ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, March 24.

In the Senate, on Friday, the bill making appropriation for the Military service was read the third time and passed.

The subject of adjournment was for a short time before the House of Representatives, on Friday, 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 favor of the resolutions to amend.

[*Nat. Journal.*

In the Senate yesterday, 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. Barber 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.

MARCH, 25.

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 authorising 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 Senate was occupied nearly the whole of the day's sitting in discussing the appropriations (in the Military Appropriation Bill) for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, & of the Surveys with a view of Internal Improvement.—The discussion, however, was but briefly entered into by most of the speakers, excepting Mr. Randolph, who addressed the Senate more than three hours on the different questions that arose. The motions to strike out the appropriations were finally all negatived, and the bill was passed to a third reading.

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 to 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 Pa. 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.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

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 preceeding day, which we are obliged to postpone till Monday.

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 windows immediately behind the chair of the Speaker and carried away the flags from the top of the Capitol.

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 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. Barber of Virginia, delivered their sentiments in favor of the propositions. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Barber 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.

PANAMA MISSION.

The Message transmitted to Congress on the 17th ult. by Mr. Adams, on the subject of the Panama Mission, occupies five columns of a supplement of that mammoth newspaper, the National Intelligencer. Mr. A. observes that the objects in which the agents of the United States are expected to take part at the Congress of Panama did not form the only, nor even the principal motive for his acceptance of the invitation. The first and greatest inducement was to meet in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made by three sister republics. In reference to proceedings had under the administration of Mr. Monroe with those republics, it is said that the first and paramount principles 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 Mr. A. justifies the acceptance of the invitation, and appointment of ministers to attend that meeting, and observes that nothing was ever lost by kind treatment. Nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretentions. A forcible argument in favour of the mission is fairly adduced, in the expectation that the objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race, but bearing directly upon the special interests of the Union will engage the deliberations of the Congres of Panama. Perhaps an opportunity never may occur again in which the government of the United States may be permitted to subserve the benevolent purposes of divine Providence, in dispensing the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind, and promoting the prevalance, in future ages, of peace on earth and good will toward man. The admonitions given by the father of our country in his Farewell Address are duly weighed and considered. The counsel of Washington in extending our commercial relations with foreign Nations, to have as little political connexion with them as possible, and especially to avoid "entangling alliances," are considered as applicable alone to and as intended for the nations of Europe. They having a set of primary interests, which to us had none of a very remote relation, would engage us in controversy, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. But compare our situation then with what it is now, when republics have sprung up from the then European colonies, with whom we have an immense growing commerce, and must have, and have already important political connexions—whose political principles and systems of government are 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. Many other facts and arguments are brought forward, which place the subject of the mission in a very striking and forcible point of view.—The measure has met with considerable opposition in Congress, but has at length prevailed. Mr. Adams concludes this very interesting document with observing—

"That the Congress of Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it 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 unforeseen, 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 promoted the Declaration of our Independence; inspired the preamble of our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negociated; which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our revolution."

[*Sat. Ev. Post.*

U. S. Mint.—The annual report of the operations of the Mint of the United States has been laid before Congress.—From this document it appears that the coinage effected within the year has amounted to 1,735,894 dollars, consisting of 5,178,760 pieces of coins:—

Of gold coins, 33,494 pieces, making 156,385 dollars, silver 3,621,166 1564,-583

copper 1,524,100 14,926

1,735,894

The gold coins of the last year have exceeded that of 1824, by the sum of 63,185 dollars; of this excess, it may be interesting to observe, a very sensible portion consists of gold bullion derived from North Carolina, the value of the deposits received from that quarter, within the year, having been nearly 1700; more than three fold the amount from the same source in any previous year since 1804.

The value of the gold bullion received from other quarters within the last year, may, with sufficient approximation to accuracy, be stated at 45,000 dollars from Africa, and, 75,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, leaving about 19,000, derived from other sources not ascertained.

FOREIGN.

THE GREEKS.—We have been favored, says the Boston Palladium, with Smyrna papers to January 9, received by the Susan, Capt. Pratt, but their accounts of the events of the war between the Greeks and the Turks are not of a late date. They state that Missolonghi held out on the 15th Dec. but was expected to fall soon; that Ibribim Pacha had gone from Patras to active service; that the Greeks had lost a fine ship in a useless attempt on the Turkish fleet; and that a Russian, a Sardinian, and an Anglo-Ionian vessel had been taken by the Greeks.

News of the death of the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, reached Constantinople Dec. 23. with the account that Constantine was to succeed him.

An Austrian vessel of war has taken one and burnt another Greek vessel, denominating them pirates.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Jan. 7, received per Susan—"We have no very interesting news from the Morea.—Our last advices from Missolonghi say that Reschid Pacha continued bombarding that fortress. It was reduced almost to a heap of ruins, and must eventually fall—It was obstinately defended by a few thousand Greeks, who, some French officers who where lately there, say, appeared determined rather to perish than to surrender. The defence of this place continues to excite the admiration of every one.

"Reschid Pacha, it appears, sent to Ibrahim Pacha for the aid of his troops to subdue Missolonghi, who offered to give it, provided he commanded the troops in person, to which the former objected, upon the grounds that he was Sarasquier of that country, and that no one should command but himself. Thus the affair rested at our last dates."

A letter dated at Zante, Dec. 7, received in Boston, says—The combined Turkish and Egyptian Fleets have been off this port for 14 days. With one division to blockade Missolonghi, it has since, from another division, landed a large body of disciplined troops and Arab Cavalry, on the Coast of the Morea, opposite to this Island. They are committing great ravages and excesses, having burned the town of Gastouni, in Acbaia, opposite, 10 miles distant, and put 700 Greeks to the sword—the women and children escaped hither in open boats.

"The Turkish forces are now able to march to any point of the Morea they choose, and it is supposed Missolonghi, which has so long sustained a siege, will shortly fall into their hands—the heavy guns from the Turkish frigates, by means of rafts, sending shot within the fortifications."

Marquis of Wellesley.—"We believe (says a Dublin paper, the Argus) it is finally decided that the Marquis Wellesley should retire from the government of Ireland. His Excellency has not been *recalled*; but it has been intimated, we understand, from a high quarter, that his presence and name in India would, at this crisis, be of great public benefit.—We have not learned the intention of the noble Marquis, whether at this advanced period of life, he will again expose himself, in the service of his country, to the vicissitudes of an Indian climate, and dangers of a five months voyage. Should his Excellency decline the offer made to him, he will most probably, be appointed to some high office, which might give him an opportunity of being near the King's person. It is a fact well known, that the noble Marquiss is honoured in a very high degree with the confidence and personal friendship of the Sovereign.—The Marchioness of Wellesley also received from his Majesty before her marriage, the most flattering and espectful attention:

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The N.Y. Gazette learns from a passenger in the brig Polly and Eliza, from Carthagena, who recently left the Pacific, that the Castle of Callao remained in the possession of Gen. Rodil on the 27th of Dec. but it was expected that it would soon fall into the hands of the Patriots.

Gen. Valerz of the Columbian army in Peru, arrived at Panama on the 24th of January, with 1500 troops, principally Peruvians. There were about 500 troops at Panama, and more daily expected.

The Frigate United States, Com Hull, was at Chorillos the 20th of December. The Peacock, Capt. Jones, sailed about 15th for Valparaiso. The schr. Dolphin Capt. Percival, had not yet returned from her cruize among the Mulgrave Islands.

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 January 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 Maioulis, proceeds—

"On the 26th Dec. the Turks planted their colours as a signal of attack; 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."

The Paris Constitutionel remarks, as follows:—"We may admire the wisdom of Providence, who out of so many vicissitudes hastens forward the welfare of our race. American liberty sprung from religious fanaticism, and the civilization of the Negroes will flow from the slave trade. The unjust invasion of Spain will emancipate the whole hemisphere—and the conquest of one part of Europe has made the want of a representative government every where felt. The French Revolution was a necessary commotion, but while its excesses have passed away, the good remains, and France can shew her scars with pride, for she has suffered for the human race. Civilization is assured by that instrument which cannot be lost, and which renders thought imperishable. What power can prevent Spain from growing weary of fanaticism: Italy from meliorating her condition; Greece from emancipating herself; the Ottoman Empire from falling to pieces; Russia from becoming civilized and separating into different kingdoms; India from being released from the dominions of England; and Panama from being one day *entrepot* of the globe.'

The oaths of fidelity to the Emperor Nicholas continued to be administered throughout Russia; no actual appearance of commotion has taken place since the suppression of the riot of St Petersburg, although many rumours are in circulation. The new Emperor begins his reign by the distribution of bounties and rewards, and other acts of imperial grace. The funeral of the Emperor Alexander has been solemnized with great state at Taganrock; the body was attended to the Greek monastery by an immense crowd of citizens and by all the degrees of dignity, civil, martial and ecclesiastical.—The various crowned heads of Europe are sending envoys to the Russian court to congratulate the emperor Nicholas on his succession to the throne of Alexander. Notwithstanding so little commotion has been excited by the ascension of the emperor Nicholas, we perceive occasionally an indication that the old leaven of insurrection is fermenting still—for one account states that the emperor is about making a journey to Moscow, where his presence will do much to compose the disturbances.

The Paris Pilote of Jany. 27th, 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 off the Havana. The Spanish government persisted in giving no answer, and the opening of Parliament approaching, Mr. Canning sent instructions to Mr. Lamb for him to require a decision in 24 hours, and in case of a 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.

The following is from the Constitutionel:—"A letter from Hamburg, addressed to a commercial house at Paris, announce that expresses which reached that town on the 19th inst from St. Petersburgh brought intelligence of fresh disturbances of the most serious nature having broken out in that capital."

The British Parliament was to be opened on the first of February.

From the Providence Journal.

Congress at Panama.—Passengers in the ship Fame, from South America, arrived at N. York, who reached here last evening in the steamboat, distinctly state that the project for a Congress at Panama, had been entirely abandoned, so much so, that it was not the subject of conversation in political circles at Chili or Lima, nor was it known to a public functionary from Colombia, recently met with there. Our informant had seen the official bulletins containing the invitation from Colombia to Chili to join in such a Congress, and the answer of the latter government declining it altogether. The government of Peru had also declined the invitation, & in consequence of this the project which originated, (through the Colombian government) in Bolivar, had been abandoned.—No Congress had been in session, nor was it in contemplation to hold any. The U. S. ship Peacock, spoken by the Fame, left Lima the 7th December, and knew nothing of the supposed Congress. A letter 4th of November, from an official source at Santiaga sustains the above by its total silence on this subject so interesting here, but which was not thought of there, then, nor at any time as having any reference to this government.

On the correctness of our informant we are well assured, and that Chili and Peru have declined taking part in the proposed Congress there can be no doubt. It will be recollected the President's Message suggests that all of the South American governments were to be represented at this Congress, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all, and the republics of Colombia, Mexico, and Central America have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and that they, the above governments, had invited the United States to be represented at the proposed deliberations.

So far as those republics are concerned there can be no doubt of the authenticity of their proceedings in this respect, but the project does not seem to have met the views of the other states, and whether this has defeated the measure we are left at present to conjecture.

Writ of Habeas-corpus.—The editor of the York Recorder, in some remarks made by him in his paper of Tuesday, thus notices Mr. Randolph's charge against the Executive for the part he had taken in relation to the proposed suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in 1807:

"The proposed suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was intended to have bearing mainly, if not exclusively, on Burr's conspiracy; it was introduced by the President's Message and confidential communications concerning that famous affair: and when Burr's trial came on before the District Court of the U. States for the District of Virginia, a fact was disclosed which is decisive as to the original mover. William B. Giles (the celebrated Farmer Giles) was summoned to serve on the Grand Jury to which the bills of indictment were to be submitted. When the grand jury was about to be sworn, Mr. Burr challenged Mr. Giles "for favour," and among the reasons alleged was this, "that Mr. Giles when in the Senate of the United States had occasion to pronounce his opinion on certain documents by which Burr was considered to be particularly implicated.—Upon those documents he advocated the propriety of suspending the writ of habeas corpus."—Mr. Giles before withdrawing from the pannel, addressed some remarks to the Court, from which the following is an extract:—"With respect to my public conduct," said Mr. Giles, "I presume it is of public notoriety, and will speak for itself. *I not only* voted *for the suspension of the writ of* habeas corpus *in certain cases, but I* PROPOSED THAT MEASURE. I then thought and I still think, that the emergency demanded it; that it was fully justified by the evidence before the Senate; and I now regret that the nation had not energy enough to support the Senate in that measure. This opinion was formed upon the state of the evidence before the Senate."

This shaft flies direct and pointed and barbed at its object—the shield of Achilles could not resist the vigour of such a blow.

"Nought could his ample shield the Prince avail,
"Nor aught beneath his arms the coat of mail,
"It pierced thro' all, and with a grisly wound,
"Transfixed his thigh and *doubled him to ground.*"

Mr. Randolph makes it a matter of triumphant boast that no Virginian voted for the suspension of the habeas corpus—and here is an express declaration of a Virginian himself, not only that he voted for, but that he actually *proposed*, the measure. We wait to see how Mr. Randolph will extricate himself, from this awkward dilemma.—*Balt. Amer.*

It is said that the Chilian squadron, consisting of seven sail of vessels of war with a number of transports, carrying 3,500 troops, under the command of the Supreme Director, sailed from Valparaiso Nov. 25th to make an attack upon the Spanish establishment at Chiloe.

Cambridge Chronicle

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, April 1, 182

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

☞ The Orphan's Court of Dorch ter county, will sit on MONDAY n the 3rd inst.

We are authorised to state that JO N. STEELE, Esq. will be supporte an Elector of the next Senate of M land, for Dorchester county.

Spring Goods.—The fast sailing *Belvidera* has arrived at Baltimore f Liverpool, with a choice cargo of f goods.—The American of that city s —"We have been politely favored a Liverpool paper of the 28th of Janu from which, as well as from private ters, we regret to learn that the c mercial distress experienced at L pool was very great. We observe th public meeting of the merchants of erpool was proposed "to consider a distinct representation to governm of the existing commercial distress, to solicit the temporary aid of Ex quer bills, on the pledge of actual pro ty, as in former similar periods."

Extract of a letter from Washin dated March 21.

"It is said that during the discu on the Panama question, Mr. Ran made an appeal to the veteran G al Smith, of Maryland, to vote ag the mission; but his appeal being out effect, he then assailed him wi grossest abuse—referred to a suit i Court below, (the Supreme court) spoke in the most unmeasured ter gainst him. I am informed that G al Smith, (who is between 70 and 80 of age) retired from his seat and bur to tears. All this occurred withou call to order from any part of the ate.

Extract to the Editor, dated Harri March 23.

"Yesterday the Senate passed on a reading the bill relative to fugitives labor, for the protection of free peo color and to prevent kidnapping,- 16, nays 12.

This morning a petition was pr ed signed by the agents of the cou and Mayor of Baltimore, praying t act may be passed authorising a struction of a canal from Baltim York Haven, on the Susquehanna half of which runs through the st Pennsylvania; referred to the com of roads and inland navigation.

A letter from Washington state Henry R. Warfield, Esq. member last Congress from Maryland, ha appointed 'Chargé des Affairs' to P and that Mr. Bradish, of New Yor been appointed to the same stat Stockholm, in the place of the la Somerville.

The New York American stat the last journals from Guatama nounce that Don Manuel Vidaur Don Jose Maria de Pardo, were o way from Peru, to represent that lic in the Panama Congress.

ANNAPOLIS, March

A meeting of the BOARD OF LIC WORKS, will be held at Ba Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, o day, the 16th day of April next.

JOSEPH KENT, Presi

THOMAS KENNEDY, Esq. of H town, is announced as a candidat present the fourth Congressional of Maryland in the next Congress

E. F. Chambers, and J. J. Spec have been admitted as attorne counsellors in the supreme court United States.

Among the visitors at present Seat of Government, is Mr. SE recently appointed one of our M to the Assembly of the American at Panama.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0325.jpg