## THE GREEK QUESTION.

In compliance with our promise, we give below the remarks of Mr. POINSETT of South Carolina, in committee of the whole, on the resolution submitted by Mr. WEBSTER of Massachusetts, recommending an appropriation to defray the expense of a mission to Greece.

ought to do, requires us to exercise the utmost controul over our feelings.

between the Greeks & Turks, so eloquently policy. And yet the Turks are more regarddescribed by the gentleman from Massachu- less of the laws of nations, more violent in tions, no one will deny. The King of Spain setts, without feeling the strongest indigna- character, and more reckless of consequen- has proclaimed his determination to employ tion at the barbarous atrocities committed by ces, than any power in Europe. It has been force to recover his American dominions, the infidel oppressor & the deepest interest said, that when we exercise an undoubted Even he is not weak enough to undertake an in the cause of a brave people struggling a- right, we ought not to regard consequences. lone against fearful odds, to shake off the This may be magnanimous language to hold, voke of despotism.

tions which the scholar cherishes with delight The conduct of Great Britain and of the alevery pure and exalted sentiment.

to whom we owe our arts, our sciences, and, ought to convince us, that they would regard except our religion, every thing which gives any interference, on our part, with great jealto our sympathies. They are not only heirs sent state of possession of the great European ic struggle for freedom, they have exhibited curity of another; and that they would dis- tic, shall we extend our operations to the retheir generosity, and may imitate their exam ple .- But the duty of a statesman is a stern these respects. The first revolutionary moveble, or to give way to our feelings however many. The succours afforded by the Phil- But, if there is danger, and I agree with him generous. We are to regard only the policy hellenic Societies in Germany, Switzerland, that it is imminent and appalling, it is here of a measure submitted to our consideration. and Italy, have contributed largely to the that we ought to meet it. A very slight ex-Our first and most important duty, is to main- success of the Patriots. The revolution of amination of our resources, of the nature and tion; and we ought to be slow to adopt any vernment have, most imprudently, boasted cign to our interests, this nation is weak, as consideration in committee of the whole, light, than a kind of protest against the measure which might involve us in war, except where those great interests are concern-The gentleman disclaims any su h intention. He does not believe that we run the slightest risk, by adopting the resolution on your table. He considers it as a pacific measure, and relies entirely on the discretion or the President, to accept or reject our recommendation. The object of passing such a resolution, can only be to give an impulse to the Executive, and to induce him, by an expression of the opinion of this House to send a commission to Greece. I have as great a as the gentleman from Massachusetts. I believe that he would resist the suggestion of this House in favor of any measure, if he thought the public interest required him to do so. But unless we wish and expect him to act upon our recommendation, we ought not to throw upon him alone, the responsibility of resisting the strong public feeling which has been excited on this subject The question for us to consider, appears to me to be, whether, it the power rested with us, we would exercise it to this extent. I think we could not do so, without incurring some risk of involving the country in a war foreign to its interests. Let us suppose that these commissioners were to fall into the hands of the Turks; an event by no means impossible in the present state of Greece-what would be their late? The Porte has not been remarkable for its strict observance of the laws of nations, in its intercourse with the powers of Europe, and it is not probable that such a court would be very scrupulous in its conduct towards a nation whose flag it has never a knowledged. Or, let us imagine, what is much more probable, that on the rumor our having taken any measure in favor Greece, the barbarous and infuriated Jamissaries at Smyrna, were to assassinate our Consul and follow-citizens, residing there might not a war grow out of such acts The gentleman from Massachusetts said, vesterday, that we had already taken steps, which would offend the O toman Porte as much as the one he proposed. Money has been freely and publicly contributed in aid of the Greeks. What we have done in that respect is common to all Christian Europe. Large sums have been contributed for that purpose in England, in Germany, and even in Russia. He said too, that the Executive, in the Secretary's letter, to the agent of the Greek government, and subsequently in his message to Congress, has used expressions calculated to irritate that Court as much as if we were to send a commission to Greece. These expressions of ardent wishes for the success of the Greeks are honorable to the Executive, and will be echoed back by the nation. They may be so by this House with safety, and that expression of our interest in their welfare and success would have all the ch ering influence the gentleman anticipates from the measure he proposes.

to re-establish its political existence-that; hesitate before we took any step which might clearly shew the views of the Executive in offend the Emperor of Russia. Is there a relation to our foreign policy, country on earth in whose fate we feel a In this hemisphere we have already taken bursement of the public debt and other resolution. deeper interest than in that of Ireland ? A the station which it becomes us to hold. braver or more generous nation does not ex- We he e been the first to recognize the free ist. Her exiled patriots have taken refuge states of North and South America, and the here, and are among our most useful and dis- honor and safety of this country require us tinguished citizens. They are identified with to defend them from the attacks of the couus, and the land which gave them birth must federated monarchs of Europe. We are callalways inspire us with the warmest interest ! ed upon by every consideration, to resist Mr. Porsserr said, to view this question But, if the Irish were to make a general ef- them, should they attempt to extend their calmly and dispassionately as a statesman fort to separate themselves from England, plans of conquest and legitimacy to Ameriwe should pause before we adopted a mea- ca; for, if they succeed in that unhallowed en-

It is impossible to contemplate the contest Britain as an interference with her domestic but a name.

pendence of Greece alarms their fears in both | self-defence ?

mire which might be interpreted by Great terprize, the independence of nations will be

That there are indications of such intenenterptise of such magnitude with the resources of Spain alone. The Envoy of the but would such conduct be prudent in this Emperor of Russia, sent to congratulate Fer-Our sympathies are always with the oppres- case ? We may despise the power of Tur- dinand on his restoration to the fulness of his sed -our feelings are always engaged in the key, and Egypt, and Barbary, united, but legitimate authority, or, in other words, to cause of liberty. In favor of Greece, they can we be certain, that, in the event of a war, the right of tyrannizing over his subjects are still more strongly excited by recollec- we should have only to contend with them ? without control, express the wishes of his august master, that the benefits now enjoyand which are associated in our minds, with lies, in relation to the contest, which has ed by his sufficets in Europe may be extendthe President indirectly tells us, that some combined movement against America is to a charm to life, must command our warmest ousy. They have repeatedly declared, that be apprehended. Indeed, we may see the interest; but the Greeks have other claims they would discourage any change in the pre- storm gathering in all the signs of the times. And at this portentous crisis, when we may of the immortal fame of their ancestors- they powers, among which Turkey holds a station be compelled to take up arms to defend our are the rivals of their virtues. In their hero- which might strengthen one, or lessen the se- rights and liberties on this side of the Atlana persevering courage, a spirit of enterprize, | countenance any actualculated to call forth a motest corner of Europe ? When, to preand a contempt of danger and of suffering, new order of things, the issue of which it serve our political existence. we ought to worthy the best days of ancient Greece. The would be impossible to predict. The reasons concentrate our strength, shall we diffuse enthusiasm and liberality manifested in their for these declarations are obvious. Every and weaken it by engaging in a distant war? cause, by our fellow citizensthroughout the power in Europe balances between its terror Shall we, in short, so give way to feelings of Union, are, in the highest degree, honorable of revolutionary principles, and its dread of mere charity and generosity, as to lose sight to their feelings. As men, we must applaud the augmenting power of Russia. The inde- of the higher obligations of prudence and

The gentleman from Massachusetts, has

The letter of the Secretary of State to the vessels should be taken into view, but, Webster, Clay, Wood, Fuller & Bar gallant nation would have a claim to our agent of the Greek government, corroborates also, the annual expense of supporting lett also participated in this day's de sympathies. Yet, I apprehend we should this view of our policy, and, if taken together, them afterwards; that the great de- bate, the two first named gentlemen in mands upon the Treasury. for the dis- support-the others in opposition to the

purposes, should be considered. He hoped, if the bill should pass, that the building of these vessels would not be Numerous petitions were presented confined to those places, where the among which was one from John Wil Navy Yards were established-but that cox and others praying Congress to take contracts would be made in other ports, measures to perpetuate peace between in order to give their mechanics a share this country and Great-Britain. of the business. He concluded by moving the postponement of the bill tition, said, that he feared that the old till Tuesday next.

Messrs. Holmes, of Maine, Lloyd, tainable, by any act of legislation ; ye of Md. Macon, and Lowrie, each made as the petition was couched in respect a few remarks upon the subject, and ful terms. he had not refused to present the motion to postpone, to Tuesday it to the House. next, prevailed.

#### SATUEDAY, JAN. 24. The Senate did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, JAN. 26. Mr. Holmes of Maine, from the committee on Finance, reported the bill for been so fully dwelt upon, and so ably expos- ed to his dominions in America. In reply to the better securing the accountability The descendants of that illustrious people, ed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, our cill for information upon that subject, of public officers, with certain amend ments.

cy." Mr. Havne from the Select Commit tee to whom was referred a resolution from the House of Representatives, providing for the sending of a ship of the line to convey the Marquis La Favette to America, reported a new resolution on the subject, as an antendment to the one from the other House. This resolution requests the President of the U. States to express to the Marquis the

grateful assurances of the respect and gratitude of the government towards him : and also authorizes the President. duty .- As representatives of the people, we ment in that country was supported by, if it p inted in true colors the fearful combination whenever the Marquis's intention to viare not to indulge our sympathies however no- did not emanate from, an a sociation in Ger- of sovereigns against the liberties of mankind. sit this country shall be made known to him, to send a public vessel to convey that distinguished individual to the thing was proposed, but a small approland to which in early life, he had ren- priation, to be expended in the discretain peace, whenever that can be done con- Greece broke out simultaneously with that of character of our government and institutions, dered such eminent services. The re- tion of the Executive, it was impossible uly with the honor and safety of the na- Piedmont ; and the agents of the Greek go- will convince us, that, in a distant war, for- solution was subsequently taken up for that it should be considered in any other

# MONDAY, JAN. 26

Mr. Livermore in presenting this pr. ject of it, however desirable, was unat.

Mr. Mercer presented the following which lies on the table one day of coarse " Resolved, That the President of the Com-States be requested to communicate to the house, such part as he may not deen ver pedient to divulge of any correspondence negotiation which he may have instituted with any foreign government, since the 281 February last, in compliance with a reque, contained in a resolution of the House of R presentatives of that date, relative to the d nunciation of the African slave trade as pi-

### THE GREEK CAUSE.

The House then resolved itself i committee of the whole, on Mr. We ster's and Mr. Poinsett's motions is pecting the Greeks; Mr. Taylor in ... Chair-when

Mr. A. Smith of Va. delivered his sentiments against the resolutions, in a speech which occupied the House till 3 o'clock.

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, said, such were the arguments which had been employed, both for and against the resolution, and such the feeelings with which they had been urged, that, although nodoctrine attempted to be established by the Sovereigns of Europe. If, said Mr. R. gentlemen are disposed to bring forward a distinct proposition for such a protest, he, at present, saw no cause for an objection But it appeared to him to be now too late to make it in reference to an isolated case, be the oppression on the one hand, and the effort for liberty on the other, what it might. Mr. R. said, that he would respectfully suggest to the committee, whether it would not be advisable, considering the diversity of opinion which is known to exist, to rise without taking the question, either on the amendment offered by the gentleman from S. Carolina, or the original resolution. And, with an understanding that, unless in the course of the session, something should occur, to create greater unanimity, the subject should not be further pressed upon their attention. In order to obtain the sense of the members on this point, he would move that the committe' rise, and he submitted that motion. Mr. Wright requested the member from Vermont to waive his motion, till he could submit an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from S. To this Mr. Rich assented, saving he resumed, when the amendment should have been offered, the floor would be yielded him to renew his motion for the committee to rise. Mr. Wright then moved the followng amendment to the amendment of Mr. Poinsett, viz :-- Strike out all after the words "Resolved that," and insert the following: "Provision ought to be ses incident to the appointment of an agent to Greece, whenever, in the opinion of the President, such an appointment shall be deemed proper and expepedient, consistent with the neu tra character and pacific relations of the United States. " Before any question was taken on the mendment.

would be likely to produce on the neighbor- that would unite all our resources, and rous ing states. And there is no doubt that the the energies of the people, we are strong as establishment of free institutions in Greece Hercules.

would have a powerful influence on the minds of the enthusiastic Italians and Germans.

For these reasons, among others even more possession of the great European powers, curity. For obvious reasons that power, in in the collected strength of a creat nation, Europe, is averse to the establishment of any new Republic. Great Britain, throughout Ionian Islands, which are under her dominion, lation to. Europe, and that which we are rehave not only been prohibited from taking a solved to assume in relation to America; and

part in the war, and the inhabitants disarm- with that view, I propose the following resoed, but the ports of those islands have been tion as a substitute for those offered by my made places of deposit for grain and other friend from Massachusetts : supplies for the Turkish fleets. The only act of Great Britain which can be regarded deep interest the heroic struggle of the as at all favorable to the Greeks, is the acknowledgement of their blockades; an act a free and independent nation; and unite of justice which could not be refused to the with the President in the sentiments he has relative position of the two parties. The expressed in their favor ; in sympathy for prevailing opinion appears to be, that, united their sufferings, in interest in their welfare, by the bond of one common religion, Greece, as the ally, or as the dependent of Russia,

would, by means of her formidable marine, reader irresistible that already colossal power. Great Britain appears to have regarded the dismemberment and partition of Turkey, as a necessary consequence of a rupture between that power and Russia. To prevent this, all her influence has been exerted, and no reasonable doubt exists, that, if negotiation had failed to effect an accommodation between them, Great Britain would have appeared in arms as the ally of that Porte.

The course of policy pursued by Russia, on this occason, has been so fully developed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it. The sacred obligations of that power to protect the Greeks, and even its long conceived projects of aggrandizement, appear to have vielded to the dread of encouraging revolution. In whatever light we may regard a po licy which sacrifices to its selfish views the rights of humanity and justice, and the claims of a suffering christian people, in matters relating exclusively to Europe, we ought not to interfere. We cannot do so without departing from those principles of sound policy which have hitherto guided our councils, and directed our conduct. Any interference on our part, in favor of a cause which not even remotely affects our interests, could only be regarded in the light of a crusade, and might injure the Greeks by alarming the fears of the Allied Powers. They already dread the

moral influence of our republican institutions; It appears to me, that in the consideration liet us not make it their interest, and give

of the effect which the liberties of Greece an infant. For purposes of defence, in a war

I repeat, that if there is danger to be apprehended from the avowed principles of the Holy Alliance, it is in America that we must selfish, Austria has been hostile to this revo- resist them. Like the generous animal which lution from its comencement. France is op- is the emblem of this country, let us not go posed to any change in the present state of forth to seek enemies. If they threaten us, let our warning be heard over the waves, in which will grow out of the dismemberment the voices of millions of freemen, resolved to of Turkey. Such an event could not aug- meintain their liberties. If they approach reliance u on the discretion of the Executive ment her strength, and might lessen her se- our shores with hostile intent, we may arise common with all others on the continent of and hurl destruction on the foes of freedom and of America.

> I think, sir, that any resolutions we pass this contest, has evinced a desire to preserve | on this subject ought to be expressive of our the integrity of the Turkish Empire. The policy and of the position we occupy, in re-

" Resolved, That this House view with Greeks to elevate themselves to the rank of and in ardent wishes for their success."

## **Eighteenth Congress.**

#### SENATE.

#### FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

The Senate then proceeded to consider, as in committe of the whole, the bill authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the Naval service of the United States. Mr. Parrott said, that, upon exami-

nation-into this subject, he had found that the government had, at different times, built twelve or thirteen vessels of the description proposed to be built under this act; that this class of vessels were of the greatest use, both in peace and war-that the experience o the last year furnishes proof enough o their utility. The outrages committee by the pirates in the West Indian seas. had shewn the necessity of vessels o such size as were best fitted to protect our commerce. In 1803, Congress had authorized the building of four vessels of sixteen guns-in 1804, two others were built-and in 1813, six additionalevessels of the same class-making,

Mr. King of Alabama in the chair.

Mr. Hayne stated the views of the Committee on the subject, and went into an animated description of the course which the venerable Marquis had pursued through life ; his disinterested devotion to the cause of liberty : the purity of his military and political career; his strong attachment to this country; the friendship and esteem which Washington entertained for him; the delicate nature of the attention.now proposed to be shewn to him, &c.

Mr. Chandler expressed his assent to the resolution, as reported by the Se lect Committee. It was UNANIMOUSLY passed, engrossed, and read the third time, and subsequently had its third reading, by general consent, and PASSED.

## House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, sub mitted for consideration the following resolutions

" Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire how far i may comport with the public good to change the mode of compensation to Navy Officers substituting a gross sum per annum in lieu of Carolina. all allowances now made.

" Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire how far it may be expedient and proper to change the mode of payment to army officers, substituting a gross sum per annum in lieu of such pay & emoluments as are now allowed." On motion of Mr. Vance, of North-Carolina, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the post route from Yorksville, in South Carolina, to made, by law, for defraying the expen-Murraysville, in Buncombe county, in North Carolina, and transporting the mail, weekly, from Lincolnton, by Moore's Mill in Ruther ford county, to Rutherfordton, N. Carolina.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolution, for sending an agent to Greece, and the amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Poinsett.

The following gentlemen participated in the debate this day, viz. Messrs. Cuthbert of Geo. and Clay, the former in opposition to, the latter in favor of the resolution. After Mr. Clay had in the whole, twelve vessels. By ship- Grished Mr. Randolph, moved that

Mr. Rich renewed his motion for the committee's rising, which was carried -aves 131.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

11.2	of this question, we have been misled by	them a pretext, to attack us, by going forth	wreck, decay, and disaster, a consider-	innisiten, an. Randorph, moved chae	
-	comparing this revolution with that of Spa-	to disturb the integrity of their paragraphic	able portion of these vessels were lost	the Committee rise, report progress &	
	mish America. And I have heard it argued,	on the security of their monarchical govern-	I was a share and the state of	footant leave to sit again-which was	
	third us we serve commissioners to Duchos	Iments in Europe. The distinction drawn by			A ty, on the 30th instant, a Negro Man wh
Bal -	Ayres, without causing the jealousy of any	the President in his last massing marks the			calls himself Moses, about forty-six years
1.0	hatton, and recognized the independence of	time and the only cofe course of policy for	best kind. By passing this act. Con-	SATURDAY, JAN. 24.	age, dark complexted, and says that he b
이랍니	the governments when calling the nos	the country to nurshe. Mr P here quoted	gress would only restore the former	Mr. Livingston submitted an amend-	longs to Samuel Edmundson of Pittsylvan
	and a condition of the game in Icia-	the Message :	inumber of shoops of war. The great	ment to the proposed amendment of	county, Virginia. The owner is requeste
	tion to Greece, without offending any nation	a set of the set of th	amount of our trade to the West In-	the Constitution of the United States ;	to come in mandy prove property, pay charge
	Indomendantly of the Mer is the I. T.	founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks,		which was received, and ordered to lie	and take him away-otherwise he will b
1 10	becomes us to assume towards America, there	The second	government could be protected in no	which was received, and ordered to me	S. PULLEN, Jailer.
2.40	is no similarity in the two cases. When we	resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole	better way, than by this class of ves-	foit the table and be printed.	Raleigh, January 31, 1824. 23
13	adopted the first measure, Buenos Avres had	civilized world takes a deep interest in their	sels : and when their general utility &	Mr. Floyd laid on the table the fol-	
	been marchenacht, de jacio, for more unan	weithe Allbouch no nower has declared in	iethcioney were considered Mr. Par-	lowing, for consideration of monday	
110	and yours, and opain had hot during the	Ithen typer yet none according to our infor	I wild have ad the hill would not be annon	next:	SOUTH-CAROLINA,
	anone of that period, made the sugnitest el-	Imation has taken nant against them Their	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	recourced, That the Tresident be request-	November 18, 1830
	South a south publicas un of that contact	Looneo and their nama have mentacted them		to to be take beiore this House an	RECEIVED of Charles Elins, sen. a Land
	the American governments south of us they	troin dangers, which might, ere this, have	be built this year, and that the money		the bainer manted him for services done in th
	The set in the state of the state of the set	overwhelmed any other people. The ordin- ary calculations of interest and of acquisition,	I WAILLI NOT DO COLLOUI TOP IM MODIOTOLIT	Council Bluffs to the mouth of the Columbia	Revolution, and granted to him for the amou
	A GOLIGE COLIGE HOUSE FUNCA DACK : UNC.	With a Wiow to account of the set	the second state of the se		of two hundred and twenty-eight acres-
	THE THE TELEVISION OF THE THE THE TELEVISION	The so much in the transctions of metions			which Warrant I agree to lay on the Dis
6913	our contract on chose occasions, the situation	isceld to have had no effect in recard to them			land I know or can find, appropriated for that
	one meeting concerns of that country pre-	From the facts which have come to our knowl	inity would be completed.	into a committee of the whole, on the	nurnose that is vacant where its No. is dra
	the any manuestation of its resentment.	ledge there is more to believe that	1 Mr. Smith thought the Senate ought	State of the Union, and resumed the	"In witness whereof I have annexed my num
114	A set of the set of th	they memy hus lost threver all domining or an	to have some regard to the finances of	consideration of Mr. Webster's reso-	and seal. WILL. W. OSBORN.
ろ酒	suppose, that the Italian states had made an	them, that Greece will become again an in- dependent nation. That she may obtain that		lution, for sending an agent to Greece.	the man is a stand to the abtain a Gra
	atteaut to shake off the iron voke of Austria.	rank, is the object of our most ardent wish-		The depending question having been	N. B. Said Osborn agrees to obtain a Gra on said Warrant, in said Elms name.
134	would change be any doubt as to the course of		cific appropriation was over and above	stated-	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY OF THE
	policy uns country ought to pursue in that	Mr.P. then referred also to the letter of	the annual appropriation of 500,000		By me, WILLIAM W. USBOA
the P	a s a value since arain to make a	The Secretary of State Basantly communicat	dollars for the increase of the Navy :	considerable length, decidedly in op-	Thomas M'LURY.
13 23	desperate effort to receiver its libertice, and		that not only the cost of building these		
				A. State of the st	1 1 1 1
	1. 전 19월에 다양감 같은 것이라 감정을 통과하지?	영양 전에 가지 않는 것 않는 것 않는 것 같아.		정말 이 못 없다. 정도 가지 않는 것 같아요.	
1.1	CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A SECOND AND A	서도에 많은 것이 못 하나 많이 잘 못 했는데. 김 사람들이 안 못 했니? /		and a state of the	