Branch, of N. C. which was transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, denying the power of the Executive to appoint Foreign Ministers, without the advice and consent of the Senate, except during the recess.

Mr. Branch then rose and delivered his sentiments in favor of the resolution at some length and was followed by Mr. Randolph, in one of the most abusive and intemperate speeches, ever heard within the walls of the Capitol. It was one continued philippic against the administration and produced upon most, who heard it, no other effect than that of indignation, both at the violence of the speaker, and at the extraordinary latitude allowed him in debate—a latitude in violation of every rule of order which either House has adopted. The resolution was postponed, on motion of Mr. Mills, to Monday next.

The Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution as it respects the period to which any person may be elected President of the United States, having been read the third time, on the question that it pass, Mr Randolph opposed it on the ground that he was opposed to all amendment of the Constitution, and concluded by moving to lay it on the table.

Mr. Dickerson rose to make some remarks, on the subject, but he was called to order by the Vice President, a motion *to lay on the table*, precluding debate.

The motion being still pending, and still precluding debate, Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the Senate for more than half an hour, on the resolution, and when he had finished, Mr. Dickerson again rose, to make some observations, & was again reminded by the Vice President, that it was not in order to speak, where such a motion was pending. Mr. Dickerson accordingly took his seat, and the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

April 1.

We learn that the Senate of the United States have confirmed the appointment of George Hay, esq. of Virginia, to be a judge of the Federal Court for the Eastern district of that State.

It was yesterday conceded by all, that the question, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, would be taken that evening; but Mr. M'Duffie's speech has given a new turn to the debate, and will probably procrastinate it for another week. Such were his bold and pointed charges of corruption against Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and several gentlemen of the House, that a reply to him seems to be deemed indispensably necessary.

The protracted discussion on Mr. M'Duffie's proposed amendment to the constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was brought to a close on Saturday last, in the House of Representatives.

The important subject of the Mission to Panama was expected to be taken up on Tuesday.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated

"House of Representatives, April 1st.

The question on Mr. M'Duffie's first proposition, to take from this House the election of President and Vice President has just been decided by the following vote: 138 for—52 against it.

On the 2nd proposition, to establish a uniform system by Districts, the vote was 90 for—102 against.

On the 3d proposition, to refer them to a Committee of 24, to report, &c. the vote was, ayes 113."

Extract of a letter to the editors of the American, dated

Washington, April 1.

The House of Representatives to-day, adopted the resolution proposing to amend the Constitution, so as to take the election of President and Vice-President from the House of Representatives but rejected the second proposition to establish a uniform manner of electing those officers by districts. The large states it will be seen, are not disposed to lessen their influence. It seems to me they do not feel as much interest in who shall be or is President, as that their votes may be entire in the election of those two high officers. The smaller states will not look to the preservation of the weight which the constitution gives them upon the federative principle. If democracy is to be the ground work of a departure from the present mode, the large states should go the whole—but states, like men, sometimes feel power and forget right. It is now very doubtful, whether any alteration will be made. The smaller states will not, under the decision of the House of Representatives, agree, in case of a failure in making in the first instance the election, that a plurality of votes shall elect.—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, might elect the President; New York herself could were it returned to the people on such principles. It cannot be possible that the states will agree to an amendment that will admit of such a result. Maryland has heretofore elected by districts; but the people of that state will hereafter secure to themselves their weight in the Presidential choice, which they have so long neglected—they owe it to themselves to give a united vote.—The larger states will not agree to the democratic principle—let the smaller states look to themselves—else the larger ones, like Aaron's rod, will swallow them up.

We are much gratified, says the National Journal of Saturday, and our readers will be equally so, to understand that a supplemental article to the treaty with the Creek Indians, was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation, which it is expected, will entirely remove the objections which existed to the treaty in its original form. The arrangement of this difficulty, which threatened not only to produce a stormy discussion in both Houses of Congress, but also to protract a Session already likely to be extended too far, we are informed, is to be attributed in a great degree to the exertions of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.

From the National Journal of Monday.

The discussion on the amendment of the Constitution has occupied much time, and has excited far less interest than from the magnitude of the subject, might have been anticipated. The speeches generally have been respectable for talent, and some of them have been able; but it has not unfrequently happened that the Speakers have addressed a very thin House. During the last two days the discussion became more animated, if no more edifying, by a recurrence to the events connected with the recent election. It has terminated, as our readers will perceive, in a decisive rejection of the district system; and in the adoption, by a very large majority, of the abstract proposition, that the Constitution ought to be so amended, as that the choice of President should not devolve on the House of Representatives. The principle of this amendment may be supposed to be approved by all: and it is indeed the doctrine of the existing Constitution which manifestly supposes an election by the House not the best mode of offering a choice. The difficulty is, how otherwise to dispose of the case, which arises on the failure of the people to make choice of a President at the primary election. Whether any provision for that contingency more free from objection than that which now exists, can be devised, is a question on which the House has yet taken no vote, and intimated no opinion. Individual sentiments are, we believe, extremely various; and as far as our own observation extends, we deem it pretty certain that no one of the proposed projects will unite so great a number of friends and supporters, as the existing provision itself. We consider it therefore highly improbable that any amendment of the Constitution, in respect to the choice of President, will be proposed by Congress to the States.—We may add that the two objects of keeping the election from the House of Representatives, and of choosing the President by a district vote, appear in the original conception to have been parts of one design, and the failure of one renders the attainment of the other still less likely to be effected.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.—The editor of the National Gazette, has received the Mexican paper "Aquila Mexicana," down to the 7th ult. The principal topic in the Mexican capital, was the Invasion of the Island of Cuba, by the joint forces of Mexico and Colombia. A committee of the Mexican Senate, to whom the subject had been referred, had ascertained that the Executive branch deemed it expedient or even indispensable, and the means of the Union adequate to it; & they accordingly reported to the Senate two resolutions; one that the Executive should be authorized to form, in conjunction with the Republic of Colombia, a military expedition to assist the inhabitants of Cuba, to achieve their independence:—the other, in case of success, care should be taken to establish in the Island, "a national representation upon the bases of the public law of the new Republics of America."

Constantinople, Dec. 10th

TURKEY.—Hassam Bey, formerly inspector of the arsenal, and Redieb Effendi, agent to the Viceroy of Egypt, were unexpectedly called to the Divan, and charged with an important mission to Greece, having for its object a treaty of peace with the Greeks. This measure has led all experienced politicians into a firm belief, that the Porte entertains fears of a disastrous termination of the present campaign. The European Ambassadors at this court have also been requested to forward the negotiation by their intermediation; and in case of rejection on the part of the Greeks, to enforce their acquiescence by severe language.—The insurrection of Candia has caused the Porte little anxiety, and he has taken but few steps to pacify that Island.

ENGLAND.—The session of Parliament was opened on the second of February. The lord Chancellor was not able to attend owing to continued indisposition. It was stated as a remarkable and uncommon event, that neither the King nor Chancellor was present at the opening of the session. The following royal communication was read by lord Gifford.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has seen with regret the embarrassment which has occurred in the pecuniary concerns of the country, since the close of the last session of Parliament.

This embarrassment did not arise from any political events, either at home or abroad; it was not produced by any unexpected demand upon the resources; nor by the apprehension of any interruption to the general tranquility.

Some of the causes to which this evil must be attributed lie without the reach of direct Parliamentary interposition, nor can security against the recurrence of them be found, unless in the experience of the sufferings which they have occasioned.

But to a certain portion of this evil, correctives at least, if not effectual remedies, may be applied: and his Majesty relies upon your wisdom to devise such measures as may tend to protect both private and public interests against the like sudden and violent fluctuations, by placing on a more firm foundation the currency and circulating credit of the country.

His Majesty continues to receive from his allies, and, generally, from all foreign princes and states, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards his Majesty. His Majesty on his part is constant and unwearied in his endeavours to reconcile conflicting interests, and to recommend and cultivate peace both in the old world and in the new.

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that, in pursuance of this policy, his Majesty's mediation has been successfully employed in the conclusion of a treaty between the crowns of Portugal and Brazil, by which the relations of friendly intercourse long interrupted between two kindred nations, have been restored, and the independence of the Brazillian Empire has been formerly acknowledged.

His Majesty loses no opportunity of giving effect to the principles of trade and navigation, which have received the sanction of Parliament, and of establishing them as far as possible, by engagements with foreign powers.

His Majesty has directed to be laid before you a copy of a convention, framed on these principles, which has recently been concluded between his Majesty and the king of France; and a similar convention with the free Hanseatic cities of Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg.

His Majesty has likewise directed to be laid before you a copy of a treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the republic of Colombia, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the close of the last session. For the carrying into effect some of the stipulations of this treaty, his Majesty will have need of your assistance.

His Majesty regrets that he has not to announce to you the termination of hostilities in India; but the operations of the last campaign, through the bravery of the forces of his Majesty, and of the East India Company, and the skill and perseverance of their commanders, have been attended with uniform success, and his Majesty trusts that a continuance of the same exertions may lead, at no distant period, to an honorable and satisfactory pacification.

His Majesty's attention has been directed to the consideration of several measures, recommended in the last session of parliament, for improving the condition of Ireland.

The industry of that part of the United Kingdom, his Majesty has the satisfaction of acquainting you, is in a course of gradual and general advancement—an advancement mainly to be attributed to that state of tranquility which now happily prevails throughout all the provinces of Ireland.

The brig Artic, Low, has arrived at Boston from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 8th of February, which contain London dates to the 4th. The Boston Courier and Palladium furnish the following extracts. The session of the British Parliament was opened on the 2d of February.

RUSSIA:—Prince Trubetzkoi is said to have made important confessions.—It is also said, the conspiracy at St. Petersburg appears to have had extensive ramifications—Four generals of the army of Bessarabia, and many officers of the staff have been arrested. They speak even of the dissolution of that army. This conspiracy is said to have commenced before the death of Alexander, and was well known to him.

A letter of 14th of January, from St. Petersburg, makes the following observations—"The private soldiers were seduced and misled at the time of the occerrences of December 26. The only guilty persons are the officers, who urged them to resistance and open revolt.—These have been discovered and arrested, and the most guilty are imprisoned in a fortress. They are to be tried by a special commission. It is really to be regretted that in the list are found names of persons who belong to the most illustrious families of the state, and whose ancestors distinguished themselves in the annals of the country by patriotic actions. Among these individuals also we perceive some men of the highest talent, and whom Russian literature ranked as its first writers."

The house of Collings and Maingy, of Rotterdam, has failed—they were connected with a London house that lately stopped.

A great forgery is said to have been committed on the Bank of England.

The banking house of S.G. Sikes, &Co. Huddersfield, has suspended payment.—Messrs. Lord, Robinson, &Co. of Leeds, have also suspended payment.

Petitions are to be presented to Parliament to restore the restrictions on foreign Silk.

The British have ordered a frigate to the Mediterranean with sealed orders.—Greek stock had fallen in price.

The New Navigation Treaty, between England and France, was to go into operation on the 1st of March. It was founded on the principles of reciprocity.

News of the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, had reached France and England.

Endeavors are making in France to have the censorship of the Press restored.

A Rail Way was to be made from St Elienne to Lyons.

Mr. Church, an American, who has established steam boats at Bordeaux, in Switzerland, and Germany, is about to establish them on the Seane.

It is reported the French have entered into new engagements to continue their troops in Spain three years longer. "It is possible Spain may become a Province of France. It will be all in the Bourbon family."

It is said some Russian troops have passed the Pruth without orders, and are committing hostilities against the Turks.

Letters from Bucharest, Jan. 14, state that the Jannissaries set fire to the surburb of Galata, at Constantinople, principally inhabited by Greeks, and 1500 houses and 1000 shops were burnt.

FRANCE.—The Messenger of Feb'y 4th, states that speculation upon Change had again engulphed the fortune of an ancient notary, and that of several persons who had placed their confidence in him. The individual alluded to had absconded, leaving a deficit of 1,700,000 francs.

The Dauphiness had given 2000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in the department of the Tarnard Garonne.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A Stutgard Journal states that the Emperor Nicolas intends to mitigate the severity of the laws relative to books, which forbid the entrance of foreign works into Russia.

Letters from Italy state that the Emperor of Austria will shortly take up his residence at Florence for the benefit of his native air. His malady seems to be an affection of the pylorus, which manifests itself by external symptoms. He will leave the government of the empire to a Council of Regency established at Vienna, under the presidency of the Hereditary Prince.

Between the 22d and 28th ult. eleven packets arrived at Calais, from England with 319 passengers, and twelve sailed with 320.

It appears from a police report, that in 1824, tickets of admission to the different theatres, sold clandestinely, produced the sum of 800,000 fr.

We learn from Rome, by a letter of a recent date, that the Pope's health continues in a very precarious state. The Duchess of St. Leu, accompanied by her son Louis had just arrived there. The project of establishing in that capitol an Irish college, has been abandoned upon the invitation of the British government, and the funds that had been deposited at the bank of Rome for that purpose had been withdrawn from it.

Letters from Copenhagen, under date of the 14th ult. state that the failure of Moritz Friar, the banker, had already been productive of evil amongst the mercantile body of that city. The respectable houses of Andresen and Schmidt, and Sorenson and Jansten, had both suspended their payments; the former had only recently been favored with a loan by the government to the extent of 100,000 dollars Banco. It was insufficient, however, to maintain the solvency of the house. Large speculations in grain are understood to have accelerated their fate.

Some of the eastern papers express surprize that the British monarch in his speech at the opening of parliament, takes no notice of the death of the emperor Alexander—but his majesty, not knowing perhaps what would be the policy of the Emperor Nicholas, did not deem it necessary to state a fact of which all Europe was cognizant: if he had nothing more to communicate than the death of Alexander, it seemed the wisest course to say nothing about it. In Poland every thing seems tranquil—but it is stated that the Russian army of the south have refused to take the oath of fealty to the Emperor Nicholas.

The intelligence from Greece is of a cheering and animating character. Ibrahim Pacha, having been defeated in his attempt on Acrata with the loss of 2000 men, made a bold push to gain possession of the isthmus of Corinth, so as to keep a free and open communication between Corinth, Patras and Tripoliza, the latter of which was closely invested by the Greeks. This place was blockaded by General Colocotroni, who failed in two attempts to gain possesson of the fortress.

Extract of a letter from a first rate source to a Merchant in Baltimore, dated

London, Feb. 13th.

Government has just received a dispatch from Russia, stating that they will be compelled to declare war against Turkey to prevent a revolt of the Army—it is hoped, however, that through the mediation of Great Britain and France the Porte will be induced to acknowledge the Independence of Greece and thus prevent a war. This is not generally known; be it as it may, things appear far from settled.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette, April 1.

We have the Haytien Telegraphe and Feuille du Commerce, of the 12th March. The loan which was negotiated in France for the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity, produced but twenty four instead of thirty millions of francs. President Boyer drew from the public treasury the remaining six, in order to discharge the whole sum, & offered them to the captain of the French frigate Antigone, that was about to sail for France, but both the captain and the French consul-general declined to receive the money, alleging that they had no express power so to do, and that if they did receive it, it must remain at the risk of the Haytien government, subject to the dangers of the sea in an old and crazy ship.

The official journal announces that Boyer has still (what no one else appears to entertain) entire confidence in the Ordinance of the 17th April, and will continue to fulfil all his engagements.—We have doubts in regard to his good faith towards his own people; but his general character should prevent us from deciding precipitately to his disadvantage.

Georgia and the Indian Treaty.

This, which every one expected, would have been one of the most fertile subjects of discussion in the present congress—it seems not unlikely that they will get off without having it before them at all. A message on this subject was expected to have been communicated by the President early in the session, but has not yet made its appearance. Much of the anxious interest, which was felt some months since throughout the whole nation on the matter seems to have subsided unaccountably, without our being able exactly to distinguish what direction has been given to the affair; or what is its present posture. The Indian proprietors of the land were known to be in Washington, and a treaty was said to have been formed with them, the discussion of which was delayed in senate by the Panama question. It is intimated that the treaty is not acceptible to Georgia, because it does not extinguish the Indian title to the whole of the lands in that state; perhaps to about two-thirds of what they claim—and thereby leave them the bone of contention still. An official enquiry was made from the government of Georgia to the secretary of war a few days back for information 'an unequivocal yes or no,' whether it was the desire of the United States' government to resist, by force of arms, the intention of Georgia, to survey and take possession of the lands granted in Mr. M'Intosh's treaty! To this enquiry the secretary replies, that such is the posture of affairs in the case, that the President has instructed him to say that an answer is withheld for the present.

Gambling Houses.—Information having been received at the Police Office that there was a noted French gambling house at No. 42. Broad street, at which not even the Sabbath produced a cessation of their criminal practices, a domiciliary visit was determined upon on Sunday evening last. Accordingly, Tillou, with two other constables, and eighteen watchmen, proceeded to the premises between 9 and 10 o'clock, of that evening. No intimation had escaped of the intended visit, and the surprise was complete. Forty three gamblers were found in full play, all but three of whom a motley company, of *black-legs* and would be gentlemen—the cheater and the cheated, were arrested and gallanted off to the watch house. One of the three who escaped, dashed through a second story window, carrying away the sash upon his neck, in the manner of the English patent life preservers—*N.Y. paper*

New-Orleans, Feb. 24.

Slave Trade.—This the very blackest of our commercial transactions, is said to be also the dullest carried on. About 1500 slaves, on sale, have been imported into New Orleans within the last four months.—Owing, however, to the scarcity of the cash, and the general want of confidence, nearly a third of these negroes remain unsold, and the prices are far from being what the dealers anticipated. We understand that a bill is now before the Legislature, prohibiting persons from making a business of importing slaves from other states to sell here.

Freshet.—The Louisville Advertiser states that the Ohio is so swollen that the steam boats are riding majestically in the streets of the town, and occasionally making excursions over their garden fences. Our western neighbors generally rejoice, and with great reason, as much at an increase of water in their river, as did the Egyptians at the overflowing of the Nile—but on the present occasion they will, perhaps, cry out "ne quid nimius."

Cambridge Chronicle

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

Cambridge, Saturday, April 8, 18

Printed and Published by

LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT

N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

☞ The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, will sit on TUESDAY the 11th inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces signed *Junius & Sy* both together—are not—we say it ly—gently—softly—are not worth *eleven-pence* we had to pay for the the Post office.

We are authorised to state that LOMON KIRVAN, Esq. will be ported as a candidate for Elector o next Senate of Maryland, for Dorch county.

Mr. Everett.—On the subject o gentleman's speech in Congress, t York Advocate says—It is a very ble speech, that is, there is nothing i ble or illnatured about it; the rev gentleman, throughout, exhibits a co nance "more in sorrow than in ang is not an *ad captandum* affair, but history of matters and things in ge an attempt at close argument; a k struggle to show something that do exist; a buffetting against the curr swimming over the troubled Tibe back again; an effort, on the groun an effort was necessary—and som was expected from him by his frie

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Surgical Operation.—The G Journal describes the performance remarkable operation upon a lady Kalb county. A *tumour* was re from her right arm, weighing 36 o the substance was bony and cart ous; after being laid bare, it woul yield to the knife, and recourse w to the saw and chissel; the tumou by a consulting committee of su in Milledgville, termed an exos and had a foot-stalk, in the cen which was a blood vessel which ha ported the tumour for three years. Operation was borne with a degree titude seldom exercised by the er sex. The lady has now rec the use of her arm, and enjoys health.

We notice the following advertis in the last National Intelligencer "Re-sale of Furniture, at the ho the Russian Minister, [who is ab leave the country.] The terms *not having been complied with,* re-sell This Day, (Monday,) the 3 at the *risk* and *expense* of the *Ho* JOHN RANDOLPH, 1 mahoga cretary; 1 rose wood, and 1 ma Table; 1 Time-piece; 3 Alabaste ments; 2 Sofas; 2 Mirrors; 1 Toas 2 Table Cloths; 5 doz. Servi Window Curtains. Terms cash

P. Mauro, *Au*

Panama.—The British gove says the New York Advocate, h a representative to the Congress nama. If this be so, why not i once the cabinet of Europe? If t federacy, as it is contemplated, o ican nations, is to take in Europ be a grand alliance without d not a desirable one on our part.

Internal improvement.—A let Harrisburg, under date of 29th The bill granting the state of M the right to make a canal from Y ven on the river Susquehanna, more, has been passed in com the whole of the Senate: the bil ising a loan for the expense of t sylvania Canal, and other purp Just passed the House of Repres —ayes 55.

The boiler of the steam-boat burst on the evening of the 6th, f above the city of New-Orleans led one of the firemen. It is a gular that a similar accident ha few weeks previous to the sa which had been repaired with a

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