

# THE PATRIOT.

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## THE PATRIOT.

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## Nineteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, April 12.

Mr. Randolph gave notice, that tomorrow he would move to reinstate the Senate in the possession of its ancient and accustomed privileges—viz. the appointment of the standing committees, and the supervision of the Journal. Mr. R. remarked that this body exhibited a memorable instance of the proclivity of human affairs to servitude and abuse, and considering it the duty of the officers of the Senate to make out and correct the Journal, if they were not capable of doing this, he would put persons in their places who were.

The Judiciary bill was then taken up, when Mr. Randolph concluded his remarks against the bill, and in favor of the motion to recommit it so as not to increase the present number of Judges. He was succeeded by Judge White of Tennessee, who contended that the state of things in the Western Country, imperiously demanded the passage of the bill, and that existing grievances loudly called for remedy.

Thursday April 13.

Mr. Randolph, agreeably to the notice he gave yesterday, submitted a motion to restore to the Senate the appointment of its Standing Committees, and to the Secretary of Senate, the correction and revision of the Journal. Mr. R. commenced with remarking, that nothing but an imperious sense of duty, led him to impose the burden on himself, and that it had lain on his mind an onerous load, day after day and night after night. It was a consequence of a fact as notorious as it was disgusting, that the Vice-Presidency had been converted into a mere sinecure, and that the President *pro tempore* had been compelled to discharge the whole of the duties, while the incumbent had received the salary—And it was the confidence of the Senate in the late Mr. Gaillard, both as a member and as presiding officer, that induced this body to vest in him the appointment of Committees, and the supervision of the Journal. In relation to the Journal, Mr. R. stated it was owing to the incompetency of the late Secretary of Senate, from whatever cause it proceeded, that the change was made, and having a President *pro tempore* who discharged his duties, a motion was made to change the rule, which prevailed.—Mr. R. then went into the history of a resolution, which he had offered in secret session, which had not been allowed to remain on the Journal, and which when the Executive Journal was published, not being in it, gave him as much pain, as any one event in the course of his political life. This resolution was subsequently entered of

Journal, by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. R. then proceeded in his usual style to denounce those who acted with him, and those who did not act with him. He declared that he had never been taken into the service of any of the present parties—that there were not four men in the Senate who thought sufficiently alike to carry on a system of opposition to the administration—and since every body had heard of the violence of the opposition, he would say, that since the days of John the Baptist, the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. He gave various interpretations of his text, and as he said he, no lukewarm men ever gained the kingdom of Heaven, so no lukewarm men turned out John the 1st, and no lukewarm men will succeed in turning out John the 2d. He would not go with the Vice President, unless he would make clean work; though in relation to this gentleman there were differences of opinion, that placed them as impassably from each other, as Sives and Lazarus were, by the vast gulph which lay between them. He pronounced the administration incompetent and unfaithful; though, said he, *that me is gone by when I could speak harshly of them; and went on to deny that he was either insane, or wholly under the influence of his passions.* The battle of Waterloo had been fought, and the people had lost it; and unless they could shake off the chains of servitude, and arouse the defence of their rights, their liberties were forever gone. In the course of his animadversion, he said, *how much less the papers, which he affirmed the administration had bought up, and prostituted to a base and servile support of their cause.*

Friday, April 14.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Judiciary bill, Mr. Woodbury's motion to recommit still pending, which was finally lost, 34 to 8. Mr. Mills moved to reduce the number of Judges from 9 to 8—this motion was negatived, 30 to 7. Mr. Mills moved an amendment to the bill to prevent any member of Congress from practising in the Supreme Court, during the period for which he was elected. Negatived, 34 to 2. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 12.

The Panama question was then resumed, in Committee of the Whole House. Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, delivered speeches in favor of the Resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and against the amendment offered by Mr. McLane of Delaware, when Mr. Reed had concluded, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 13.

The following preamble & resolutions were submitted by Mr. Thompson of Ohio; referred to a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and ordered to be printed: The settled policy of this government has been, since seventeen hundred and ninety three, to form no political relations or entangling alliances with any foreign nation. But since the famous declaration in the President's Message of 1822, there appears to be a manifest deviation, or disposition to deviate, by the Executive Department of the Government, from that well known maxim of policy. To check such assumption, and all assumption, it is proper and fit

that the Legislative branch of the Government should frequently recur to first principle, and express their opinion as a check and directory to the Executive branch.—Therefore:

*Resolved,* That it is the opinion of this House that the policy recognized in President Washington's proclamation of 1793, repeated and enforced by his farewell address relative to our foreign affairs, has been, is now, and ought to be in time to come, the settled policy of the Government.

*Resolved,* That every declaration of policy belongs exclusively to the Legislative branch of the Government, and unauthorized by the Executive.

*Resolved,* That no office can be created, or officer nominated or appointed by the Executive branch without the authority of Congress.

The Panama question being the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, as proposed to be amended by Mr. McLane of Delaware, and Mr. Rives of Virginia.

Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania and Mr. Francis Johnson of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the original resolution; and on motion of Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, the Committee rose with leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

Friday, April 14.

In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Webster made one of the most eloquent speeches which has been heard on this or any other floor.

He spoke for about two hours and three quarters, to a full house every member of which seemed transfixed to his seat. In the course of his observation he took occasion to reply to what had been intended by some of the antagonists of the Mission, as an attack upon Mr. Clay by attributing to him all the South American policy, which had been of recent years urged on the country. This accusation he made the basis of the most eloquent and efficient compliments to Mr. Clay which the imagination can readily conceive. "If," said he, "it be meant, that by his love of civil liberty, he had been led to regard the condition of these new nations at an earlier period than any other gentleman; or, if he had displayed greater sagacity in foreseeing the result of their glorious struggle for independence; if it be meant that it had devolved on him to lead the willing and the unwilling to direct their sympathies to these nations, and to welcome them into the family of nations: if this be meant, then he is the most fortunate of men. He has identified himself with a course as glorious in its character, as it will be everlasting in its consequences. If in this free country, he was the first to hail kindred freedom; if in this wise country he was the wisest; if in this gallant country, he was gallant the earliest in bringing forward these States into the circle of liberty, he has accomplished fame enough: it will last as long as they last. His reputation may be envied by the most exalted. If this be impolitic, God grant that I had suffered it! If this be wickedness, God grant that I had exhibited it!"

Gen. Houston took the floor afterwards, but only spoke about fifteen minutes. Mr. Carson moved that the committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 15.

On motion of Mr. Cocke of Tennessee the time for the meeting of the House during the remainder of the session was fixed at 10 o'clock, P. M.

## FOREIGN.

Boston, April 9.—noon.

By the fast sailing ship Jasper, Capt. Crocker, in 25 days from Liverpool, arrived at this port, London papers of the 11th, and Liverpool of the 13th ult. have been received.

The papers give a melancholy sketch of the commercial distress prevailing in several parts of Germany. Let us hope, however, (says the London Public Ledger) that we shall receive more favorable accounts from that quarter; and we are justified, in this opinion, by the certain signs of reviving confidence which are exhibited in our own market. There are already (says the same paper) the clearest indications of improvement in almost every part of the country; and the progressive rise which is taking place in funded property, is only a faithful picture of what is going on in every other transaction of trade.

The Jewish house of Loco at Bromburg, has failed for two million dollars: its failure is ascribed to over speculation in wool, grain and other produce.

LONDON, March 11.—The French papers are filled with debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the indemnity to the colonists of St. Domingo.

They contain accounts extracted from the Austrian Observer, which seem to confirm the favorable intelligence before received from Greece. Missolonghi has been provisioned by the Greek fleet. A other naval victory is mentioned, in which Minutis and Canaris succeeded in setting fire to the Turkish fleet.

They were three of their largest ships. Mr. Stratford Canning had several interviews at Hydra with Mavrocordato. Immediately after the departure of the English Ambassador, a flotilla put to sea with 2000 troops on board, destined for Negropont where a general insurrection has broken out against the Turks. A detachment of 500 men has sailed for Athens to reinforce the corps of Col. Fabvier.

TRIESTE, Feb. 25.—The Observer of Trieste says, that news had been brought by a ship in six days from Catania, that on the 12th inst. a Greek division attempting to throw supplies into Missolonghi, was repulsed after an obstinate engagement, by the Ottoman squadron, and retreated in the night without being able to relieve Missolonghi, which was supposed not to have provisions for more than 20 days. On the other hand letters from Zante of the 2d Feb. give a very different account of the affair: alldging that the Greeks at first, pretending to fly, were pursued by the Turks, but the former were soon formed in order of battle, burnt a Turkish frigate, took a fire-ship, and burnt and plundered a brig, which ran aground, after which the Turks retreated to Patras, and the Greeks resuming their station at Missolonghi succeeded in throwing supplies into it. This news is confirmed by letters from Corfu, which came down to the 11th ult.

PARIS, March 9.—The Florence Gazette of the 25th Feb. announces that the Greeks have captured several transports, bound from Alexandria to London, with troops and ammunition.

LONDON, March 11.—We have received the Journal de St. Petersburg to the 22d ult.

The remains of the late Emperor Alexander have arrived at Muga w. Count Orloff Denisoff, in his official despatch, describes in the following manner the entrance of the funeral procession into Tula:

On the 25th Jan. (9th Feb.) the procession set out at seven in the