbee, and Sprague, spoke in opposition to the motion, and Mr. White in its support. Mr. Dickerson has the floor for Monday.—The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplank reported a bill making an appropriation for the publication of certain diplomatic correspondence. On motion of Mr. Barstow, the vote of Thursday, rejecting the amendment offered to Mr. Clayton's resolution for an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, which proposed that the Select committee by ballot, was reconsidered—Yeas, 98; Nays 93. The further consideration of the subject was arrested, by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Some time was spent in Committee on the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, *et. al.*—The Committee finally rose, and reported the bill without amendment. Several amendments proposed in Committee were renewed in the House and rejected. The question was then taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, which was decided in the negative—Yeas, 78; Nays, 95, and so the bill was rejected. MONDAY, March 12.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution from the Committee on the Library for the purchase of two hundred and fifty copies of the legislative history of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the members of the House, was introduced by Mr. Everett, of Mass, and adopted. The House, then, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took up the Post Office bill, which was read a third time and passed. Mr. Doddridge moved a reconsideration of the vote of Friday on Mrs. Decatur's bill; but, before the question was taken on the proposition, the House adjourned.

[From the American Sentinel.]

Democratic State Convention—By letters from Harrisburg we collect the following:—

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and previous to proceeding to a ballot, a resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis pledging the Convention to support the nomination about to be made of Vice President. Mr. Sterigere of Montgomery proposed as a substitute, a resolution to "support the candidate who might be nominated at a National Convention composed of States having a Jackson representation in Congress." The proposal elicited considerable debate and was finally negatived; yeas 44, nays 88.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of Vice President, which on the tenth ballot resulted as follows, viz: William Wilkins 67, George M. Dallas 63, Martin Van Buren 1, and accordingly Wm Wilkins of Allegheny county, was declared duly nominated. Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. then offered a resolution to support the nomination which was adopted without dissent. A resolution instructing the electors to support George M. Dallas for Vice President in the event of the *death or declination* of Judge Wilkins, passed with but little opposition.

The nomination of George Wolf as the democratic candidate for governor was unanimous. To-morrow we will be able to give our readers more precise information.

STATE OF THE BALLOTINGS.

	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Dallas	59	62	63	62	62	62	63
Wilkins	58	63	63	64	64	65	67
Buchanan	10	4	4	4	4	3	0
V. Buren	4	3	2	2	2	2	1

Latest from Europe.

Office of the N. Y. Cour. & Enq.
Saturday, March 10—2 P. M.
Half past 2 o'clock.

Our news schooner the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, sixty miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock.—We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick for a London evening paper, of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson our regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that day.

The Sampson sailed from Portsmouth on the evening of the 7th February.

A conspiracy of some importance, it will be perceived, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down; the debates in the Chambers on the Budget continue, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual The celebrated Sect of St Simonians have attracted the attention of Government,—the chief has been seized and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian Affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. We give the official diplomatic proceedings on this interesting question. The two Governments it is said have held the most decided language to the other powers—The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor, is justified by Leopold's Government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted, has been arranged The Belgian Government it is stated in an article from Brussels, desirous to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Captain Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy, it will be seen from our extracts, is very unsettled.

All exportations of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philip, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal. He was dressed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's uniform.

From Galignani's Messenger.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE STATE.—"For some time past the Carlist party, or persons acting in its name, have been seeking for an opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the present Government. A system of enlistment had been established, and its execution entrusted to agents, who were enabled to distribute money to such men as engaged in the cause, and even to pay them a daily allowance. Each of these agents undertook to produce a hundred, men, and each of them had delivered a list of names forming a full compliment. The Carlists, from these, reckoned upon a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men ready to rise in arms in one night, but the greater part of the names were fictitious, and when the time of action arrived, not 600 of them appeared. From an authentic document, in the hands of the Government, it appears that there was a coalition between the Carlists and the Republicans, who, however, are still of accord upon one point, only that of overturning the present order of things. This end accomplished, they were to assemble a National Congress to choose between a Monarchy and a Republic.—If the former was decided upon, Henry V. was to be immediately proclaimed. The conspirators, however, were perfectly alive to their own interests, for it is said that the same act stipulates that a sum of 10,000,000 fr. was to be divided amongst the principal actors.

LONDON, Feb. 6th.—City, Twelve o'clock.—The letters from Paris, received this morning, mention the fact of the conspiracy, which was announced here on Saturday, but do not appear to consider it of much importance; nor did it produce any material effect on the Funds as on the following day, Friday, the Three per Cents. closed at 66f. 20c.—They refer with much more anxiety to the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, which were of a nature to indicate the weakness of the Ministry, and upon that feeling a slight decline occurred in their Funds, which, however, previously to the close of the market on Saturday, rallied and closed—the Five per Cents, at 96f. 35c, and the Three per Cents. ot 65f. 95c. The Belgian Loan was 74.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messager des Chambres, dated yesterday, reached us this morning. They add but little to the information which had previously arrived, respecting the conspiracy, full details of which are given in another part of our paper. Paris was in perfect tranquility on Saturday evening, but the arrests continued; and it is somewhat remarkable that among these already made there are many of persons, at present or formerly in official employments, and connected with the Police. The plot is certainly in itself of a sufficiently serious character.

For the Easton Gazette.

On Tuesday last, the corner-stone of a Talbot county Temperance Society was laid. May a superstructure rise, to diffuse the light of hope and joy among those, who have so zealously entered on the work! This is the wish of one, who still deprecates, as an evil, the existence of such an association; who believes, paradoxical as it may appear, that it will tend rather to arrest in its course the very cause it presumes to advocate. Let however the work go on. An individual opinion must give way to the sober and staid judgment of the many.

Against intemperance, there cannot but be a concurrence of testimony, which is the touch-stone of truth. The very infatuate, in a fit of maudlin affection, has been known to throw himself into the arms of a tottering companion, and weep over his degradation. This single act speaks a stronger language than all the pathos of eloquence Intemperance, (Horresco referens!) with a train of death-like attendants, forcing its unhappy victim inch by inch into the Tartarus of a blunted moral principle, is surely an evil. Hope not to eradicate that evil by a temperance association The wound is too deep to be cauterized by a mere "oath of abstinence." The cause of education must precede the cause of temperance. It is that and that alone, which has worked such wonders at the north. Long before the eloquence of an Otis or an Adams had roused an indignant Continent to a sense of its wrongs, it was voted "a crime for any town to be even for a few months without a grammar school-master." There were no associations. The people rose as one man and demanded a system of general education. It is no wonder, that such a soil should be found congenial to the growth of temperance. A system, like this, is the rock, on which the ever-enduring temple of temperance must be based. The people, once convinced of this will hear nothing of associations. They will go right onward to the mark. They will not dream of wasting the time on preambles and resolutions. Yet after all there will be, as there have always been, some, (and those, sober-minded men too,) who will say with the Psalmist, that "wine glads the heart of man," and hearken after the wise man, when he "bids wine to be given to him, that hath grief of heart." It was, they believed, for healthsome mirth, and not for madness, that the blessing came. With such the fiat of an organized society has no force. They acknowledge the existence of the evil, while they are conscious that no sudden effort, the offspring of a day, can expel a vice, as old almost as the creation. The world had just awoke to a consciousness of a new existence when we find, that the Patriarch stretched himself under his own vine and "was drunken."

But what is to be done? Form no associations; leave temperance to that most powerful of all agents, public opinion. It is vain to forestall her. The boasting of such associations brings forcibly to mind the fly of the fable The wheel whirled, while it flapped its tiny wings, and cried, see, how I make things go! To the silent, but resistless workings of public opinion the world has been indebted for all, that has been claimed by your moral monopolists in every clime. Brace up *by individual exertions* public opinion; make it healthy by a system of universal education. Then shall be seen Religion, morality, and temperance, shedding their gladsome light over a happy land. The end, the association proposes to itself, is a praisworthy one. All must regret, that any attempt should have been made to throw over so serious a subject the veil of a witticism.

In this community it was, (to say the least of it,) irrelevant. Indeed under other circumstances it would almost have savoured of that mental vapour, which the association proposed to dissipate.—This is not prompted by any thing of that spirit, which belongs to one of the medical profession. The wisdom of the son of Syrach, uncanonical as it may be, should have taught at least all, who ponder over it, to "honour the physician with the honor due unto him." P.

Mr. Brookhart, submitted the following order, in the House of Delegates on the 24th ult.

Ordered, that the committee of claims pass to credit of William H. Fitzhugh on the Journal of Accounts, the sum of FORTY ONE DOLLARS, as a compensation FOR CARRYING the warrant issued by the Speaker of this House, to the Sheriff of Washington county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William H. Fitzhugh a member of this house.

On the question being put, will the house adopt said order, it was determined in the NEGATIVE.

Would Mr Brookhart be willing to pay forty-one dollars, as a private individual, for carrying a letter from Annapolis to Hagerstown? Should he not be as careful of the money of the people, whose agent he is, as he would be of his own? His constituents will be able to answer *these questions.—Torch Light.*

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