

What other nations call religious toleration we call religious rights. They are not exercised in virtue of governmental indulgence, but as rights, of which government cannot deprive any portion of citizens, however small. Despotism may invade those rights, but justice still confirms them. Let the national legislature once perform an act which involves the decision of a religious controversy, and it will have passed its legitimate bounds. The precedent will then be established, and the foundation laid for that usurpation of the Divine prerogative in this country, which has been the desolating scourge to the fairest portions of the old world. Our Constitution recognises no other power than that of persuasion, for enforcing religious observances. Let the professors of Christianity recommend their religion by deeds of benevolence—by Christian meekness—by lives of temperance and holiness. Let them combine their efforts to instruct the ignorant—to relieve the widow and the orphan—to promulgate to the world the gospel of their Saviour, recommending its precepts by their habitual example: government will find its legitimate object in protecting them. It cannot oppose them, and they will not need its aid. Their moral influence will then do infinitely more to advance the true interest of religion, than any measures which they may call on Congress to enact.

The petitioners do not complain of any infringement upon their own rights. They enjoy all that Christians ought to ask at the hand of any government—protection from all molestation in the exercise of their religious sentiments.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Twentieth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

January 28. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Berrien gave notice that he would, on Friday, move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock, on the part of the United States, to the Louisville and Portland Canal, was discussed for several hours, and ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 24 to 18.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, the discussion was resumed on the resolution offered by Mr. Weems, relative to the distribution of the public lands; but the hour having expired before any question was taken, the discussion was arrested. Several bills were then reported, from different Committees, and, among others, a bill making appropriations for Fortifications, and a bill from the Committee on Retrenchment, relative to the compensation, mileage, and allowances to Members of Congress. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Weems made some observations against the bill, and in favor of the amendment of Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Smith of Indiana spoke at some length on the other side. Mr. Mercer obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the Committee then rose.

January 29. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Dudley, elected a Senator from the State of New-York, was qualified and took his seat. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock, on the part of the United States, to the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, was passed. The bill to authorize the several States to relinquish the sixteenth sections granted for the use of schools, and to enter other sections in lieu thereof, produced much discussion. The bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the resolution offered by Mr. Weems, on the subject of the distribution of the Public Lands, which has been under discussion for the two preceding days, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Moore of Alabama. After some other resolutions had been adopted, the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Mercer being absent from indisposition, Mr. Buckner took the floor, in defence of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment. He was followed by Mr. A. Stevenson, the Speaker, who made a successful motion that the Committee rise, and, consequently is entitled to the floor when the House shall resume the discussion.

January 30. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Marks presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to endeavor to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. At half past 12 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives to-day some short discussion took place on the preamble and resolutions offered by

Mr. Taliaferro some days since, in relation to a change in the rules of the House as regards the priority of business on the calendar. The resolutions were finally laid on the table. The other resolutions on the table were then taken up and agreed to. The House then passed to the special orders of the day, the first of which was the bill to continue in force an act to authorize the City of Washington to draw Lotteries. Some discussion ensued upon this bill, which was opposed by Mr. Wickliffe, and also by Mr. Sergeant, chiefly on the ground of the pernicious consequences to the public morals which would result from giving a legislative sanction to a species of gambling so ruinous, and so manifestly on the increase. The bill was then recommended to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a provision prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the District. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Harris and Farrow, which was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

About half an hour was consumed in a call of the House, a quorum not appearing at 11 o'clock, which was the hour to which the House was adjourned.

January 31. The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of resolutions were offered. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Farrow and Harris, whose claim is for a balance due to them on the contract with the government for the erection of the fortifications on Dauphin Island. After some further discussion, the bill for their relief was ordered to be engrossed & read a third time to-morrow. When this bill was disposed of, the House went into Committee of the Whole on four private bills, two of which were subsequently ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday, and on the other two the Committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, at the desire of gentlemen who wished for further time to make examination. A bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, making an appropriation in aid of the Navy Hospital Fund.

February 2. In the Senate, to-day, a committee consisting of Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, & Webster, was appointed to ascertain and report a mode for declaring who is elected President and Vice President of the United States, and to notify the individuals elected of such election. At a quarter before one, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were occupied till three o'clock.

The presenting of petitions in the House of Representatives to-day occupied nearly an hour. One or two bills were then reported from various Committees; one of which was a Bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton. The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when Mr. A. Stevenson (the Speaker) spoke at some length against the constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, or assume any jurisdiction over the road. Mr. Mercer then obtained the floor in reply, but as it was near the usual hour of adjournment, and Mr. Mercer was in a weak state from indisposition, the bill was passed over. The Committee then, on motion of Mr. Sprague, took up the Bill to repeal the duties on tonnage, which was also read and passed over. The Committee then took up the Bill to authorize the purchase and distribution of 500 copies of Gordon's Digest of the Laws. There was an amendment made, on motion of Mr. Marvin, on this Bill, giving a copy to each incorporated college in the Union. The Committee then rose and reported progress on the Cumberland Road bill. The Bill to repeal the duties on tonnage was postponed till Thursday.—The House adjourned before the question was taken on a motion made to amend the Bill relative to the purchase and distribution of Gordon's Digest, which motion was to reduce the number from 500 to 250, and to prevent their distribution among the members of the two Houses of Congress.

February 3. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, on Thursday introduce a bill for the gradual increase of the engineer Corps, and for other purposes. At half past twelve, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. McKean, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a Bill amendatory of the Post Office law, which repeals so much of the existing law as imposes upon Postmasters the obligation of distributing the mails on Sunday. Accompanying this bill, was a report on the subject of the transportation of the mails on Sunday, which, in its tone and decision is adverse to the prayer of those who desire to interrupt it on that day. There was some conversation, not amounting to a discussion, upon a motion of Mr. McKean to print 6000 extra copies of the report, but the motion was finally

laid on the table. The House then took up the bill from the Senate to authorize the purchase and distribution of 500 copies of Gordon's Digest of the Laws, which was opposed, on the question of its third reading, but was finally passed by a vote of 96 to 79. The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Mercer commenced his reply to the arguments against the bill, and after speaking about an hour and a half, gave way for a motion that the committee rise. He will, of course continue his reply to-morrow.

About half an hour had elapsed after the hour of meeting, before a quorum of the House was ascertained to be present.

A Resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Barringer, to be acted on to-morrow, appointing Thursday for the election of a printer to the House for the next Congress; and another resolution was offered by Mr. Wilde, which also lies on the table until to-morrow providing that no person who has been engaged, or interested in, a public newspaper within the last 2 years, shall be eligible to the office of public printer.

Nat. Journal.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—There has been another arrival at New York bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 16th Dec. from which we learn that the Russians have raised the siege of Silistria, and that the whole army is falling back to Jassy. This movement is by some attributed to the rigor of the climate, but by others considered as the result of a difficulty in obtaining supplies. The abandonment of Silistria, is said by a sure consequence, to raise the siege of Choumoula—nearly the whole province of Bulgaria will be then evacuated, and the Turks enabled to regain their old positions. The recapture of Varna is confidently predicted, and the most spirited operations are going on for the prosecution of a winter campaign by the Turks, which the Russians appear determined to decline. The new vizier is possessed of great talents and decision.

The retreat from Silistria has been disastrous; all the cattle perished, the greater part of the artillery was lost, the troops exposed to the greatest hardships and attacked on the route by the Turks, who, however, were sufferers by the assault.

The sultan has imbibed quite a warlike spirit, and the firmans breathe the most bitter vengeance against Russia. The latter power is not idle, but making extensive preparations for the next campaign, and among other mighty hordes, a large portion of the Nomad tribe is to be called to its aid.

Since the above was prepared for press, (says Niles) we have received intelligence from Liverpool to the 24th Dec. by which it appears that the account of the retreat of the Russians is somewhat exaggerated, though it is admitted they have sustained great losses by the campaign, and manifest a disposition for peace; but that the sultan will not come to any terms except such as will place matters as they remained previous to the war; a stipulation which the pride of Russia will induce her to reject.

IRELAND.—The excitement in Ireland is increasing. Mr. O'Connell continues his addresses to the people in the most spirited language, and is listened to with enthusiasm; on one occasion he stated that a bill for the emancipation of the Catholics had been drawn up by the law officers of the crown. A Mr. O'Gorman, a zealous supporter of Mr. O'C. in the late election, has been removed from the commission of the peace.

A great loss of lives and property has been occasioned by recent gales on the British coast.

GREECE.—The ambassadors of the allied powers were at Poros on the 17th Nov. Their last conferences are said to have related to the boundaries of the new Grecian state, which have not yet been settled. But the Morea having been released from all dependence upon Turkey, it is supposed that the French troops will return to France, leaving only a sufficient number to garrison the forts till the Greeks have been able to raise and discipline a force capable of defending them. The accounts from Toulon state that orders have been received for the return of the troops, which have been followed by other orders directing the embarkation of fresh troops.

The deliverance of the Peloponnesus has brought back the inhabitants to their homes. Not only are they coming down from the mountains enfeebled by hunger and misery, but they are also returning from the neighboring islands, where the more wealthy had taken refuge, and are beginning to repopulate the towns. Twenty thousand families have returned from Zante and the environs, and are settled at Patras and Corinth. Egina being no longer subject to the laws of quarantine, there is a great stir among the population.

Strangers cannot behold without emotion the affecting scenes which present themselves to their view, when whole families arrive on the shores in frail ships,

wet it with their tears, and, raising their hands to heaven, return thanks for having pitied their misfortunes, and softened the hearts of the powers. The cities are partly purified.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, versus THE BLACK SEA. On the Emperor's return from Varna to St. Petersburg by the way of Odessa, it appears that the Emperor Nicholas, and the Ambassadors who had accompanied him thither, had a perilous escape from shipwreck and destruction, by one of those horrible tempests, which are somewhat peculiar to the Black Sea. A letter from Odessa, Oct. 28, gives the following particulars:

"In the midst of a thick fog, which completely obscured from view the sky, the land, and the sea, the two vessels were soon separated from each other, and lost in frightful darkness. It is impossible to convey an idea of the violence of the wind, the fury of the waves and the confusion on board of the ship; Capt. A'Court, who had the command of the Imperial vessel, was the only individual who maintained sang froid, and to this in a great degree its safety may be attributed. During the second night after the departure from Varna, it was repeatedly apprehended that the vessels would run ashore on the coast of Turkey; and when the sun broke through and dispersed the fog, it was believed that to save the Emperor there was no resource left but to take refuge in the Bosphorus. At length, however, it was resolved to face every danger rather than see the Emperor of all the Russias a prisoner of war, in the hands of Sultan Mahmoud. Fortunately the vessel was able to keep the open sea, and at length after four days imminent peril, the Emperor Nicholas arrived at Odessa. The vessel with the Ambassadors on board was exposed to danger still more fearful. Being totally dismasted and crippled, and both sailors and passengers had nothing in prospect but death. The prayers of the dying were recited and the hymns of the dying chanted. The Russians, according to their custom had put on their shrouds, and the almoner had pronounced the general absolution, when the Capt. gave orders to hoist a sail to endeavor to keep the vessel on the element that was ready to engulf it. Sails were sought, but alas! these had been left at Varna, to serve to form tents for the wounded who were unable to be removed. Whatever could be collected of sail cloth and old sails were put together, and joined as well as it was possible to join them. A sail was then trimmed, and the vessels succeeded in 7 days, the persons on board being half dead with hunger and thirst, in reaching the port of Sebastopol. We are assured that a number of transports foundered, and that others were driven ashore and all hands perished."

The letters from Odessa, announce the arrival of several transports with sick and wounded from the Russian army. The merchants and inhabitants were most anxious for the restoration of Peace with the Porte.—Boston Pal.

The committee on Retrenchment have reported a bill which retrenches the pay and allowances to members of Congress. It will be found in our report of proceedings. It provides that for four months members shall be allowed their present pay, provided Congress should remain in session, and the members shall certify that they have not been absent from the seat of government during any day when the House to which he belongs may have been in session. Should a session be protracted beyond four months, the per diem to be reduced to two dollars a day. Stationary to a specified amount only is to be allowed; a regulation is to be made with respect to the pay for mileage; and no newspapers to be furnished on the public account to members.

It is difficult to determine how these propositions will be received; but there is no difficulty in predicting that whenever they shall be submitted to be acted on in detail, they will give rise to a warm and lengthened discussion. The subject matter of the resolution reported by Mr. WICKLIFFE is embraced in the bill; and judging from the excitement which was then produced, we may be assured that much feeling will be displayed, and much time consumed, before the matter shall be finally disposed of.

Nat. Journal.

From the Lebanon (Ohio) Star.

ADVENTURES OF A HOG.

Mr. Gideon Long, of Butler county, raised a hog which he sold a few weeks since to John Denman, of his neighborhood, for sixty six dollars. He was shortly afterwards offered forty dollars for his bargain; but determined to take it to Cincinnati, he put it on board of a canal boat for that place. On his route without his knowledge, the hands on board exhibited it as a show, charging 6 1-4 cents for a sight. When he arrived at the city, an immense crowd visited it and paid for the sight. After keeping it for some time he was offered \$300 for the hog, agreed to take it, and received \$150 on the contract. But it was not to be delivered until the whole was

paid, and while waiting for the balance it was secretly conveyed away. Mr. Denman determining to pursue the noble animal, embarked on board a steamboat and followed it to Louisville, where he had the satisfaction of finding his hog. It had been exhibited for some time to great advantage. Taking possession of the hog, Mr. Denman descended the river with it several hundred miles, and finally sold it for three hundred and sixty dollars; having realized from it, in all, eight or nine hundred dollars. It weighed twelve hundred and sixty pounds, and in his route Mr. Denman was offered \$2500 for it safely delivered in New York. The purchaser it is expected, will undertake its transportation to the eastern cities, to show the Yankees what kind of hogs we raise in Ohio.

Alarm among the Lawyers and Doctors.

A considerable sensation prevails in this city among the members of the above profession. The law of this state, imposing tax on lawyers and physicians, has not heretofore been enforced, because it was supposed to be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court having decided that it is constitutional, the prosecuting attorney has issued a circular requiring immediate payment of the tax assessed by the Court, which is five dollars on each individual. It is feared that the collection of this sum will produce a number of bankruptcies among the dealers in briefs and blue-bottles.

Cin. Chron.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
	8 cts.	5 cts.
Asbes, pot, ton,		90 00
Peril "		100 00
Bees' wax lb	20	22
Candles, dip d lb	9	10
Candles, Mould lb	11	12
Castings per ton		60 00
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual 1000	75	1 00
Spanish "	8	10 00
Coffee best qual per lb	16 1/2	17
Cotton per lb	12	14
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	27	30
Festhers live geese & ducks lb	23	25
Mackerel No. 1 per bbl	8 00	00 00
No. 2 & 3 "	8 00	8 50
Flaxseed bushel	37 1/2	40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl	7 25	7 50
in store		7 18
Ginseng per lb	15	18
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	5 50	6 25
Dupont's "		7 50
Hemp per lb		5
Iron, Juniors hammered ton	130 00	135 00
Puddled "	80 00	100 00
Galv. 5, 8 & 10 d "		130 00
Nail rods "		125 00
Lead pig and bar lb	4	5
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	23	25
do Cincinnati "	25	28
Calf skins dozen	18 00	26 1/2
Upper "	24 00	30 00
Molasses, New Orleans gal		40
Nails, Bowens 4d & 10d lb		9
Junonia "		8
Pittsburgh common "	6	7
Oil, Lampers, per bbl	28	30 00
Lumseed gal	55	60
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3 25	3 37
do do dry lb		15
Red do do "		15
Spanish Brown "	4	6
Whiting "	3	4
Provisions, Pork Mess bbl		8 00
Prime "		7 00
Hard in barrels lb	3 1/2	4
in kegs "	5	6
Hams, city smoked lb	6	7
country do "	5 1/2	6
Butter 1st qual "	6	8
Cheese 1st qual "	7	8
Porter, Pittsburgh, bbl		9 00
Cincinnati "		8 00
Salt, Turkeys island bush		1 12
Kentawa best "		50
Conemaugh "		50
Sugar, N. Orleans lb	7 1/2	9
Havana white "	16	18
Loaf and Lump "	18	19
Shot per bag 25 lbs.		1 75
Spirits, Cog brandy 4d p'l gal	1 50	1 75
Peach do do		75
American do do		37
Jamaica Rum do	1 50	1 75
Holland Gin do		1 50
Whiskey new do		20
Teas, Gunpowder lb		1 45
Imperial "		1 37
Young Hyson "	85	95
Tobacco, Ken. manufactured lb	5	8
Cincinnati do "	7	8
Tallow, tried lb	6	7
Wine, Madeira gal	3 00	5 00
Sicily "	1 50	1 75
Teneriffe "		1 62

NOTE For 4 add one Half.

FLOUR. Very little alteration has taken place in the price of this article since our last. The demand continues good at \$6 90 to \$7 00 from wagons and boats, and 7 25 in store. It has advanced but 25 to 50 cents per bbl. in the Atlantic cities. The last prices current we have received from Baltimore, quote at 8 25 to 8 50. From New Orleans, we have no advices later than the 12th ultimo. Flour was in good demand at 7 25 and advancing Lard 6 cts. some sales. Pork mess 10 50, Prime 8 50, Cargo 7 00; Whiskey 25 cts. dull.

The last accounts from Liverpool quote American Flour at 46s. sterling \$10 18.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received per Hibernia, Willie's New Orleans prices current of January 17, which quotes some improvements in that market. Flour had advanced to \$8 00. Pork improved and selling at 7, 9 and 11 dollars for cargo, prime and mess; only 250 bbls. Flour arrived from 10th to 17th of January. Whiskey 25 and looking up. Sugars, on plantation 6 cents and dull; Coffee, Havana green, 13 to 15, sales; Lard continued plenty and dull at 6 cts.; Mackerel, No. 1, 6 00; No. 2, 5 50; No. 3, 4 75.

Cincinnati Chron. Feb. 7.