enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period was not far distant when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time with those of the present day, and what, from the very words of Washington then, would be his counsel to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests, with which we have little or a remote relation. Our distant and detached situation with reference to Europe, remains the same. But we were then the only independent nation of this hemisphere, and we were surrounded by the European colonies, with the greater parts of which we had no more intercourse than with the inhabi ants of another planet. Those colonies have now been transformed into eight independent nations, extending to our very borders.—Seven of them Republics like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and *must* have, and have already, important political connections.—With reference to whom our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would. The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, has more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy. Thirty years have nearly elapsed since it was written, and in the interval our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, are nearly trebled. Reasoning upon this state of things, from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, and must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off, has arrived? That *America* has a set of primary interests, which have none, or a remote relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe, therefore, in these concerns, should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principles that we have never interfered with hers; and that if she should interfere, as she may, by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called, in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

The acceptance of this invitation, therefore, far from conflicting with the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from, and conformable to it. Nor is it less conformable to the views of my immediate predecessor, as declared in his annual message to Congress of the 2d of December, 1823, to which I have already adverted, and to an important passage of which I invite the attention of the House "The citizens of "the United States," said he, cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that (the European) side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments—and to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted."

"We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purposes of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting, and the principles which may be adjusted and settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American nations may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no *just cause* of umbrage or offence to either; and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into other purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the U. States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe, was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgement of their independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress, and Administration, of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears, fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it, only by the right which any foreign state could have, to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties rather than their fears.

Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part; and such are the motives and purposes with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is a like subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfillment of the intention.

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessings of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane.—It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted the declaration of our independence, which inspired the preamble of our first Treaty with France; which dictated our first Treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negotiated; and which filled the hearts, and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our Representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation to the candid consideration and enlightened patriotism of the Legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

# CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, March 20.

In the House of Representatives on Friday a long and very interesting message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the Mission to Panama. A message was also received, recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses of the mission; which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to provide for an additional naval force for the protection of our trade to Brazil. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings, by Mr Van Rensselaer, making an appropriation for the Capitol, the grounds round it, and the completion of the East room in the President's House. The House went into Committee on the Massachusetts claim, on motion of Mr. Dwight, of Mass. but afterwards rose and reported progress, with an understanding that the committee should sit again on that subject on Friday next. The House was engaged during the residue of the day in passing through Committee two bills in relation to Land Claims. Mr Newton, of Virginia, laid on the table a resolution inquiring as to the propriety of dry docks for the preservation, repair and use of the Navy. Resolutions were offered, by Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. on the subject of extending the pavements of the city; by Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, relative to the disposal of lands on which there are Gold and silver mines, by Mr. Weems of Maryland, relative to a change in the laws of naturalization, so as to allow the right to any person who may prove a prior residence of five years in the country, although he may have omitted to have made a declaration of his intention. Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution relative to the powers exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to executions in Kentucky, which was read twice. On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of War was called on for information relative to the organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and their adequacy to perform the duties now imposed on them.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, from the Select Committee to whom that part of the message of the President which relates to an Observatory was referred, reported a Bill to establish an Observatory in the District of Columbia. The bills to extend the Charters of Georgetown and Alexandria, passed through Committee, and were ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Some other private bills went through Committee; one of which, for the relief of W. L. D. Ewing, was laid on the table for the present. This is the case of the Receiver of Public Money in Illinois, who lost a considerable sum belonging to the United States, by the robbery of the Bank at Vandalia.

TUESDAY, March 21.

In the Senate yesterday four resolutions were submitted; two by Mr. Holmes, relative to certain proceedings of the Legislative Council of Florida; one by Mr. Hayne, for an inquiry to provide a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court, and the other by Mr. REED, for an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Courts of the United States to issue process, both civil and criminal, and to cause the same to be executed against persons resident upon lands occupied by the Indians, within the territorial limits of any state. The appropriation bill for the Military service was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the subject of the Michigan election was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but without coming to any decision. The report of the Committee on Elections is in favor of the sitting delegate, and a motion is before the Committee of the Whole, to amend that report, so as to render the election altogether void. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the President for information, whether any measures have been taken to improve the navigation over the sand bars in the Ohio river. Mr. Hayden, of New-York, laid a resolution on the table, providing that no motion for adjournment shall be in order, for the residue of the session, until 4 o'clock. On motion of Mr. HUGUNIN, of New York, the subject of a reduction of certain fees to collectors of the customs, was referred to the committee on Commerce. On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. the Committee on the Militia had the subject of instructing the officers of the militia referred to it. The expediency of disposing of certain tracts of public lands in Ohio, was on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, referred to the consideration of the Committee on Public Lands. It was also referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, on the motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the trial of certain causes in the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hugunin, of New-York, presented yesterday a concurrent petition in behalf of a meeting of officers of the late war, held in the Assembly Chamber, in the City of Albany, on the 18th February, 1826, praying that land may be granted them by the Government for their services.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriation for the Military service was read the third time and passed. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

The subject of adjournment was for a short time before the House of Representatives, yesterday, but without leading to any definitive result, the subject being postponed until Monday next, on motion of Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster intimated his intention to bring forward the Bankrupt Bill; and it was also intimated that the difference between the State of Georgia and the government of the United States: the Panama mission: and the condition of the Indians, would all be "speech-making" subjects, which would be acted on during the residue of the session. Together with the subject of adjournment, a resolution, proposed by Mr. Wright of Ohio, relative to the creation of a joint committee to report on the state of the business before the House, was also postponed until Monday. From the strength of the minority, on the question of postponement, it is evident that the House begins to feel a serious disposition to think of adjournment. The House subsequently went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the subject of the Amendments of the Constitution was again discussed, by Mr. Isacks of Tennessee, and Mr. Lecompte of Kentucky, both in favour of the resolutions to amend.

THURSDAY, March 23.

In the Senate, a resolution was transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, denying to the President of the United States the power or the right to appoint Ambassadors or other public ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess of Congress. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged, yesterday, in the discussion of the amendment of the Constitution, when Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, addressed the Committee against the resolutions of his colleague, and Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, in favor of them. On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, the committee then rose. A motion had previously been made by Mr. Sloane, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, to take up the subject of the Michigan Election; but it being suggested by Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, that it was expected the constitutional question might be determined in the course of this week, the House refused to sustain any motion which would interfere with it. Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the War Department to furnish certain information relative to the Engineer Corps. The subject of erecting toll gates on the Cumberland Road was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. A bill was reported, authorizing the Corporation of Georgetown to erect a bridge over the Potomac, at Georgetown.

FRIDAY, March 24.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced to abolish imprisonment for debt. The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, and the bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, were passed. The bill allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri; the bill confirming the supplementary report of the Commissioners in the Western District; the bill on the subject of affording relief to the purchasers of public lands in the State of Alabama; and the bill altering the time of holding the District Court in the Western District of Pennsylvania, were all ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the Amendments of the Constitution, when Mr. Weems, of Maryland, and Mr. J. S. Barbour of Virginia, delivered their sentiments in favor of the propositions.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Barbour, the Committee rose before he had finished his argument. A bill was reported by the Select Committee for the relief of Mr. Monroe, the Ex-President, granting him somewhat above $15,000, with about sixteen years interest. Mr. J. Johnson, of Kentucky, offered a resolution respecting a National Armory in that state, on which he spoke until, the hour allotted to resolutions having elapsed, his remarks were interrupted by the Speaker. Some private bills were afterwards taken up in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day.

SATURDAY, March 25.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Benton obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Don Carlos Duhault Delassus, and submitted some interesting remarks in support of it. The bill for the relief of the company of Rangers commanded by Capt. James Bigger, was ordered to a third reading.

The business before the House yesterday was entirely of a private character. Mr. Johnson finished his remarks on the resolution which he had offered on the preceding day, which we are obliged to postpone till Monday. A Bill for the relief of Isaac Pool gave rise to some brief discussion, which terminated in the rejection of the bill. An unsuccessful attempt was made to resume the discussion of the constitutional amendments.

The Proceedings of the House were suspended for about fifteen minutes, by a violent storm of wind and rain, which beat in a great part of the large window immediately behind the chair of the Speaker, and carried away the flags from the top of the Capitol.

# FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Bayard, arrived at New-York on Thursday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of February and brought Havre papers to that day, and Paris to the 1st, containing London dates of the evening of the 28th January, from which we select the following articles:

FRANCE.—The Session of the French Chambers was to commence on the 31st of January.

PARIS, Jan. 30.

Vice Admiral Duperre, who has long hoisted his flag on board the Amphytrite, sailed from Brest on the 19th inst. with that frigate, and five other vessels of the same rank, namely, the Surveillante, the Clorinde, the Astree, the Medee, and the schr. Antelope. That officer is going to take command of the Antillees station The Surveillante proceeds first to Cayenne to transport troops thither, and will afterwards rally Admiral Duperre's flag at Martinico. The Medee, upon which the Haytien Envoys embarked, proceeds to Port-au-Prince, where she will be followed by some other vessels of his Majesty, which will form at Hayti a naval station under the command of Captain Melay.

It is rumoured that 500 gendarmes are about to be added to the 1500 who already do duty at Paris. The Courier Francais says, that the greatest military force at the disposal of the lieutenant of police before the revolution, was 1058 horsemen of the Marshalsea, or soldiers of the watch.

The frequent interviews between Mr. Canning and M. de Colignac, French Ambassador, are attributed to the discussion of some points of the treaty of navigation, and also to the relation which France appears disposed to establish with the new states of America.—They had a long conference on the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A list containing the names of seven houses, said to have suspended their payments, has been circulating throughout the city.—We however, believe that no new failure has been declared, and that the reports in circulation have grown out of the unfortunate events of yesterday. Letters from Liverpool, received this morning, say that the alarm which prevailed there had in some measure subsided. A single American house had suspended payment, but its debts were inconsiderable. The effects of the failure of the provincial banks was confined to the retail dealers and lower classes in Liverpool.—[*Globe.*

His Majesty's ship *Larne*, has detained the American brig *Governor Endicott*, bound to Sincapore, with 6000 stand of arms, and powder aboard, and sent her to Bengal.

Gen. Sir Edward Paget, is about to return to England, from India and the Morning Chronicle demands his trial for the bloody affair of Barrackpoor, of which the following account is given:—

"They manage these matters better in Russia." When the regiments of Constantine refused to take the oath of Allegiance to Nicholas, even in that "semi-barbarous country," previous to proceeding to attack that regiment, the Emperor himself did not disdain to go in their front and exhort them to obedience, and that every possible pains were taken to prove to them the folly of resistance against the overwhelming force that would be brought against them; and when they were attacked and defeated the Emperor Nicholas was satisfied with the blood of two hundred out of two thousand men; but it was otherwise with the unfortunate men at Barrackpoor. No Emperor was there to act so humane a part, no Commander-in-chief went on their parade, although it is said, the men entreated that he would come and hear their complaints; nor were they told, that if they would not submit, a large force, thrice their number, with several pieces of cannon, would be brought against them; no, they were told no such thing, but nevertheless a force three times their strength, was, during the night, secretly posted round them, and a masked battery planted in their rear, and because they did not instantly, on being ordered to do so, at break of day, give up their arms, this masked battery, of, we believe, six pieces of ordnance, opened, together with the most destructive fire from three King's Regiments; and not content with the havoc made by this attack, and those who escaped, flinging away their never loaded arms, and endeavouring to save themselves by flight, were pursued like so many mad dogs, and shot or bayonetted wherever they could be found for upwards of six hours!! and upon the whole, out of 700, nearly 500 were killed or desperately wounded!!!

The consumption of wine has much increased in England during 1825, over that of the preceding year. In 1824, 640 tuns of French wine was used; in 1825, there were 1786. The home consumption of Port, was 8776 tuns in 1824, and in 1825 it had nearly doubled, being 14,492

The want of employment has become very general in England and Scotland. This is attributed to the late destruction of the circulating medium, in the failure of many banks. London is called one great nest of cheats.—One half of the operative mechanics employed in the manufacturing districts are entirely idle. The hardware business is the only one that has not as yet been troubled. Mercantile houses are also failing.

The repeal of the navigation laws is stated by some to be becoming fatal to the maritime power of England. Since this alteration in the English law foreign shipping has very much increased the English ports.

SPAIN.—Th aris Pilote of Jan. 27, says, "We have just received a letter of the 16th inst. from Madrid, in which we find some explanations upon the rumour relative to a rupture between England and Spain. It seems that this rumour was not altogether unfounded. The British Cabinet had in effect claimed the execution of the decree of the Cortes, passed in 1823, for the payment of indemnities due from Spain to English merchants, whose property had been seized by pirates at Havana. The Spanish government persisting in giving no answer, and the opening of Parliament approaching, Mr. Canning sent instructions to Mr. Lamb, for him to require a decision in twenty-four hours, and in case of refusal he enjoined him to declare that England would take possession of the Havana and Porto Rico.—The Spanish Ministers, at last replied, that every thing should be arranged according to Mr. Canning's will." Such is the result of spirit and decision.

Letters from Madrid state that an additional expose duty of 20 dollars the butt, has been imposed on Xeres or Sherry Wine.

Letters from Madrid state in confident terms, that Cadiz will be declared a free port.

RUSSIA.—The following is from the Constitutionnel:—"A letter from Hamburg addressed to a commercial house at Paris, announce that expresses which reached that town on the 16th inst. from St Petersburg brought intelligence of fresh disturbances of the most serious nature having broken out in that capital."

They write us from Colmar, on January 21, that Commercial houses at Basle, received on the preceding day letters from Warsaw, written by persons worthy of credit, which announce that the Polish troops (or Russian, stationed in Poland) refused to take the oath to the Emperor Nicholas, and that at Warsaw there had broken forth a very alarming sedition, which was not put down at the departure of the courier who was the bearer of the letters.

Recent letters from Warsaw make no mention of the Grand Duke Constantine's intended journey to St. Petersburgh. His Imperial Highness is not in good health, but applies himself with assiduity in his Cabinet. Perfect tranquility prevails in the capital of Poland. All the troops of the Polish army stationed upon the different military points of Poland, as well as the Russian army of Lithuania, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Nicholas. Intelligence is looked for every moment at St. Petersburgh, from the headquarters of Tulezyn, in Volhynia, relative to the oath being taken by the corps in that province, Podolia, and Bessarabia, which form the Army of the South.

## SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

We have some further pleasing intelligence from Greece. The Turks, as our readers well know, have long been making prodigious efforts to subdue the fortress of Missolonghi, and our last advices gave an account of the departure of the Egyptian Chief Ibrahim Pacha, to command another assault himself. It now appears that he arrived at Missolonghi, and was signally defeated. The following accounts are through different channels.

A letter of the 15th Jan. from Trieste, contains the following:—"A vessel arrived here from Smyrna, confirms the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, under the walls of Missolonghi. The loss of the Turks and Egyptians is computed at 4000 men."

A letter from Zante of Jan. 2d, after giving a few particulars of the preparations on both sides, for the attack and defence, during which the Turkish fleet fled on the approach of the Greeks under Miaulis, proceeds:—

"On the 26th December, the Turks planted their colours as a signal of attack, and on the following day, after a long parade of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies, they proceeded against Missolonghi. It seems that their efforts and resistance was of very short duration. Their loss, however, was considerable, 1500 killed being found on the field and the number of wounded being much greater. Ibrahim's artillery was under the direction of Austrians, and a few French."

According to advices from Semlin, a Tartar has been dispatched to Constantinople to inform the Porte that the Ottoman troops collected in the plain of Andrinople, which were to march into Western Greece to reinforce the army of Redschid Pacha, have refused in a tumultuous manner, to make a winter campaign.

Letters from Smyrna of the 27th of December, and from Corfu of the 31st of January, announce an important victory gained by the Greeks under the walls of Missolonghi. Ibrahim Pacha having embarked a great part of his troops at Patras for the siege of Missolonghi, the Hydriotes and Spezziotes, finding themselves no longer blockaded by the Ottoman fleet, promptly transported 7 or 8000 Romeliotes, who

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0263.jpg