

...are not likely to do. It is not within their compass; nor has their commission any reference to it. The power of war and peace, and all other prerogatives of sovereignty, are expressly retained by the States. This Congress has no participation in them whatever. All their military, or their naval operations, whether for offence or defence, whether separate or confederate, are concerted and directed by the States themselves, independently of this Congress. This Congress has not the least particle of authority with respect to them. But if this body had delegated to it the military and naval concerns of the confederacy, and the direction of their military and naval operations, as the Report erroneously supposes, would our remonstrances, made upon the spot in that body and to that body, be likely to have some effect? Would not that be the very place where to exert our influence to prevent those attempts? And would it be prudent to change the channel, and then the only favourable chance of effecting an important object to our country, as would be afforded by this mission? I think not. The honorable gentleman from South-Carolina supposes, even then, our minister, by going to the Congress, would compromise our neutrality with Spain. What, if he went there, among other things, for the express purpose of preventing an attempt against the possessions of Spain? Would an office of friendship to her, be a breach of neutrality towards her? Would an effort to protect her Islands from invasion, be an act of hostility towards her? Will the learned gentleman say, that such is the doctrine of the law of nations on the subject of neutrality? Upon re-examination and reflection, I am confident he will not.

It is evident, that our government has labored with much anxiety to prevent these or any enterprises against the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; has still that object much at heart, and is bent on preventing them, if possible. Yet the very measure which the Executive has proposed, among other things, to augment his influence with these nations, to be exerted in caution should require, the report represents as a measure that may become the means of promoting the very evil he is striving to prevent. How can it be, unless the Executive shall change his views? Or, unless his Ministers contrive new views, in favor more expressive?—The honorable gentleman from Virginia, who portrayed to us the calamities which might follow on in the train of these events, to affect our fellow-citizens in the South—who exhibited those calamities in a manner so affecting to every heart—who transported us to that scene of horrors which he described, and made us even seem to hear the cries of death from the cradle of reposing infancy; even he is not more anxious than our Executive to prevent these enterprises against Cuba and Porto Rico. It is strange, that agreeing with the Executive in object, you should differ in your opinion of the means! It is strange, that you should judge the means, which he deems useful not only not useful, but detrimental to your common object! The President proposes means. How can that gentleman think them useless? Were he himself in that Congress, and that Congress were to agitate the project of exciting the blacks of Cuba to revolt; and that gentleman were to represent the calamities of the measure, to arise to his friends and their friends in North America; to renew the picture of those calamities, as he had represented them to us? Would it have no effect? My life upon it, I was going to say, the project would be abandoned. I do not know the gentleman proposed for this mission; but this I know, that if they possess his powers of statement, and his energy of description, or powers any way resembling them, that their mission cannot be useless to the true interests of this country.

The gentleman has represented us of the north as coldly insensible to the possible perils of those of the south; as looking with stoical indifference to those perils; and as not unfavourable to the projects that would increase them. I should be sorry to believe that there was any foundation for this opinion. They mistake, I think, a spirit which is very partial and limited, for the general spirit of the north. I know that there is a wild spirit of fanaticism existing in that country; but not peculiar to it; the offspring of a virtuous sensibility, but unlightened and unregulated by reason; bigotted to its abstractions, and disposed to push them universally, regardless of those considerations which ought to modify and to limit them; that sees nothing in circumstances that ought to check or control them; circumstances that control every thing, and are not to be controlled; that, to realize these abstractions, would risk the overthrow of the order, together with the happiness of a whole society; including that of those who are the objects of its visionary benevolence. I know that this spirit is formidable, and to be feared; but this is not the spirit of the north; all reasonable and reflecting men there (as the gentleman from South-Carolina did us the justice to admit) adjust this spirit.—They are not to learn that even the virtues themselves, when pushed to their ultimate extremes, cease to be virtues, and operate as vices; that every society must conform to its circumstances; that this is its law; and not the abstract rights of humanity in any imaginary state of nature. They know that if two distinct people exist in the same society, equally numerous, or nearly so, that one must be subordinate to the other; that not only the well-being, but the very being of that society depends upon it; that if they forcibly and suddenly were put into a state of equality, a struggle would instantly ensue to re-establish the former condition; that it must be re-established, or that the one or the other people must be extinguished. The supremacy of the one People and the subjection of the other, is the necessary condition of such a society; and any attempt forcibly and suddenly to change it, is to attempt to change the nature of things; and however benevolent in intention, is criminal in fact. The gentleman, then, is mistaken, if he supposes that we see with indifference any events that would threaten to us with this danger; such, for instance, as those revolutions in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, which he has imagined, and which he deprecates so much and so justly. And if we do not sympathize in his fears, it is because we are persuaded that this measure, instead of leading to those revolutions, will have a contrary tendency; and is the best of all precautionary measures in our power to prevent them.

So much for this report. Let the honorable gentleman from Tennessee still say, that this mission will link our destinies with those of the Spanish American nations, and that the Congress at Panama will control both. I ask, is this proved? Is not the contrary made evident? The report says that the mission will or may compromise our neutral relations; I ask, is this proved? Is not the contrary made evident? The report says, the mission may be unfavorable to our policy of preventing the conquest of the

revolution of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico;—I ask, is this proved? Is not the contrary made evident? If now I am asked, in my heart, if any certain advantage is certainly to arise from this mission; I answer, that the good of any nation whatever, is, and must be, in a great measure, contingent, depending upon those conjunctures of human affairs to be disclosed in the progress of human events; and which are beyond the reach of human foresight; the consequences may be such that the mission may be the means of doing great good, or of averting great evil. The probability of such results may be a sufficient warrant for the mission.

The friendship of those nations, let gentlemen assure them or they will, is very important to us; and it is our interest to strengthen its bands by all the proper means in our power.—It is evident that this mission will be highly acceptable to them; and will have the effect of strengthening those bands, beyond any other expedient we could employ, so little onerous on ourselves. Is not that friendship important to us? Look for a moment at the situation of things. Nature seems to have formed the two hemispheres for mutual commerce; and to us, our commerce with them is immensely valuable, especially when the present is taken in conjunction with the future. It is only now the era of their independence, now but a few years that our commerce there had a beginning; and it already constitutes no inconsiderable portion of all our foreign commerce, immense as that commerce is; and the day is coming, and is not distant, when it may constitute by far the most valuable portion of that commerce; the most valuable in itself, and especially the most valuable for its effect on every branch of the national industry, and on every interest in every part of our widely extended empire. The causes of these results are planted in the nature of things, as might be shown, were this the proper occasion. We all recollect the report of the Committee on Commerce, on the subject of discriminating duties; and the general views of our foreign commerce exhibited by that report; his very interesting observations; but especially his animating development of our commercial prospects; but nothing, on that occasion, so much excited my admiration as his view of this portion of our commerce, particularly in the rapidity of its increase. It must be so.—These nations are now nations of freemen, and left to their own energies, and the energies of regulated freedom never fail to carry forward a nation with astonishing rapidity in the career of national prosperity. Their population is great at present, upwards of thirty millions, if I mistake not, with an unbounded scope for its increase; and possessed of all the means which have been found to accelerate its progress.—For this great and growing commerce we have the world for competitors; but none can contend with us on equal ground, if we are attentive to all the means of securing all the advantages of our situation. England is our great rival for this commerce. She is exerting all the arts of her policy, to gain the advantages, to pre-empt the ground, to establish her connections, and to secure the command of their markets. Had she received the invitation which we have, I believe she would not have debated so much, nor hesitated so long, as to her interest, in according to it. No she is too quick-sighted in seeing, too prompt in seizing every advantage, to have delayed her acceptance a moment. All the merchants of our country, so far as I am informed—intelligent of its interests, and of the means that favor them—attracted by this opening and promising field for their enterprises, are warmly and eagerly desirous of the adoption of this measure. The sentiments of the country at large, in the Eastern quarter of the Union at least, appear to have taken the same direction; not perhaps from the most enlightened views of all the considerations connected with the subject, but impelled by that feeling which carries freemen to naturally and so forcibly to fraternize with freemen, in whatever part of the world. As the mission will be without harm, or the danger of harm, I think the consideration of the public sentiment ought to weigh something with us in determining this question.

The theory of our constitution charges the Executive with the care of our foreign relations, and of the public interests connected therewith; it supposes him intimately acquainted with all those interests, and therefore possessed of the means of forming a correct opinion of the measures conducive to their advancement. This opinion, though not binding as authority, is yet, I think, entitled to much weight, as well as to much respect, in our deliberations. We have the Executive opinion in this case, under circumstances that entitle it to peculiar consideration. The credit of the Government, in the estimation of all those nations, is in a degree connected with the adoption of this measure; and that estimation ought not, in my opinion, lightly to be forfeited, nor unnecessarily impaired. I hope, therefore, that the resolution reported by the committee will not be adopted.

GENERAL SUMMARY.
OFFICE SEEKING.
The Georgetown "Metropolitan" informs us that a resignation of one of the Clerks in the Treasury Office at Washington city took place recently, and adds, that as soon as the resignation was known, then came the tug of precedence in the anti-chamber. Members of Congress who had friends to serve, broken merchants, discharged clerks, ruined spend-thrifts and idle boys, rushed in one promiscuous mass, until the Secretary found it necessary, to preserve his person from being taken by storm, to have a label pasted up in the anti-chamber announcing that the appointment had been made. We understand that the plan was highly approved of; and that the several secretaries have ordered a sign to be hung up, subscribed on one side, "No vacancies in this Office," and on the other, "Vacancies Advertise," by which it will be suited for any emergencies, even that of resignation.

THE LATE DUEL.
Extract of a letter from Washington, April 10. "The Duel is still the theme of conversation. Some little circumstances respecting it, are mentioned, which I will give you. One of the preliminaries to the meeting was that neither party should, in the interval, take the benefit of practice, in the use of the pistol. The ground first designated as most convenient was on the

Maryland side; but Mr. Randolph thought he had no objection to fight in Maryland would rather, he said, die in Virginia.—The intention of the parties was strictly concealed. Mr. Clayton heard of it, accidentally, about two hours after they went out. Mrs. Clay had not the slightest intimation of it, till after her husband's return. Mr. Randolph wore on the ground, a long Bajazet gown, which was cut near his right hip, by Mr. Clay's second fire. After the reconciliation, Mr. Randolph pointing to the rent, jocularly remarked, "Mr. Clay, you owe me a new gown." "I am happy, Sir," replied Mr. C. "I am no debtor in your debt." Here as elsewhere, Mr. Clay's rebuff has been approved by some, censured by others, again in ridicule. Providence Amr.

The expense of guarding and boarding, in Kentucky, one prisoner, accused of murder, has already amounted to \$1026, and he is still in custody. This is the Governor's son Isaac B. Desha. Elsewhere the friends of prisoners, if able, furnish them with whatever they have over jail fare.

A public meeting of the citizens of Boston was held at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening last, to take into consideration the expediency of raising funds for the relief of the venerable Thomas Jefferson. A committee of twenty-six was appointed to raise funds by voluntary subscriptions.

The present session of Congress will close on the 23d inst. The National Journal states, that nearly two hundred private bills stand upon the docket, many of which involve claims that require attention upon every principle of equity and humanity. There are also many public bills of great importance, which have been neglected in the rage for making long and worthless speeches.—Among other bills is that on the subject of Bankrupts, which, so far as we can judge, will be postponed to another session.

The Kingston, Jamaica Chronicle, of the 31st March, states, that the Colombian brig *Perez*, Martin, from Maracaibo, for Martinique, has been captured by a Spanish Privateer. The officers were imprisoned at Porto Rico, but were subsequently released.

A person lately fled from Albany (N. Y.) who was on bail, and arrived in Philadelphia. The bail followed him. The runaway invited his friend to walk with him, and they went to the wharf, and while standing there the fugitive struck his bail over the eyes, drew his watch from his bosom, jumped into a boat and rowed for the opposite shore. At this moment a sheriff arrested the bail, and the thief escaped. Let this be a warning to persons becoming bail.

BOLIVAR.
The City of Cusco in South America, has lately presented to Bolivar a golden garland, ornamented with pearls and diamonds, as a testimony of gratitude for having preserved and freed the country; which the Liberator, with his characteristic nobleness, sent to General Sucre, by whom the victory over the Spaniards was obtained. General Sucre, however, has presented it to the National Legislature of Colombia, in the name of himself and his army. The Senate and Representatives have accepted the present; and have determined in order to preserve this memorial of the valour of the Colombian army, which has given independence to Peru, to deposit it in the National Museum.

The case of General Paez, who is accused of an arbitrary exercise of power in making enlistments on the Coast, has been sent up to the Senate by the house of Representatives.—General Bolivar is shortly expected to arrive in Columbia from Peru.

The story of Col. Burr's going to Washington to call Mr. Randolph to account is contradicted.

In King's county, Long Island, (N. Y.) a young woman was imprisoned several days on a charge of stealing a stick of oven wood; and a notorious offender, convicted of stealing a horse, was set at liberty, in consequence of a flaw in the indictment in misspelling the owner's name of the horse.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
ALGIERS.
There are few parts of the world with whose character the people of the U. States are so imperfectly acquainted as they are with that of Algiers. We have been in the habit of forming our opinions of the people of that kingdom from the persons composing the crews of their piratical corsairs, and of drawing their national character from even less authentic sources. The book recently published by Mr. Shaler, Consul General at Algiers, gives us the character, moral, political and civil, of that people in its true light. From Mr. Shaler's sketches we learn, that the Government of Algiers consists of a Sovereign Chief, who is termed the Dey of Algiers, and a Divan or great Council, indefinite as to num-

ber, composed of the ancient military who are or have been commanders of corps. The Divan elects the Dey, and deliberates upon such affairs as he chooses to lay before them. Such is the theory of the Government, the Divan has deified into a mere fiction. The Dey assumes and exercises all the rights of sovereign authority. The election of the Dey is usually the result of the intrigues of a faction among the Janissaries, the military, who are foreigners, of the lowest orders of people brought from the Levant to recruit the army, to whom is reserved the exclusive right of filling all offices of trust, honor, or profit. The natives are entirely excluded from office, even the sick of the Dey and other officers, if born in Algiers, are excluded; neither have they any voice in an election.—Among such elections, it will not be thought surprising that, "A Dey is murdered to make room for some more fortunate adventurer; his immediate friends and adherents perish, or are plundered and exiled, and the public business or tranquillity is not interrupted beyond twenty-four hours." These revolutions succeed each other with rapidity, and it is more accident if a Dey dies a natural death. Any Turk who has been enrolled in the corps of Janissaries, is eligible to the office of Dey. Speaking of the city Government, Mr. Shaler says: "There is probably no city in the world, where there is a more vigilant police, where fewer cognizable crimes are committed, or where there is better security for person and property than in Algiers.

The fortune of a living Turk, though he is the legitimate holder of office, is very insecure; but that of a nation, who is ineligible to any important office, and consequently passive in political revolutions, is as well protected in Algiers as in any other country. From the operation of these causes, Algiers may be regarded as one of the richest cities in metallic wealth in the world. The widow of Achmet Pashaw lately died, leaving a fortune of several millions of dollars. Of the women, Mr. Shaler says: "Their principal characteristics of beauty are elegant forms, large dark eyes, long eye lashes, and fine teeth; but the beauty most prized is that of excessive copulency." The Moorish women are often married at twelve, and are completely in the wane of their beauty at twenty-five, when they are often grand-mothers. The inhabitants of Algiers may be regarded at this day as inconstant and treacherous, "but they are far from being the ferocious barbarians which the term *Algerines* seems by common consent to imply." Mr. Shaler has found them in the common relations of life civil, courteous and humane. He has never remarked anything in the character of these people that discovers extraordinary bigotry, fanaticism, or hatred of those who profess a different religion; they profess the Mohammedan creed, and fulfil with the utmost scrupulousness the rites which it ordains, but without affectation, and as far as Mr. Shaler has remarked, without hostility to those who adopt different measures to conciliate the divine favour. We recommend Mr. Shaler's Sketches of Algiers to the attention of our readers, as containing instruction and amusement of no ordinary kind.

THE GREEKS, TURKS, &c.
By the ship General Putnam, which arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday the 25th ult. intelligence has been received from London as late as the 22d of March, and from Liverpool to the 24th. If a London account is correct, one object of the Duke of Wellington's visit to St. Petersburg was of great importance. It is stated, that he was charged with what might be termed credentials from France, and Austria, and Prussia, as well as from Great Britain, all calculated to impress the Cabinet of St. Petersburg with the conviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose—

1st. Of protecting the Greeks against the Ottomans.
2d. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.
The Emperor Nicholas, it is said, approves fully of the first, and acquiesces in the second. If this be true, and we earnestly hope it may be, the question of Grecian independence is settled in their favor. It will please every friend to freedom and equitable government throughout the civilized world, to learn that the miserable, oppressed, and degraded Greeks are to be emancipated from the thraldom to which they have for so long a period been subjected. This was object enough to induce the British government to dispatch the Duke of Wellington on an embassy to Russia; and probably no other man would have been so likely to have effected so important a purpose.

As for the Russians and the Turks, they may safely be postponed to some future opportunity. The Emperor Nicholas is hardly seated on his throne. The Russians might give him trouble if he were to undertake a foreign war, so early as the first year after his accession.

By an arrival at New-York, from Havre, Paris papers to the 24th March have been received. Accounts from St. Petersburg, (the Russian capi-

tal) to the 15th of March, are omitted in the papers received.

The parole reports concerning the disposition of the Russian court, current in London, appear to have been circulated without foundation. The British press Petersburg dates to March 4th, which communitate nothing on the subject. It was uncertain whether Wellington would stay to the coronation.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, of 10th March:—The coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, is deferred from the month of September to October, in consequence of the apprehension that a new conspiracy may break out at the time of such a festival. More than 20,000 conspirators are known; that is, more than 20,000 Russian families of the Nobility are implicated; and as all have extensive relations, it may be said that all the Noblesse are under suspicion. We are assured that the number of persons arrested, amounts already to 12,000. A great number of the principal conspirators have died evidently in prison.

The emperor of Austria was dangerously sick on the 10th March; a bulletin of that date however, speaks more favourably of his symptoms.

The Greek Committee of the Hague have raised 20,000 francs in aid of Greece.

Spain.—The discussions in the council are rather tumultuous, and parties are violent. It was proposed to call upon the clergy for resources; but the archbishop of Toledo said "the gentry in coats of two colours" could bear it much better—meaning the soldiers. Lieut. Gen. Castanos inquired where the clergy would be without them? The treasury has demanded all its funds to be paid in, and the widows' pensions are suspended.

The British Parliament has voted 12,000 pounds sterling for exploring expeditions into the interior of Africa. A moth was recently caught at Madras, which measured 10 inches to the extremity of its wings. There is one in the British Museum which measures 9 inches. Goethe, in his 80th year, has just published a new edition of his *Waverley*. A gentleman in London advertises for a wife to accompany him to India. She must have the immediate command of 4000 pounds. Another advertises to write electioneering songs, squibs, speeches, &c. for persons engaged in a contest for a seat in Parliament.

Brussels papers to the 23d, speaks, (on the authority of mercantile letters,) of the present calm in Russia as portentous in its character. The arrests which continue, and enquiries into the late conspiracy, were complained of as throwing great inhedime ous in the way of all commercial transactions.

By an arrival at Boston, London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th March, have been received.

Letters from Madrid, dated March 9, state that many persons had been arrested who had combined to effect a revolution in Spain. Several documents disclosing their plans had been seized.

The sum paid by England to her Ambassadors exceeds half a million sterling. The small pox is making dreadful ravages at Carlsrhue. Hunt and Cobett are quarrelling. Cobett calls Hunt manufacturer of Blacking. Hunt says to Cobett that he trusts his trade is quite as respectable as that of digging up a dead man's bones in America, and endeavouring to "raise the wind" in England by offering for sale a few hairs from Tom Paine's skull for a guinea a lock.

A lady in Edinburg has funded 209 pounds, the interest of which is to be given to some distinguished clergyman to preach annually a sermon against the cruelty to animals. The treasury of Spain is said to have been completely emptied of late in order to pay a tribute of two millions reals to the Day of Algiers. Excavations are now going on 34 miles from Rome. Some statues of the Muses had been found; they are Melpomene, Polixymnia Erato, and it is thought Galloope; another head supposed to be that of Sappho. Hopes were entertained of finding the remaining daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. The East India Company's old territory, commonly known in Europe by the name of Bengal, occupying the space of 132,000 square British miles, contained, in 1827, thirty-nine millions six hundred and seventy-nine thousand souls, exhibiting a denser population than any equal portion of the globe, China not excepted.—By a law of the late Alexander slaves are forbidden to be sold. To evade the law a person advertises to lend, for assistance, his cook, for fifty years for such a sum. Such advertisements are very numerous in the Russian journals.

The frigate *Constellation*, has arrived at Havana from a cruise of fifty days on the south side of Cuba, all well.

The citizens of New-Orleans were red on the first day of April, with a notice in the papers that a trial of speed would take place that morning between steam boats *Hercules* and *Post Boy*, for a stake of \$5000. Great numbers turned out early in the morning, and remained on the levee till late in the afternoon, before they would be convinced that they were "April Fools." *Philada. paper.*