



“Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwar’d by party rage, to live like Brothers.”

CONGRESS.

SOUTH-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following Speech of Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, on this subject, cannot fail of being interesting to our readers:

Mr. Trimble said, that as he had some weeks since offered a resolution, which had the same object in view with that now submitted to the consideration of the committee, it might be expected in this house, and it would certainly out of it, that he should make some observations upon the subject, before the vote should be taken. He had intended to have gone at some length into the whole subject, but happily had been relieved from the necessity of doing it by the message of the President. Sir, this is a most important event in the history of this country. If the President had refused to recommend the course he has, history would have torn from his brow the wreath which he has woven in our glorious struggle for independence. But true to the principles of the revolution—true to himself—true to the honor and best interests of his country, he has recommended a recognition of the independence of the States of South-America. Sir, I congratulate the House upon this occasion—I congratulate the country—I congratulate the whole human family. Perhaps it might be expected that he should here make some allusion to the exertions of an honorable gentleman, one of his colleagues in this House, who has taken so deep an interest in the fate of these republics. But there were obvious reasons why he should forbear. His fame required no promoter. His services were known to the whole human family. He had built himself a monument as broad as a continent. He most sincerely approved of the message of the President, and of the course recommended by the committee. But it was not his object to prove that the course recommended ought to be adopted. He had no idea that a majority of the committee would be opposed to it. He trusted it would meet with no opposition. But the measure involved some great principles of public policy which belong to this country. Hitherto when this subject has been before the House, it had been the object of those who advocated it, to show that it was fit and proper for us to acknowledge the independence of these provinces, and that in doing it, we should not incur the hazard of war. He believed that no one had attempted very much to show how this event was calculated to affect the great interests of this country in an economical point of view, or the danger there was if we delayed, that some other nation might step in, and reap those advantages which naturally belong to this country. He was not about to go into the history of the events which had led to their independence, nor would he enter much into a detail of statistical facts; which were he disposed to, he knew there were many members of this house much better able to do justice to these views of the subject than himself. He hoped the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nelson) in compliance with whose resolution this message and accompanying documents had been communicated to this house, would, before the vote was taken, exhibit his views in relation to the measure. Hitherto he had been opposed to the resolutions respecting this subject, submitted by his honorable colleague. It now appears that his feelings—his zeal, were on the side of the patriots, but he was opposed to acknowledging their independence from motives of prudence and caution. Before he sat down he would, if possible, correct some errors, which appeared to prevail as it respects our interests in relation to the independence of these States. It had been thought that they would be our competitors—particularly of our agricultural population. Sir, when was it ever known that one great agricultural nation ever ruined another by competition. Is there one instance in history. No, there is not one on record. Sir, can it be possible that ten millions in the United States can derive no profit from a free intercourse with ten millions of free men in Mexico and Colombia; to say nothing of the eighteen millions in the governments further south? These independent governments will go on, and increase in wealth and power, whether we are hostile or not. It is not wise in us to indulge in jealousies towards these rising States. This, in his opinion, was the great fault of England as it respects their policy towards the U. States. They were jealous of us—jealous of our increasing wealth and growing manufactures. For the purpose of checking these, she finally went to war with us; and the result is well known. Our manufactures flourished beyond all former example. Such would be the effect of a similar line of conduct on our part towards the States of South America. He did not believe that there was any danger of their entering into competition with us, in regard to the great staples of the United States, flour, tobacco and cotton. The natural market for us is the West-India Islands. If the trade of those islands were free, they would furnish a market sufficiently ample for all our surplus produce. We

are also the natural carriers of the South-American States. There are likewise some circumstances that render these countries a favorable market for some peculiar products of this country. Their very religion is in our favor. He alluded to the practice of keeping lent, enjoined by the Roman Catholic religion. It very frequently happens that a quintal of fish, which on our coast, is not worth more than two dollars, will command one hundred in South-America. No statesman will doubt that the West Indies are destined eventually to become independent, or to become independencies of some of the American States. They will fall into the system of America. Now what is the American system? It is perfect freedom of trade and representative governments—governments emanating from the people. What is the system of Europe? It is a system of aristocracy and monarchy—a system of arbitrary distinctions and exclusive privileges—and a system of commercial restrictions—of colonial monopolies, bounties and drawbacks. These and monarchies go hand in hand. They have characterized monarchies from the days of the first Pharaoh down to 76. We, sir, are called upon to determine what shall be the system of a new cabinet. We stand on a high station. We are the arbiters between the oriental and occidental world. Sir, there should be a coalition of representative governments and free trade, against the coalition of the despots and the restrictive systems of Europe. It depends on us which of these systems shall prevail; while with South-America, we can form a great moral coalition which no force can break, no jealousy enter, and no treachery dissolve. Now mark how this system will operate. If England keeps up her system, it will operate upon the whole of America. A common injury will be met by a common resistance. Not by war, but by a common system of regulations. That moment down goes her system of colonial monopoly. Down goes the tyrant of the seas. Let him rage on, he cannot resist the march of nations. But what England could not do by open force she might do by sapping & mining. She could not resist the united efforts of the nations of this vast continent in favor of free trade. What course would she take? She would form treaties with Mexico, Buenos Ayres, &c. and endeavor thereby to fasten her colonial system upon America, and the United States would be left alone to resist her policy, & maintain a system of free trade. How could she do this? By offering an equivalent; and that would be the exclusion of our cotton and tobacco from her dominions. This was not conjecture. She had attempted it already by her agents and sub-agents. [Mr. Wright asked if the gentleman was in order. He did not see what this had to do with the business in hand. Mr. T. said he did not yield the floor to his friend. The chair decided that he might proceed.] Mr. T. next spoke of the probable independence of Cuba, and the necessity of a guarantee to the maintenance of her independence; and the danger to the United States from that island falling into the hands of the British. England possessed the strongest maritime positions of this continent. She held the islands and Peninsula at the north—she must not get hold of Cuba at the south. The Gulf Stream, in a commercial view, was but a continuation of the Mississippi, and it would be as reasonable to fight for the free navigation of it as it would have been for that of the Mississippi. It would be easy for England once in possession of Cuba, to carry destruction into the heart of the southern states, and to expose to us the horrors of a servile war. In respect to maritime defence, the interests of the east and west were happily one. Cuba in the possession of the British, would be to the new what England was to the old world. We did not wish to acquire any of the Spanish islands, but the time might come when self-preservation might demand it. Mr. T. said he was in favor of sending ministers of the first grade, and the best men among us, to these republics, not charge des affaires, as proposed by some. They must have able representatives there, in order to secure the great results, which might reasonably be anticipated. He pronounced an eulogium upon Bolivar. The God of battles had chosen and consecrated him a Washington; had given him a flaming sword, and sent him forth conquering and to conquer; and he had accomplished the objects of his mission. He had achieved the independence of his country, and established the great truths which our fathers first proclaimed. Should not we recognize this independence? What would the monarchs of Europe have done if these nations had established despotism instead of liberty? Would they not have received and embraced them with the highest glee? Would they not have killed the fatted calf, filled high the flowing bowl, sung and danced, and caroused on the great occasion? and should we not do as much for truth and liberty, as the despots of the old world would for fraud and tyranny? Should we permit the last of the Revolutionary heroes to descend from office without officiating at the baptism of this family of Republics? He hoped not, and he hoped too that such was the unanimous sentiment of the committee.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

SERMON ON THE DEATH OF MR. PINKNEY.

A discourse from the Rev. Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Mr. SPARKS, on so striking and afflicting a dispensation as the death of Mr. PINKNEY, would naturally awaken and attract attention. The known talents of the speaker, and the high standing of the deceased, combine to raise expectations, which it would seem proportionably difficult to satisfy. The many, however, who admire the learning and genius of the author, will not be disappointed; and the few, fully acquainted with the extent of his resources, will find their anticipation of a chaste, beautiful and appropriate production amply gratified. We are informed by the author, in a neat and modest advertisement, that the sermon was not intended as a funeral discourse, nor written with a view to publication. To the partiality, as he terms it, of his friends, the public are indebted for an opportunity of perusing it.

As the author informed us, we are not to consider the sermon as a studied eulogy on the illustrious deceased. It is rather a forcible and impressive admonition to bear in mind the certainty of death, and to profit by this habitual consideration, conveyed in language, classically pure, and simply elegant, and breathing sentiments, pious, appropriate, and affecting. It is not our object, however, to enlarge on the design of the preacher, or the manner of its execution. One or two extracts will furnish our readers with a better idea of it than any account we can give.

The following is extracted from near the commencement of the sermon:

“No object is so insignificant, no event so trivial, as not to carry with it a moral and religious influence. The trees that spring out of the earth are moralists. They are emblems of the life of man. They grow up; they put on the garments of freshness and beauty. Yet these continue but for a time; decay seizes upon the root and the trunk, and they gradually go back to their original elements. The blossoms that open to the rising sun, but are closed at night, never to open again, are moralists. The seasons are moralists, teaching the lessons of wisdom, manifesting the wonders of the Creator, and calling on man to reflect on his condition and destiny. History is a perpetual moralist, disclosing the annals of past ages, shewing the impotency of pride and greatness, the weakness of human power, the folly of human wisdom. The daily occurrences in society are moralists. The success or failure of enterprize, the prosperity of the bad, the adversity of the good, the disappointed hopes of the sanguine and active, the sufferings of the virtuous, the caprice of fortune in every condition of life; all these are fraught with moral instructions; and if properly applied, will fix the power of religion in the heart.

“But there is a greater moralist still; and that is, Death. Here is a teacher, who speaks in a voice which none can mistake; who comes with a power which none can resist. Since we last assembled in this place, as the humble and united worshippers of God, this stern messenger, this mysterious agent of Omnipotence, has come on one, whom we have been taught to honor and respect, whose fame was a nation's boast, whose genius was a brilliant spark from the ethereal fire, whose attainments were equalled only by the grasp of his intellect, the profoundness of his judgment, the exuberance of his fancy, the magic of his eloquence.

“It is not my present purpose to ask your attention to any picture drawn in the studied phrase of eulogy. I aim not to describe the commanding powers and the eminent qualities, which conducted the deceased to the superiority he held, and which were at once the admiration and the pride of his countrymen. I shall not attempt to analyze his capacious mind, nor to set forth the richness and variety of its treasures. The trophies of his genius are a sufficient testimony of these, and constitute a monument to his memory, which will stand firm and conspicuous amidst the faded recollections of future ages. The present is not the time to recount the sources or the memorials of his greatness. He is gone. The noblest of Heaven's gifts could not shield even him from the arrows of the destroyer. And this behest of the Most High is a warning summons to us all. When death comes into our doors, we ought to feel that he is near. When his irreversible sentence falls on the great and the renowned, when he severs the strongest bonds which can bind mortals to earth, we ought to feel that our own hold on life is slight, that the thread of existence is slender, that we walk amidst perils, where the next wave in the agitated sea of life may baffle all

our struggles, and carry us back into the dark bosom of the deep.”

After remarking that there “has been from early times a rude and ungracious philosophy in the world, which is at war with that consoling dictate of nature,” which bids us “mourn for the dead,” he eloquently proceeds:

“There is no fortitude, no magnanimity, in the hardness of heart which refuses the tear of sympathy and mournful remembrance to flow, when a fellow-being is called from life; when our fondest attachments are severed, and the ties of our dearest friendships are torn in sunder; when a gloom is thrown over the bright vision of hope, and the whole world seems a wilderness, a boundless waste, without one green spot to revive our drooping spirits.—When we look around us, and see the trophies of death, and behold among them all that we most highly valued and cherished, it is not in human nature to resist these calls on the sensibility of the soul. God expects no such testimonies of our fortitude as will destroy the holiest sympathies of our nature. Let no one call that weakness, which stirs up the fountains of sorrow, sinks deeply into the heart, and causes a tear to fall on the grave of the lamented dead. Let no one call that weakness, unless he would blot out the light of heavenly peace, and bear the image of God within him; unless he would take from the mind its divinest graces, and from the heart its most amiable virtues and liveliest joys; unless he would destroy the most refined pleasures, and the sweetest charities of life, and extinguish the principles which contribute to humanize our natures, and to fit us for heaven.”

Laws of the United States.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled: “An act authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of New Orleans be, and are hereby, authorized to appropriate so much of the lot of ground on which Fort St. Charles formerly stood, as may be necessary for continuing Esplanade street to the Mississippi river; and, also, to sell and convey that portion of the said ground which lies below said street; the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purchase of the ground necessary for the opening of Victory street, and the public walk and Elysian fields, and to such other purpose as the said corporation may deem expedient. Approved—March 30, 1822.

An act to authorize the re-conveyance of a tract of land in the city of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever he shall have determined that the tract of land on and near the west head of the Battery, (so called,) in the city of New-York, heretofore granted to the United States by the Mayor and Corporation of said city, is no longer required as a military position for the defence of the harbor and city of New-York, to cause the works erected thereon to be dismantled, and the materials thereof to be disposed of, in such manner as in his judgment the public interests may require; and to re-convey to the said Mayor and Corporation the said tract of land, granted by them for the purposes aforesaid. Approved—March 30, 1822.

An act to authorize the State of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the Illinois river with Lake Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and is hereby, authorized to survey and mark through the public lands of the United States, the route of the canal connecting the Illinois river with the southern bend of Lake Michigan, and ninety feet of land on each side of said canal shall be forever reserved from any sale to be made by the United States, except in the cases hereinafter provided for, and the use thereof forever shall be, and the same is hereby, vested in the said state for a canal, and for no other purpose whatever; on condition, however, that, if the said state does not survey and direct by law, said canal to be opened, and return a complete map thereof to the Treasury Department, within three years from and after the passing of this act; or, if the said canal be not completed suitable for navigation within twelve years thereafter, or if said ground shall ever cease to be occupied by, and used for, a canal, suitable for navigation, the reservation and grant hereby made shall be void, and of none effect: Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that nothing in this act contained, or that shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed or construed to

imply any obligation on the part of the United States to appropriate any money to defray the expense of surveying or opening said canal: Provided, also, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, that the said canal, when completed, shall be, and forever remain, a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every section of land, through which said canal route may pass, shall be, and the same is hereby reserved from inure sale, until hereafter specially directed by law; and the said state is hereby authorized and permitted, without waste, to use any materials on the public land adjacent to said canal that may be necessary for its construction. Approved—March 30, 1822.

CHIP HATS.

WM. WILLIAMS has just received a few Ladies Chip Hats, in imitation of Leghorn—Leghorn Hats for Gentlemen—Parisols.

- 15 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, fresh
1200 lbs. English White Lead, ground in oil
Sweed and English Iron
4 Boxes prime Godfish
6 Bbls. Apple Brandy
Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin
L. P. Madeira
Sicily do
Teneriffe do
Malaga } WINES.

St. April 11.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE this day received the Seeds which were expected in January last; they were selected by one of the most celebrated seed raisers in the Northern States, and with those on hand make up the following catalogue:

- Early York Cabbage Large Parsnip
Battersea do White Cabbage Lettuce
Sugar Loaf do tuce
Late Battersea do Green Cabbage do
Large Drumhead do Brown Dutch do
Madeira do Early France Cucumbers
Green Savoy do ber
Red Pickling do Prickly do
Long Scarlet Radish Long Green do
Early purple do Small Pickling do
Salmon do Large Blood Beet do
White Turnip do Early France Peas
Scarlet Turnip do Large Marrowfat do
Hanover Turnip do Early Hotspur do
Ruta Baga do Cluster or Bunch do
Large Rape do Early Charlton do
White Northern Mus. Solid Celery & Round
tard Spinnage
Common & Winter do Peppercress Seed
Double curled Parsley Coriander do
Red & White Onion Caraway do
Orange Carrot Dill do

Also lately received a well selected assortment of the best WINES. RANDOLPH WEBB. April 9. 73 2w

THE ATHENÆUM.

THE Subscriber finding that his health will not warrant a regular attendance to the active branch of his profession, has determined to suspend his practice so far as it extends to duties in Courts, for a year or two, or until his health shall be re-established; during which time he proposes to open a Class for the instruction of youth of both sexes in all the Branches of an English Education, both useful and ornamental.

He is not desirous to have any Latin or Greek Pupils, as such a course might interfere somewhat with the scope of his establishment: However, if it be insisted on, it will not be refused. Approved Assistants will be procured if necessary. The following Branches will be taught:

- Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at \$3 pr. qr.
Grammar, Geography & Globes, at \$4 pr. qr.

- Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Ethics, Astronomy, Composition, Elocution, and the French Language, at \$5 pr. qr.
Much attention will be paid to correct and graceful Reading and Speaking.

As corporal punishments are too well calculated to debase the mind, they will never be resorted to.

He will commence on or about the 1st of April next. The Rooms have not yet been fixed on, but due notice will be given to such as may favor him with their patronage.

Applications to the Star Office, or at Mr. Gales's Book-Store, will meet with attention. ANTHONY G. GLENN. March 14, 1822. 73 4t

J. B. A. G. G. will execute all sorts of Conveyancing, give Counsel, issue Writs, and furnish Briefs of Cases for Trial, on moderate terms, with fidelity and promptitude.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have ordered the payment of the tenth instalment, of ten dollars on each share of the capital stock of said Company, to be paid to the Treasurer or Agents of the Company on or before the 13th of May next; otherwise the Shares of subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, in the town of Salisbury, on the first Monday in August next; and on the same day, and at the same place, the Shares of subscribers who have failed or shall fail by that day to make payment of any instalment, from the first to the tenth inclusive, will be sold at auction. FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y. April 1. 78 4t