G TOM,
hesnut sorrel handsome-
ed with white—Ten years
s spring, is in fine condi-
d will be let to Mares the
e moderate price of Four
chance; two dollars the
t dollars to ensure a mare
ive cents to the Groom in
son to commence the 21st
e 23d of June, money pay-
ember.

ng Tom
om, (whose progeny are
on the Western Shore of
te Saddle Horses) out of
dian Mare—It is deemed
a further description
examination cannot fail to
horses that he possesses
ee the three grand requi-
dle or harness, strength,
le spirit. He will be at
the 21st March, where he
uesday during the season.
Trappe and Miles River
week.—TOM has proved
getter, and his colts are
rm and action.
LLIAM HAMBLETON.
ar St. Michaels, } 4w

T FULL BRED HORSE
e Medley,
rly owned by Jas. Nabb,
ll cover mares this season
ow price of Eight Dollars
ason, and Fifteen Dollars
he owner of the mare to
notify the subscriber be-
r before the time of the
the horse, otherwise she
on—Four Dollars the sin-
y-five cents must be paid
ry case. If the money be
the first day of October
nd twenty five cents will
ason. The above named
Easton on Tuesday the
esday and Thursday fol-
pe, and the rest of the
riber's Stable, in Talbot
e to stand every other
named places throughout
ill end on the 20th day of

inks it altogether unne-
ing more about the horse,
ing so well know in Tal-
JOSEPH TURNER.

ee may be seen with the

BRATED JACK
livar,
last season by Mr. James
8 years old the ensuing
s in fine condition to com-
he season, has proved him.
r, and is perhaps the most
state.
livar
bscriber's stable, in Eas-
y other Saturday at the
rate price of four dollars
and eight dollars to en-
d the mare remains the
rson ensuring, otherwise
e forfeited—25 cents in
room. Season to com-
il and end the 27th June.
'D N. HAMBLETON.

UBSCRIBER'S STABLE,
BRED COLT,
Chance,
of fifteen hands high, 3
d in May next.
UNG CHANCE was
Chance Medley—his dam
l little grey mare by Can-
ington, great grand dam
ck—He will be limited to
ollars the spring's chance
nsure a foal—25 cents in
room. A few of Young
be shewn the ensuing
'D. N. HAMBLETON.

Sale,
months, with good security,
TUD COLT, of fine ap-
e—deep in blood,
LANT TOPHAM,
en hands and three quar-
rs old in May next, of a
colour, black mane, tail
ly marked—a bright star
d his hind feet silvered

RY GOLDSBOROUGH.

YLAND:
y Orphans' Court,
TERM, A. D. 1826.
ames Ridgaway, adminis-
of Henry Casson, late of
sed—It is ordered, that
equired by law for credi-
r claims against the said
d that he cause the same
e in each week for the
cessive weeks, in one of
ted in the town of Easton.
the foregoing is truly co-
n the minutes of proceed-
Talbot county Orphans'
I have hereunto set my
d the seal of my office
this 15th day of March, in
our Lord, 1826.
J. PRICE, Reg'r.
Wills for Talbot county.

with the above order,
HEREBY GIVEN,
er of Talbot county hath
Orphans' Court of said
letters of administration
state of Henry Casson,
ty, deceased; all persons
st the said deceased's es-
rned to exhibit the same
chers thereof to the sub-
e the 20th of September
rwise by law be excluded
the said estate. Given
15th day of March, 1826.
S RIDGAWAY, Adm'r.
N. of Henry Casson, dec'd.

NTING,
DESCRIPTION,
THIS OFFICE ON REASONA-
TERMS.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown:"
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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PANAMA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1826.

The following Message from the President of the United States was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives:—

To the House of Representatives of the United States—

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1826.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 5th ult. requesting me to cause to be laid before the House so much of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the new States of America or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of that expected Congress as may be in my possession and as may in my opinion be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; & also to inform the House so far as, in my opinion, the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress. I now transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of State with the correspondence and information requested by that resolution.

With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem it proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only nor even the principal motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was, to meet in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister Republics of this hemisphere.

The great revolution in human affairs which has brought into existence nearly at the same time eight sovereign and independent nations in our own quarter of the globe, has placed the United States in a situation not less novel, and scarcely less interesting, than that in which they had found themselves by their own transition from a cluster of colonies to a nation of sovereign States. The deliverence of the South American Republics from the oppression under which they had been so long afflicted, was hailed with great unanimity by the people of this Union, as among the most auspicious events of the age. On the 4th of May, 1822, an act of Congress made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for such missions to the independent nations on the American continent, as the President of the United States might deem proper.

In exercising the authority recognised by this act, my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, successively, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico. Unwilling to raise among the fraternity of freedom questions of precedency and etiquette, which even the European monarchs had of late found it necessary in a great measure to discard, he dispatched these Ministers to Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Chili, without exacting from those Republics, as by the ancient principles of political primogeniture he might have done, that the compliment of a Plenipotentiary Mission should have been paid first by them to the United States.

The instructions prepared under his direction to Mr. Anderson, the first of our Ministers to the Southern continent, contains at much length the general principles upon which he thought it desirable that our relations, political and commercial, with these our new neighbours, should be established for their benefit and ours, and that of the future ages of our posterity. A copy of so much of these instructions as relates to these general subjects is among the papers now transmitted to the House. Similar instructions were furnished to the Ministers appointed to Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico; and the system of social intercourse which it was the purpose of those missions to establish from the first opening of our diplomatic relations with those rising nations, is the most effective exposition of the principles upon which the invitation to the Congress at Panama has been accepted by me, as well as of the objects of negotiation at that meeting in which it was expected that our Plenipotentiaries should take part.

The House will perceive that even at the date of these instructions, the first treaties between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which they had stipulated among themselves this diplomatic assembly at Panama. And it will be seen with what caution, so far as it might concern the policy of the United States, and, at the same time, with what frankness and good will towards those nations, he gave countenance to their design of inviting the United States to this high assembly, for consultation upon *American interests*. It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation, that the proposal for assembling such a Congress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, immediate, and momentous common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From them, the propositions to us appeared respectful and friendly; from us to them it would scarcely have been made, without exposing ourselves to suspicions of purposes of ambition, if not of domination, more suited to rouse resistance and excite distrust, than to conciliate favour and friendship. The first and paramount principle upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our future relations with them was *disinterestedness*: the next was cordial good will to them; the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity. Under these impressions when the invitation was formally and earnestly given, had it even been doubtful whether any of the objects proposed for consideration and discussion at the Congress, were such as that immediate and important interests of the United States would be affected by the issue, I shall nevertheless have determined, so far as it depended upon me, to have accepted the invitation; and to have appointed Ministers to attend the meeting. The proposal itself implied that the Republics by whom it was made, *believed*, that important interests of ours, or of theirs, rendered our attendance there desirable. They had given us notice that, in the novelty of their situation, and in the spirit of deference to our experience, they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel. To meet the temper with which this proposal was made with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare with which the people and government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand through the whole progress of their revolution. To insult them by a refusal of their overture, and then inviting them to a similar assembly, to be called by ourselves, was an expedient which never presented itself to the mind. I would have sent Ministers to the meeting had it been merely to give them such advice as they might have desired even with reference to *their own* interests not involving ours. I would have sent them, had it been merely to explain and set forth to them our reasons for *declining* any proposal of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests or our duties. In the intercourse between nations, Temper is a missionary perhaps more powerful than talent.—Nothing was ever lost by kind treatment; nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretensions.

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race but bearing directly upon the special interests of this Union, *will* engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented there or not.—Others, if we are represented, may be offered by our Plenipotentiaries for consideration, having in view both those great results—our own interests, and the improvement of the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity so favorable will be presented to the Government of the United Seares, to subserve the benevolent purposes of Divine Providence, to dispense the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind; to promote the prevalence, in future ages, of Peace on Earth, and Good Will to Man, as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deliberations of this Congress.

Among the topics enumerated in official papers, published by the Republic of Colombia, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House, as intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the *result* of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States. Even those in which the Belligerant State alone will take an active part, will have a powerful effect upon the State of our relations with the American, and probably with the principal European States. Were it merely that we might be correctly and speedily informed of the proceedings of the Congress, and of the progress and issue of their negotiations, I should hold it advisable that we should have an accredited agency with them, placed in such confidential relations with the other members as would ensure the authenticity and the safe and early transmission of its Reports.

Of the same enumerated topics are the preparation of a Manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Chrjstian Powers; and to form a Convention of Navigation and Commerce, applicable both to the Confederated States and their Allies.

It will be within the recollection of the House, that, immediately after the close of the War of our independence, a measure closely analogious to this Congress of Panama, was adopted by the Congress of our Confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character. Three Commissioners, with Plenipotentiary powers, were appointed to negociate Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, with all the principal powers of Europe. They met, and resided for that purpose about one year at Paris; and the only result of their negociations at that time, was the first Treaty between the United States and Prussia, memorable in the diplomatic annals of the world, and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to Commerce and Maritime Warfare, with which our country entered upon her career, as a member of the great family of independent nations. This Treaty, prepared in conformity with the instructions of the American Plenipotentiaries consecrated three fundamental principles of the foreign intercourse which the Congress of that period were desirous of establishing. First, equal reciprocity and the mutual stipulation of the privileges of the most favored nation, in the commercial exchanges of Peace. Secondly, the abolition of private war upon the ocean; and, thirdly, restrictions favorable to Neutral Commerce upon Belligerent practices, with regard to contraband of war, and blockades. A painful—it may be said a calamitous experience more than forty years has demonstrated the deep importance of these same principles to the peace and prosperity of this nation, and to the welfare of all Maritime States, and has illustrated the profound wisdom with which they were assumed as cardinal points of the policy of the Union.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able but to obtain the sanction of one great and philosophical, though absolute sovereign in Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more.—Since then, a political hurricane has gone over three-fourths of the civilized portions of the earth; the desolation of which, it may with confidence be expected, is passing away, leaving at least the American atmosphere purified and refreshed. And now, at this propitious moment, the new-born nations of this hemisphere, assembling, by their representatives at the Isthmus, between its two continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations, and with us: ask, in this great exigency, for our advice, upon those very fundamental maxims, which we, from our cradle had first proclaimed, and partially succeeded to introduce into the code of national law.

Without recurring to that total prostration of all neutral and commercial rights, which marked the progress of the late European Wars, and which finally involved the United States in them; and adverting only to our political relations with these American nations, it is observable, that, while, in all other respects, those relations have been uniformly, and without exception, of the most friendly and mutually satisfactory character; the only causes of difference and dissention between us and them, which ever have arisen, originated in those never-failing fountains of discord and irritation, discriminations of commercial favor towards other nations, licentious privateers, and paper blockades. I cannot, without doing injustice to the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Colombia, forbear to acknowledge the candid and conciliatory spirit, with which they have repeatedly yielded to our friendly representations and remonstrances on these subjects. In repealing discriminative laws, which operated to our disadvantage and in revoking the commissions of their privateers—to which Colombia has added the magnanimity of making reparation for unlawful captures by some of her cruisers, and of assenting, in the midst of war, to Treaty stipulations, favourable to neutral navigation. But the recurrence of these occasions of complaint has rendered the renewal of the discussions which result in the removal of them necessary, while, in the mean time, injuries are sustained by merchants and other individuals of the United States, which cannot be repaired, and the remedy lingers in overtaking the pernicious operation of the mischief. The settlement of general principles, pervading with equal efficacy all the American States, can alone put an end to these evils and can alone be accomplished at the proposed Assembly.

If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace ever mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthagenians were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children, *because it was stipulated in favor of human nature*, I cannot exaggerate to myself the unfading glory with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion alone, they can prevail upon the American Nations at Panama, to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean. And if we cannot yet flatter ourselves that this may be accomplished, as advances towards it, the establishment of the principal that the friendly flag shall cover the cargo, the curtailment of contraband of war, and the proscription of fictitious paper blockades, engagements which, we may reasonably hope, will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully inculcated, redound proportionably to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a sanguinary war.

The late President of the United States, in his message to Congress of the 2d Dec. 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the North-west Coast of this continent, observed that the occasion of the discussions, to which that incident had given rise, had been taken, "for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European Colonies, which it was in no wise intended to disturb the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territories covered their whole surface. By this their independent condition, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony, in those possessions, would be to usurp to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The Government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction of their having been taken. Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them, & they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American Governments.

In alluding to these means, it would be obviously premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consultation; or to pronounce upon those measures which have been or may be suggested. The purpose of this government is to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justly excite resentment in any of her States. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishments, of European jurisdiction, upon its own soil; and with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be infered from that which has been, and, perhaps, still is exercised in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its character and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know; and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panama meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration.

A concert of measures having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the minister from the republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberations at the Congress. The failure of the negotiations with that Republic, undertaken during the late administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great end which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result of those negotiations will serve as admonition to abstain from pledging this government to any arrangement which might be expected to fail of obtaining the advice and consent of the senate, by a constitutional majority, to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti, shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of Government of that people, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgement of them by the government of the United States as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the *grant* of a foreign Prince, under conditions equivalent to the concession by them of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the assembly at Panama: and should they not be concurred in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed on different principles.

The condition of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of a deeper import, and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our Union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this government. The invasion of both those islands by the united forces of Mexico and Columbia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by the belligerent states at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting, of their falling ultimately into the hands of some European power, other than Spain, will not admit of our looking at the consequences to which the congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things, the tranquility of the islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

And lastly, the congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the south, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty, not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customary law of Nations, and secured by treaty stipulations, in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in the treaties with Colombia, and with the Federation of Central America, is yet to be obtained in the other South American States and Mexico. Existing prejudices are still struggling against it, which may, perhaps be more successfully combatted at this general meeting, than at the separate seats of governments of each Republic.

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the assembly will be, in its nature, Diplomatic and not Legislative; that nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but subject to the ratification of its own constitutional authorities at home. The faith of the United States to foreign Powers, cannot otherwise be pledged. I shall, indeed, in the first place, consider the Assembly as merely *consultative;* and although the plenipotentiaries of the United States, will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their government any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorised to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definitive sanction of this government in all its constitutional forms. It has, therefore, seemed to me unnecessary to insist that every object to be discussed at the meeting should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting itself, is to deliberate upon the great and common interests of several new and neighboring nations. If the measure is new and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it. That the purposes of the meeting are somewhat indefinite, far from being an objection to it, is among the cogent reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment of principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That, before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and of communicating with one another, in common, upon these topics, they should have definitively settled and arranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the cause. It is to exact, as a preliminary to the meeting, that for the accomplishment of which, the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were tho't entitled to consideration, before the determination is taken to accept the invitation, was, that whether the measure might not have a tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably persued by the U. States, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connections.

Mindful of the advice given by the father of our country in his farewell address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible, and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in that instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances in which our country, and the world around us, were situated, at the time when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our *detached* and *distant* situation invited

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