

three to five months with bread, cost from quarter of a cent to a pound in market. In Constantinople 2 or 3 cents. In some districts with oil and bread they are chief food; cheaper than the potatoes of the Irish.

3. The ripe grapes hung up in dry places and wilted, and kept to eat in that state two months longer. Sold sometimes as late as February or March.

4. Raisins put in cakes and eaten with bread.

5. Preserves made with fresh grape juice boiled, and then various kinds of fruits are boiled in it, apples, quinces, plums, peaches, &c. Enormous quantities of this is made in some places.

6. Jellies and confectionary from the grape juice, prepared by boiling as above, and millet, wheat, barley, rice, or almonds and nuts thrown into it. Also starch or flour. There are various kinds of these manufactures. They are sold in the large cities. 2 Sam. 6, 19; Hos. 3, 1; Sol. Songs 2, 5.

7. Pickled grapes; good ripe grapes put in a vessel two thirds full. Fresh juice boiled down one half is poured on them. They are left to stand 15 or 20 days and are ready for use; both to eat and drink. The liquor is sour.

8. Grape Molasses; the fresh juice boiled down to 1/4 or 1/5 of the original quantity in 5 or 7 hours; different in different places; sold from 2 to 6 cents a quart in the shops as molasses is with us, in frequent and constant use.

9. Another article, made in a similar way, the juice from a particular kind of grape is boiled down to one half, of a dark color, turbid, sour-sweet called nardenk.

10. Grape sugar; juice boiled hard, cut with a knife; used in the manufacture of confectionary, eaten extensively.

11. Vinegar.

12. Raisin drink, raisins boiled in water and used or sold altogether.

13. Raisin wine, 4 parts of raisin, to one of water, soak 2 days, raisins bruised and put in a jar till fermented.

14. Wine, all of it intoxicating.

15. Brandy, distilled from grapes, or their juice, called arrack.

It may then with safety be inferred, that in ancient times there were similar uses made of grape and their juice, and that, leaving out of the account brandy, a more modern discovery, all the 10 words in the Bible translated differently *wine*, may find all, or nearly all of their representatives, in the list of articles of food and drink, now made from the product of the vine as given by one residing in the East, and conversant with the whole subject, and who has taken pains to examine the matter with special reference to the use of wine and the word that stands for it in the Bible. It will at once be seen that this has an important bearing on the cause of Temperance, and will, to a great degree at least, cut off the excuses of those who so often appeal to the Bible, in support of their drinking usages, because wine is there commanded in some instances. For omitting the wine proper, and the brandy, and the other products are not intoxicating more than our molasses, or sugar, or candy, or preserves. No argument then can be drawn from the use of such articles, of every day use as food, to support the practice of using ardent spirits.

GOLIDA.

[For the Watchman.]

SLAVES OF TYRANNICAL SYSTEMS.

MASONS. EDITORS.—There is perhaps, no portion of the "Union" more oppressed by a tenacious adherence to certain arbitrary systems, than that part of North Carolina, of which I have the honor of being a native.

It must appear evident, even to the most casual observer, that in no enterprise whatever, in which the favored sons of the "Old North State" have been engaged, so much deficiency manifests itself, as in that of Agriculture. The same modest husbandry introduced by our fathers fifty years ago, are still in vogue, and all attempts at reformation on this score, have almost entirely failed. The farmer of the present age, in imitation of his worthy progenitor, when about to prepare his ground for a crop, asks himself the usual question, how many acres will my force be able to cultivate?—And not content with the amount of the preceding, he adds for this year, a few acres more. What is the consequence? Evidently this, that the land from a want of proper improvement and cultivation, fails to produce the amount of grain anticipated. This follows from the very nature of the laws which regulate all vegetable productions that do not grow spontaneously, for such require culture at all, invariably flourish best, when placed in a soil adapted to their growth, and properly tilled. This momentous fact, although so often and clearly demonstrated in the experience of every husbandman, has been insufficient to effect a change of system, and suggests to the Farmer this important query,—how many bushels shall I be able to grow on this acre? Here lies the great secret of the success of the Farmer, and if he could once convince himself of this, and resolve in future, to lay aside the old, and adopt a new and far preferable system of preparing and cultivating his lands, there is not the least doubt, but that he would discover the disadvantages under which he has been laboring, and the inevitable superiority of one mode of culture over that of another.

That there is a lamentable deficiency in the mode of culture practiced by those in whose midst I have been nurtured, cannot be denied by any one who will avail himself of the pleasure of skimming a few short years in that portion of Pennsylvania, noted for its high state of cultivation. There we find the husbandman usually in possession of a very small farm; but instead of applying his force, as some foolishly would do, to the cultivation of the whole, he wisely selects a part only, and devotes the remainder of his time to the improvement of the soil, and such other affairs as may demand his attention.

The result of such a mode of procedure, is very obvious; it saves a vast deal of unnecessary toil, affords abundant time for the performance of other important duties, and grows the autumnal fields with a rich regard for the labor bestowed. This accounts for the elegant and comfortable condition in which we usually find the Northern farmer's residence. Operating upon a wise and economical system, he finds many leisure hours to devote to the embellishment of his homestead, and thus renders himself and family the happy and contented occupants of an inclosure, beautifully adorned with flowers, whose aromatic sweetness fills the adjacent atmosphere with a delightful fragrance. Who is it that does not experience an inward joy when thus situated, and feel himself constrained, to adore the hand of Providence which so signally blessed his well-directed efforts? But how different the case of the Southern farmer; he operates upon a system which brings with it incessant toil, leaves no time to attend to other matters of vital importance, and almost fails to meet the expectations of the time-worn laborer.

This point out the secret of his non-success, discloses the causes of his perpetual complaints, and originates the ungrateful and detestable cry of "hard times." Nor is it at all wonderful, since such results uniformly flow from the despotic system of which he is an unfortunate, though willing slave.

Naturally avaricious, and inflamed by an inordinate and unchristian desire for the accumulation of this world's goods, he selects an amount of land, for the proper cultivation of which, his force is entirely inadequate. The consequence is, his plans are frustrated, his expectations thwarted, and his fondly cherished hopes blasted. He immediately sets up an ungenerous complaint, attributes his failure to some Providential interference, execrates the sterility of the soil, rendered so by his own mismanagement, and forthwith determines on obviating the evil by adding to his farm a new field. Is it a matter of astonishment, that an individual, acting upon such principles, should fail to realize the object for which he is so zealously striving? Is it at all surprising to find, that instead of increasing in wealth and opulence, he is gradually declining into servile indigence? We leave these, and similar questions, to be answered by those who have corrodng effects of the evil above alluded to.

That a better system, than that now existing, may be devised and successfully pursued, is manifest from the trial of thousands. Let the farmer pay less attention to the quantity, and more to the quality of his lands; let him properly improve one acre a year, instead of scattering the manure, as is often done, over the whole plantation, and he will very soon discover, not only that he has much less labor to perform, but also that he is more bountifully remunerated for the toil he endures. Ample time for the accomplishment of subordinate duties, and the achievement of other important measures, will afford itself; and his home, which was formerly neglected, and presented to the eye of the beholder a dilapidated and forbidding appearance, now assumes a new cast; the inclosure blooms with odoriferous flowers, and everything around begins to betoken peace and happiness.—The mind too, freed of all unnecessary cares and anxieties finds abundant time to contemplate the wisdom and goodness of Jehovah, and send forth its aspirations of praise to the fountain of all happiness. Much of the time and means, hitherto expended in the perpetuation of an ill-chosen system, and in the cultivation of a badly improved soil, are now applied, by the husbandman, to benevolent purposes, and whilst an unbroken gleam of joy, consequent upon the practice of a superior system, pervades his soul, he evinces a disposition to alleviate those around him, and extend to them the blessings he enjoys. The education of his children, about which he had previously but little concern, now demands his undivided attention, and the house of worship, heretofore from a want of time, almost abandoned, is now regularly attended. In short, the labor of the farm which before was regarded as a drudgery, has now become a pleasure, and the wilderness and the solitary place are glad for him, and the desert rejoiceth and blossoms as the rose.

Lexington, S. C., Dec. 23d, 1848.

[For the Watchman.]
TOASTS DRANK AT THE MASONIC DINNER IN THIS PLACE ON THE 27th ULT.
1. *The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina and its M. W. G. Master.*—We look to the one for wise regulations—to the other for a sublime example.
2. *Our W. M. E. Myers.*—His industry and zeal in Masonry, has revived this Lodge, and he merits and receives honor among Masons.
3. *The Wardens and other Officers of Fulton Lodge.*
4. *The Orator of the Day.*—His presence here today, proves his promptness, and his address, his ability to perform any honorable duty assigned him.
5. *The Universal Science of Masonry.*—Distinct from Government and Religion—the support of the one and the bulwark of the other.
6. *Gen. George Washington.*—A military chieftain without ambition—a conqueror who gave the fruits of victory to his country—a man without a competitor—to Christians a model—among Masons the example of our order.
7. *Charity, the mantle that covereth many sins.*—Those who scoff at its existence among Masons, are never found in the paths in which that greatest of all virtues should be exercised.
8. *The Widows and Orphans of departed Masons.* Their honor is our pride—their protection not more our duty than our pleasure.
9. *Our Order.*—From the shafts of calumny it stoops not to defend itself, it solicits no converts, its benefits have been tasted by centuries, its basis is virtue, meeted out by the square and compass, its universal object, the good of the human family.
10. *Brotherly Love among Masons.*—It allays the animosities of passion, it sympathizes with and relieves the distresses of the unfortunate, and is the cement by which Masons in all countries are united.
11. *Our two Masonic Festivals.*—They chronicle the days on which was given to the world the light of those two great and good men, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist. Let Masons humbly emulate their virtues, and profit by their example.
12. *Our visiting Brethren.*—As brothers they shall ever be received.
13. *The Ladies.*—They are put last as the most important officers are placed last in our processions, and as our attention ought to give them their proper position at this table, so do the hearts of all true Masons expand to assign to them the first place in their bosoms.

[For the Watchman.]

MESSRS. EDITORS.

—Allow me to call attention to the notice of the opening of the "Wilkesboro' Male Academy" advertised in another column. Mr. Montgomery, under whose auspices the School has been conducted during the last session, is a young man whose qualifications and abilities as a teacher, we take pleasure in commending—and as a moral pious young man and a gentleman, he has won for himself an eminent position among us.

The almost extraordinary salubrity of our mountain atmosphere, and the exemption of our village from all the list of miasmatic diseases, together with its moral condition, constitute advantages which we think are worthy a more extended notice.

The stigma of having "no church" is now being removed from us, for there is an Episcopal Church almost completed, whose architectural beauty will compare with any in the Western portion of the State—the contracts have been taken for a Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, whose erection will follow as soon as practicable.

We expect a Female School to open shortly under the superintendence of the Rev. James Purvis and Lady, whose reputation as teachers is too well established to require any commendation from us. All of our vacant houses have been taken by most respectable families, chiefly people from the lower Counties. We have two Hotels with "open doors" to the "valedutarian" and all others who may give us a "call"; and finally, the moral condition of our village will compare with, if it does not excel, any other in the western portion of the State.

When you get your "Rail Road" by Salisbury we expect to intersect it, by a branch running up the valley of the Yadkin—calling at this place—at which time we will again let you hear from us.

A CITIZEN.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

From the Richmond Compiler.
PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Sundry interesting proceedings have taken place in the House of Representatives which we present week; to some of which we think it well to direct the attention of our readers.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORY.

On Monday, the House proceeded to consider the motion made by Mr. Robinson to reconsider the vote by which was passed on the 13th December, the Resolution instructing the Committee on the Territories to report to the House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing a Territorial Government for each of the Territories of New Mexico, and excluding slavery therefrom.

After some remarks by Mr. Robinson—Mr. Wentworth moved that the motion be reconsidered. Yeas 106, nays 82.

Those who are familiar with Congressional proceedings, will understand that the object of the motion to reconsider, and the succeeding motion to lay on the table, was to prevent the first decision of the House from being overhauled. The vote on the latter motion is therefore a distinct test of its sense on the merits of the proposition under consideration. Our readers will observe that Mr. Wentworth, a prominent supporter of Gen. Cass, acts as one of the Northern leaders in securing this adverse decision of one branch of Congress against Southern views. The same gentleman, on the same day, took still greater care to make known his anti-slavery position, by offering the following resolution, which was read; and debate arising thereon, it was laid over under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the abolition of slavery and the prohibition of its extension, wherever Congress has the power so to do, and thus relieving this Government from all responsibility for the existence of that institution, and also from all agitation concerning it.

On Wednesday, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, from the committee on the Territories, in accordance with the resolution which the House, on Monday, refused to reconsider, reported a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Upper California, which was read and committed.

The first section of this bill provides for the organization of "the Territory of Upper California." That nothing in this act shall impair the rights of the Indians of the country, or of the General Government to make any regulation respecting such Indians. Also, that this act shall not be construed to prohibit the Government from dividing said territory in such manner and when Congress may choose.

Section 12th provides, that the inhabitants of said territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, and privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio by the articles of the compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory on the 13th day of July, 1787, and shall be subject to all the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

If the action of the House on Monday was unsatisfactory and offensive, with regard to slavery, it made some little amends by rejecting an infamous proposition of the Abolitionist, Giddings, who did Gen. Cass the useless service of giving him the vote of Ohio.

In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Giddings introduced a bill to authorize the people of the District of Columbia to express their wishes as to the continuance of slavery and the slave trade within the District; which bill was read twice.

Mr. Giddings made some remarks in support of his bill, during which, in reply to inquiries proposed by Messrs. Thompson and Tompkins, of Mississippi, Mr. Giddings stated that, as he regarded no distinction of color, in such matters, the bill provided that all male persons, including negroes should be entitled to vote on the subject presented for their decision.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, then moved that the bill be laid on the table; which was decided in the affirmative, as follows:—Yeas 106, nays 77.

Notwithstanding the better intent apparently manifested, by the rejection of Giddings' proposition, the House, on Thursday, took a vote which showed it to be the purpose of a majority to interfere, in some form, with slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Gott introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Wentworth called for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Cobb; they were ordered, and resulted, yeas 82, nays 85. So the resolution was not laid on the table.

The motion for the previous question was sustained—85 to 49.

The yeas and nays were ordered on taking the main question, and resulted—yeas 112 nays 64. The resolution was then passed by yeas and nays 98 to 87.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved a reconsideration, and was proceeding to give his reasons in opposition to the resolution, when the chair decided that it was not in order to debate a motion to reconsider until the following day that on which the motion is made.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll appealed from the decision of the chair, but the decision was sustained.

Mr. Holmes of S. Carolina, moved that every Southern member withdraw from the House; but the motion was not entertained.

At a later stage of the proceedings, Mr. Flournoy offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of

retroceding to the State of Maryland all that portion of the District of Columbia not occupied by the public buildings and public grounds.

BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.

On Monday, Mr. Meade offered the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State cause to be transmitted to this House the correspondence of George M. Gordon, late, and Gorham Parks, the present, Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, with the Department of State, on the subject of the African slave trade; also, any unpublished correspondence on the same subject by the Hon. Henry A. Wise, our late Minister to Brazil.

REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Tuesday, Mr. Vinton offered the usual resolutions for the reference of different parts of the President's message to different committees. The 7th and 8th resolutions were as follows:

7th. That so much of said message as relates to the tariffs of 1846 and '42, the revenue, the state of the Treasury, the public debt, the Subtreasury, the general condition of the finances, the estimated receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, the unliquidated claims of citizens of United States against Mexico, and the establishment of additional branch mints, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

8th. That so much of said message as relates to the establishment of Territorial Governments over California and New Mexico, and the enforcement of Governments de facto in those territories, be referred to the committee to inquire and report whether the Executive of the United States has rightful authority to exercise the powers of Government now being enforced over those territories.

Mr. Meade moved to amend the 8th resolution by striking out the words "the Committee on the Territories" and inserting in lieu thereof "a SELECT COMMITTEE."

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Rumsey moved to amend the 4th resolution by striking out the words "the tariff of '46 and '42," and adding the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the tariff of 1846 and 1842, be referred to the committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved to amend Mr. Rumsey's amendment by adding after the word "manufactures" the words "the committee on Agriculture and the committee on commerce, and that said committees act jointly."

Subsequently Mr. Cobb modified his amendment by striking out the words "and that said committee act jointly."

Pending these amendments, a debate occurred which lasted about two hours, and which was participated in by Messrs. Holmes, of South Carolina, Cobb, of Georgia, Rumsey, C. J. Ingersoll, Gentry, Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Vinton, Green, Fisher, Greely, Bayly, Marvin, and Fisher; which latter gentleman was on the floor when the committee rose and reported progress.

PAYMENT TO MEXICO.

On Wednesday, Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for carrying into execution in part the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo; which bill was read twice, and made the special order for Wednesday next. It is in the following words:

Be it enacted, &c., That the following sums of money be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into execution in part the 12th article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, made and concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1848.

For payment of the instalment and interests which will fall due under said article on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1849, the sum of \$3,720,000.

For payment of the instalment and interests which will fall due under said article on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1850, the sum of \$3,540,000.

THE LEVYING OF DUTIES IN MEXICO.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Barrengton on the 13th instant, was read and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to this House the amount of moneys and property received during the late war with the Republic of Mexico at the different ports of entry, or in any other way within her limits, and in what manner the same has been expended or appropriated.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Tallmadge on the 18th instant, was read and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to have prepared for the use of the House a statement showing the manner in which every public debt of the United States, from the time of the Continental Congress up to the present year, has been contracted, the amount of each, from whom obtained, under what law authorized, the manner and time of payment, and the amount, if any, now due on each, together with the amount of unclaimed dividends, both of principal and interest.

NEW SERVICE FOR MEN OF WAR.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Greely on the 18th instant, was read and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inquire into and report upon the expediency and feasibility of temporarily employing the whole or a portion of our national vessels now on the Pacific station, in the transportation, at moderate rates, of American citizens and their effects from Panama and the Mexican ports on the Pacific, to San Francisco, in California.

In the House, on Thursday—Mr. Evans, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the bearers of the Electoral votes for President and Vice President, against the reduction in their mileage made under the joint resolution of last session, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Goggin offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, as to the propriety of appointing a committee of one from each State, in reference to a monument to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Mr. Bots offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the swords, fire-arms, &c., sold since the close of the war with Mexico, the amount realized, and how the proceeds have been distributed. Lies over.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Atchison, President pro tem. in the Chair.

Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. Allen, Benton, and Johnson of Md.—One of those presented by Mr. Allen prayed that the law might be re-enacted which provid-

ed that all newspapers might be transported free in the mails within thirty miles of the place of publication; and Mr. A. called the particular attention of the Post Office Committee to the subject as one of much importance, which should receive their early attention.

Mr. Benton, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill to establish an additional Land Office in Missouri, which was twice read and referred.

Mr. Benton also obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to continue, for thirty years from the first of January, 1849, the present charter, which will then expire, of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam packet Company. The bill was read twice, and Mr. Benton asked that it might now be put upon its passage, as the period when the present charter would expire was fast approaching.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., desired information as to the character of this charter, and the privileges granted to the Company which it was now proposed to extend for so long a period.—He was a young member, and simply asked for information, without intending to express opposition to the bill itself. He, however, had never been in favor of monopolies.

Mr. Benton explained that it was a company which now runs a small steamer, every two hours, at 12 cents per trip from Washington to Georgetown, and Alexandria. The company has a capital of only \$75,000 invested in this line; the line is of much importance to the people of the District, and as their time is nearly out, it was necessary that there should be prompt action.

Mr. Jefferson Davis said that circumstances had changed since the original charter was granted. Granting a charter now was a very different thing. Alexandria was now a part of Virginia, and to extend the present charter would be giving to the company authority to run a steamboat into that sovereign State. He thought it would now be an invasion of State rights to renew this charter without the consent of Virginia.

Mr. King was in favor of a reference of the bill to the appropriate committee, involving as it does the rights of a State.

Mr. Benton here read the original act, to show that the company chartered was the "Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore steam packet company," and that the company so entitled was also chartered by that act, as the "Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria steam packet company," to run a line, as before stated from Washington to Georgetown and Alexandria. The reason why the latter title was assumed he was not prepared to say, but if there was any thing improper in the act, the power was reserved to repeal or modify it at any time.

The bill was passed over informally for the present.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa, agreeably to previous notice, introduced bills to run and make the northern boundary of Iowa; and for the relief of Elisha Hampton and others of Iowa. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Dodge also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish certain land offices in Iowa.

Mr. Cameron's resolution, submitted some days since, calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the affairs of the Cherokee west of the Mississippi, as connected with the treaty of August, 1846, and the subsequent proceedings thereunder, came up in order, but, at the suggestion of Mr. King, was laid over in consequence of the absence of Mr. Cameron.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Joint Resolution directing the proper accounting officers to audit and settle the accounts of Maj. R. M. Baker, of the Ordnance corps, according to the decision of the Secretary of War in 1828, was taken up, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Jefferson Davis submitted a resolution which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared and communicated to the Senate a statement of the expense and results of the Coast Survey, from the time of its commencement in 1807 to the period of its suspension; and also of the expense and results from 1841 to the present time, under the present superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the bill for the relief of Thomas W. Chinn and others, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, gave notice of his intention to introduce a private bill.

Mr. Bradbury moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the private calendar; but, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of La., a bill was taken up to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Attorney General, to purchase for the United States the interest of Bailie Peyton in the tract of land on which the light house stands at the South-west pass at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Johnson of La., Dix, Bell, Davis of Mass., Bright, Niles, Clayton, Downs, and Bradbury participated; and the bill was then informally passed over.

A message was received from the President, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the 19th instant, a statement of the annual expenditures for the Coast Survey.

After other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the President was received, by J. Knox Walker, private secretary.

The motion made by Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, a few days since, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to report abolishing the slave trade therein, was stated by the Speaker to be first in order—the immediate question pending being the motion of Mr. Wentworth to lay Mr. Stuart's motion on the table. This was decided in the negative, 58 to 109, and the whole subject was then postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Sawyer rose to a question of privilege, and referred, at some length, to a publication in the New York Tribune, in which he, among other members, had been accused, he said, of charging and receiving illegal mileage. He proceeded to vindicate himself, and to show that he had received no more than it had been customary to allow, and that the distance had been calculated by the committee on mileage, in the same way as had been that of other members from Ohio, and upon the same kind of information.

Mr. Henly and Mr. Green, both of whom have served upon the committee on mileage, explained what had been the practice in calculating the mileage of members, and stated that the information upon which they had acted had been derived, not from the members, but from the Post Office Department, from the Post Office Schedule, Guide Books, &c. No difficulty had hitherto been made in reference to this mode of calculating, and if there was any fault anywhere, it was not attributable to the members.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee moved a reconsideration, with a view to debate the question. Lies over, under the previous decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Turner, of Illinois, one of the members implicated most seriously by the accusation in the Tribune, spoke at considerable length, and with much severity, upon the course of that paper in this matter, and pronounced the whole article a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Turner offered a series of resolutions, instructing the committee on mileage to inquire and report—first, whether, during the present Congress, any greater mileage than usual has been received by any member, and if so, by whom, how, and in what manner it has been computed; in what manner and by whom allowed? Secondly, Whether the publication of the New York Tribune, under the name and authority of Horace Greeley, a member of this House, does not amount to an allegation of fraud against one of the members of this House, and if so, whether the charge be true or false? Thirdly, Authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Turner moved the previous question.

Mr. Thompson moved to lay the resolutions on the table, but this motion was negatived, by yeas and nays—28 to 128.

Mr. Greely addressed the House at some length, in explanation of the article in the Tribune, the mode in which the information had been obtained, and the motives which had induced the publication, there being no imputation of illegal charges by the members made in the article. The argument was, that the law ought not to be so construed as to allow mileage for any greater distance than the shortest rail route, &c.

Mr. Turner inquired whether he (Mr. Greely) was the author of the article?

Mr. Greely replied that the compiler of the tables published was formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department, but now employed here for the Tribune, and that they had been prepared by his (Mr. G's) directions. The accompanying remarks were his own: He had taken the nearest route for the member's residences, and calculated the honest distances by the shortest post routes from thence to the capital at Washington. The differences were not stated to arise from a deviation from the legal route, but from what would be the legal route if the shortest was adopted.

Mr. King, of Georgia, said that he had always refused to give any distance, but had left that to the committee on mileage.

Mr. Greely made some remarks, not distinctly heard, in regard to the unwillingness of members to make statements, and the disposition to shrink from responsibility in the matter.

Mr. King wished to know if that remark was intended to apply to him?

Mr. Greely said that it was intended to apply to no member.

Mr. King, (very sternly)—Why do you use it then?

Mr. Greely proceeded to explain, and to state the object he had in view in the publication.—The information which he had published had been obtained from the Post-Office books.

Mr. Turner,—did you not know the fact