

# THE PATRIOT.

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## THE PATRIOT,

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Patri papers of the 8th March have been received, but they contained nothing of importance. The Etoile says it is not true, as the Quotidienne had announced, that the Duke of Chartres is to go to Moscow, to be present at the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

We have the news of the arrival of the funeral procession of the late Emperor, in the ancient capital of Russia.

Petersburgh was full of foreigners, who came from all the courts of Europe to compliment the new Emperor. The Duke of Wellington was expected in a few days.

Every thing was tranquil at Warsaw, where Constantine was making great preparations for the reception of the Duke of Wellington, on his way to St. Petersburg. The Emperor Nicholas was to visit Poland at the coronation.

A London paper, speaking of the probable business of the Duke of Wellington, who set out on his way to St. Petersburg on the 6th. February, says:—We can state on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of his Grace's journey. The strong feeling of the Russian army in favor of their co-religionists, which was restrained by the late Emperor, cannot so easily be repressed by his successor; and Nicholas, ascribing the late mutiny and bloodshed at Petersburg to this feeling, has declared to his allies, that the only means of escaping danger to his person and government, is to interfere in favor of the Greeks. Unless he can act in concert with his allies, he must act single-handed in this important enterprise, and in that case ambition might not stop when humanity was satisfied. To prevent therefore, the war to which the march of the Russian troops against Turkey might lead, the Duke of Wellington is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece.

Nothing but so important an object could have induced his Grace to undertake so fatiguing a journey at the present inclement season of the year, and in his present delicate state of health. If Russia and England join cordially in this object, & France co-operate, as no doubt she will, they can encounter no opposition from Constantinople or Vienna.

A private letter, dated Zante, Jan. 22, says that on the 8th of that month, eighteen vessels of war, belonging to the fleet of the Captain Pacha, were taken, burnt, or thrown on the shore of Molia. In addition to this, an important victory had been gained upon land. On the night of the 27th Dec. Calceotroni, having blown up one of the gates of Tropolizza, threw himself into that place, at the head of seven thousand Greeks, and captured

the whole Egyptian garrison. Thirty-six Christian officers were among the prisoners; they are to be marched and shown from village to village, as infamous apostates, who, forgetting their titles as Christians, have enlisted in the service of the Turks. Ibrahim Pacha, after having three times endeavoured to advance from Patras into three different parts of Peloponnesus, was beaten on all sides, and obliged to return into that city.

There are further reports of advantages gained by the Greeks. A letter dated Camp at Lepanto, Jan. 27, states that the Greeks had attacked the Turks at Lepanto and Patras, and gained a signal victory.

*Income and Expenditure of Great Britain.* By a treasury document presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the total income of the United Kingdom, in the year ended 5th January 1826, was 57,273,396*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Expenditure 51,628,327*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Surplus of income over expenditure, 5,653,041*l.* 6*s.*

## Nineteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION

IN SENATE.

Monday, April 3.

The Senate was occupied principally in the consideration of the amendment of the Constitution (restricting the President's eligibility to two terms) which passed by a large majority; and then went into Executive business.

Tuesday, April 4.

The Senate was engaged the greater part of the day on the amendment of the existing duty on Salt, and the remainder in Executive business.

Wednesday, April 5.

The resolution denying the power to the Executive to appoint public ministers, and the resolution proposing to exclude members of Congress from being appointed to civil offices, were made the order of the day for Monday next.—The bill making an appropriation of 60,000 dollars for removing the obstructions in the Savannah was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, April 6.

The Senate was engaged in private business during the day.

Friday, April 7.

A bill was reported, providing for the gradual abolition of the duty on Salt; and another for reducing the existing duties on Teas, Wine and Coffee. The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the Judiciary Bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives.

Monday, April 10.

The consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and was the subject of discussion the whole day. The motion pending was the motion by Mr. Rowan, to amend the bill, by requiring a concurrence of seven of the Justices of the Supreme Court in any decision whatever affecting the Constitution of the United States, the law of any State, or any law of Congress; and providing further, that such kind of process only shall be issued, and in such order only, upon the judgments of the United States Courts, as are authorized and permitted by the laws of the State. Mr. Rowan supported his amendment in a speech of great ability. Mr. Tazewell moved to amend the amendment by striking out

even and inserting six, so as to require the concurrence of six Judges. This motion was lost, and the question on the first part of the original amendment was determined in the negative. Ayes 20—Nays 21. On the second branch of the amendment, the vote was Ayes 7—Nays 34.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 1.

All the private orders of the day were postponed, and the House took up the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. McDuffie said that as the object of going into committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union was, as he understood, to reply to his argument of the day before, he was desirous that gentlemen should have an opportunity as early as possible—he therefore hoped that the motion would prevail. It did prevail, and Mr. McLane of Del. having taken the chair, Mr. McDuffie's resolutions were read as follows:

1st. RESOLVED, That for the purpose of electing President and Vice President of the United States, the Constitution ought to be amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving on Congress.

2d. RESOLVED, That a uniform system of voting by districts, ought to be established in all the States; the number of districts in each State to equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may

having one vote.

3. RESOLVED, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution embracing the aforesaid objects.

Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, and Mr. Vance of Ohio, replied to Mr. McDuffie, repelling his charges of corruption, and stating that they were not other friends of Mr. Calhoun. Great excitement and rough language followed, which, for particular reasons, we forbear to remark upon at present. On motion of Mr. Webster the committee then rose and reported the resolution to the House without amendment; and a call for the previous question was made and sustained.

The question being taken on the first resolution, the result was, Yeas 139—Nays 52.

On the second resolution, the result was, Yeas 91—Nays 101.

The third resolution was decided in the affirmative by a large majority, and a committee composed of twenty-four members was ordered to be appointed.

Monday, April 3.

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the committee on the resolution of Mr. McDuffie, proposing an amendment to the Constitution viz:

Messrs. McDuffie, Lincoln, Bartlett, Bailey, Pearce, Ingersoll, Mattocks, Hoffman, Cassidy Markley, McLane, of Del. Little, Stevenson, of Va. Saunders, Tattall, Campbell, Test, Cook, Trimble, Polk, Scott, Owen, McKee, and Brent.

The orders of the day were then taken up, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Stevenson, of Va. in the Chair, and took up the report of the committee of Foreign Affairs, on the expediency of the proposed mission to Panama. Mr. McLane of Del. and Mr. Forsyth of Geo. submitted amendments to the resolution reported by the committee, limiting the powers of the Ministers; which amendments were ordered to be printed, and, that time for that purpose might be given, on motion of

Mr. McLane, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, April 4.

Mr. Drayton, of S. C. submitted the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee of twenty-four members, appointed on Mr. McDuffie's Resolutions:

1st. RESOLVED, That the Constitution be so amended, that if no candidate for the Presidency of the United States, shall receive a majority of the whole number of votes in the primary College of Electors, that the candidates having the two highest numbers on the list shall again be voted for in the same manner as the first ballot, the votes at the second ballot to be counted by States; and that the election for Vice President of the United States shall, under the same circumstances, *mutatis mutandis*, be conducted in the same manner, and be regulated by the same principles.

2d. RESOLVED, That no one who was an Elector of the President and Vice President in the primary college shall be an Elector at the second Election.

The House then proceeded to the Orders of the Day, and went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the report of the committee of foreign affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President in relation to the Panama Mission, which report concludes with the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the House, it is expedient to approve the President of the U. States to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama."

To this resolution it was, that Mr. McLane of Delaware, yesterday, offered the following amendment:

It being understood as the opinion of this House, that, as it has always been the policy of this Government, in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, to have with them as little political connection as possible: to preserve peace, commerce and friendship, with all nations, and to form entangling alliances with none; the ministers that may be sent shall attend at the said Congress in a diplomatic character merely; and shall not be authorized to discuss, consider, or consult, upon any proposition of allance, offensive or defensive, between this country and any of the Spanish American Governments, or any stipulation compact, or declaration, binding the United States in any way, or to any extent, to resist interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the aforesaid Governments, or any measure which shall commit the present or future neutral rights or duties of these United States, either as may regard European nations, or between the several States of Mexico & South America; leaving the United States free to adopt, in any event, which may happen, affecting the relations of the Spanish American Governments with each other, or with foreign nations, such measures as the friendly disposition cherished by the American people, towards the people of those States, and the honor and interest of this nation may require."

Mr. McLane then rose and supported his amendment, in an able argument, continued chiefly to the merit of his own proposition. Mr. Webster, of Mass. followed him briefly, in opposition to the amendment; and Mr. Powell of Va. delivered a forcible speech in favor of the resolution, reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and against Mr. McLane's amendment. When Mr. Powell had concluded, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Wood, of N. Y. and obtained leave to sit again.