

occupied, for I have probably gained one, by neglecting every thing else, and rapidly glancing over the contents of your packet. I have seen enough of them to ascertain that they are precious materials for an interesting and edifying account of the excellent, and indeed, the admirable young man deceased. It will, however, be no easy matter to make the best of them. If my friend can heat his furnace seven fold, they may come out like the gold seven times passed through the fire; and though but a seventh part of their original bulk, yet more valuable in the proportion of seventy times seven; and I hope that though what is to be done now, ought to have been done two years ago, as Summerfield was not a man of every day, there is yet fire enough in his ashes to kindle a flame that will be much longer lived than himself.

P. S. I believe I may now pledge myself from what I have seen to-day of Summerfield, to give the volume, when it appears, my hearty commendation and good wishes in the way which I hinted before."

Under these circumstances, we feel no hesitation in promising the public a valuable addition in the department of Christian biography. We await its appearance with solicitude.—N. Y. Com. Adr.

Twentieth Congress.....Second Session.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5.
IN SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and sat with closed doors until half past three o'clock; when they adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company; which was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The resolution, moved yesterday, by Mr. Ramsay, for the printing of 6000 copies of the Report made in the Senate on the opening and transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, coming up as the unfinished business of yesterday morning.

Mr. Weems concluded his remarks in support of the resolution: an amendment which he offered, going to order the printing of a like number of the report on that subject made in this House, was declared to be out of order, as another resolution to the same effect lay upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Weems, the resolution was then laid upon the table.

In the proceedings on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, we observe nothing worth extracting.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Noble presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, recommending the American Colonization Society to the patronage of Congress.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, offered the protest of that State through its Senators, against the Tariff Laws.

After some remarks by Messrs Smith, Hayne, and Dickerson, the protest was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twelve o'clock this day having been fixed by resolution as the time at which the House would go into an election of Printer, the Speaker called up the resolution to that effect— which having been read at the Clerk's table, together with the rule of order on the subject—

Mr. Miller nominated Duff Green, and Mr. Mallory nominated Gales and Seaton. The ballots were then collected by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Messrs Miller and Mallory, were appointed Tellers.

Having counted the votes, they reported, that the whole number of votes taken was 208, of which 105 were necessary to a choice; and that the vote stood—

For Duff Green, - - - - -	107
Gales & Seaton, - - - - -	10
Edward de Krafft, - - - - -	95
Amos Kendall, - - - - -	2
D. S. Carr, - - - - -	1
Blank, - - - - -	2

So Duff Green was declared to be duly elected Printer to the House of Representatives for the next Congress.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Chambers, from the Select Committee, to whom were referred the several petitions on the subject of French spoliation, made a report, accompanied by a bill, to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens, for spoliation committed on the commerce prior to the year 1800; which passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock, the Speaker announced the special order of

the day, which was the opening and counting the votes— for President and Vice President of the United States.

Whereupon, Mr. P. P. Barbour moved that the Clerk announce to the Senate that the House was ready, on its part, to proceed to that duty.

The motion being agreed to— The Clerk left the House, and seats having been prepared for the Senate in the vacant space in front of the Clerk's table.

They soon after entered the Hall, with the Vice President at their head, preceded by the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and were received at the door and conducted to their seats by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, the Members being uncovered, and rising in their places.

When the Senators had taken the seats assigned them, and the Vice President had seated himself at the right hand of the Speaker,

The Tellers, viz: on the part of the Senate, Mr. Tazewell, and, on the part of the House, Messrs P. P. Barbour and Van Rensselaer, took their places at the Clerk's table.

The Vice President then, having before him the packets received, one copy by express, and one through the post office, from the several States, took up those from the State of Maine, and, announcing to the Senators and Representatives that those packets had been certified, by the Delegation from Maine, to contain the votes of that State for President and Vice President, proceeded to break the seals, and then handed over the packets to the Tellers, who opened and read them at length.

The same process was repeated, until all the packets had been opened and read; when,

Mr. Tazewell, retiring to some distance from the Chair, proclaimed the following result:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, - - - - -	178
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, - - - - -	83

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, - - - - -	171
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, - - - - -	83
Wm. Smith, of South Carolina, - - - - -	7

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The result of the Election was again read by the Vice President, who, thereupon, said:

I therefore declare, that ANDREW JACKSON is duly elected President of the UNITED STATES for four years, from the fourth day of March next, and JOHN C. CALHOUN is duly elected Vice President for the same period.

The Senate then retired. At the announcement of the result of the Election, a clapping took place in the gallery of the House; whereupon, the Speaker immediately ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery.

Before the clearing of the galleries had been completed, Mr. Hamilton rose to make a motion to the House; whereupon,

Mr. Storrs said, that he rose to submit whether the House would proceed with any business whatever, until the order of the Chair for clearing the galleries was enforced.

The Speaker thereupon repeated the order, and those who lingered were ordered out by the Sergeant, and immediately retired.

Mr. Hamilton then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of the House of Representatives of the U. S. to notify ANDREW JACKSON of his election to the office of President of the United States for the ensuing term of four years; and that the Speaker of this House cause a similar notice to be given to JOHN C. CALHOUN, of his election to the office of Vice President of the U. S. for the same term.

Mr. P. P. Barbour preferred the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

A desultory conversation ensued, and precedents were referred to for the election of former Presidents. But,

Mr. Taylor having reminded the House that the same Committee who had been appointed to designate the mode of proceeding in the counting of the ballots, had also been assigned the duty of pointing out the mode in which the result of the election should be notified to the successful candidates, and had not yet performed the latter part of their duty—

Mr. Hamilton withdrew his motion; and, thereupon, the House adjourned.

From the Columbian Republican, Printed in Hudson, N. Y.

Church and State.—The effort now making, by petitions to Congress, by religious persons, to stop the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath, is one of the most bold and flagrant attempts ever yet made in this country to connect Church and State, and call aloud upon every friend of religious liberty and individual rights to crush it in the bud. Under the auspices of what particular sect the subject has been brought forward we do not know; but we fear there are those among all sects who would, if they could,

compel obedience to their own peculiar dogmas and opinions. Whenever Congress shall interfere, at the instance of such persons, or of any portion of the religious community, to enforce an observance of the Sabbath, we may justly anticipate all the evil consequences of a union between Church and State. The Government cannot interfere with the Church, and the Church should let the Government alone.

If the attempt in regard to the transportation of the mails should be successful, we may next hear of petitions against all travelling on the Sabbath or the performance of any other than church duties from the rising to the going down of the sun on that day; and after a while objections will be made to particular modes of worship, and some general national law prayed for prescribing the true church, and the hours of worship for all sinners or unbelievers in the popular faith. One innovation will certainly be followed by others. It cannot be forgotten that our great grand fathers in their excess of piety, forbade, as very profane, all kissing among married people and all courtships between young persons on the Sabbath day, and even went so far as to kill their cocks for crowing, and to beat their beer barrels because the beer happened to work on that day; and interdicted by severe penalties, the keeping of Christmas. The getters up of the petitions are not, we are sure, generally aware of the obvious impropriety of any attempt on the part of the Church to control the civil arrangements and functions of the Government. Some of the signers, we know, view the request as too unreasonable to obtain favor with Congress; yet from complaisance they have put their names down, relying upon the good sense of the constituted authorities to save them from an influence which they themselves could not resist. We respect the motives of those who are in earnest in this business. They doubtless wish to reform the vices and errors of the age; but if the running of the mail on the Sabbath day be our greatest sin, they ought to rejoice that our case is no worse. In our opinion the travelling of the mail on the Sabbath is more excusable than travelling of almost any other kind. The Divine injunction to keep holy the seventh day is less infringed by it, than a variety of other ways, which receive no reprehension from the clergy.

On this subject the N. Y. Statesman remarks: "By the spirit of our institutions, religion is considered a duty between man and his God; and no connexion, however slight, between Church and State, is recognized by the Constitution. Any attempt on the part of government to regulate ecclesiastical affairs would be an alarming and dangerous innovation. All that any legislative body, whether municipal or national, can legitimately do, is to protect the various religious sects in the rights of conscience and in the undisturbed performance of public worship. Such is the design of local statutes to prevent unnecessary travelling or any gross violation of the Sabbath. It is not understood in the present case, that the memorialists complain of any molestation in the discharge of religious duties; but a zeal prompts a wish to regulate the consciences of one part of the community according to their own scruples."

The dangerous and anti-republican tendency of legislating on all matters that lie wholly and exclusively between man and his Maker, is placed in a strong light, in the following extracts from "a memorial and remonstrance to the legislature of Virginia, on the religious rights of man; written in 1784-5, at the request of the religious society of Baptists in that state"—by JAMES MADISON.

"We hold it for a "fundamental and undeniable truth," that religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence. The religion, then, of every man, must be left to the conviction and conscience of every man; and it is the right of every man to exercise it as these may dictate. This right is, in its nature, an unalienable right. It is unalienable, because the opinions of men, depending only on the evidence contemplated in their own minds, cannot follow the dictates of other men: it is unalienable, also, because what is here a right towards man, is a duty towards the Creator. It is the duty of every man to render the Creator such homage, and such only, as he believes to be acceptable to him. If religion be exempt from the authority of the society at