

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

From the National Intelligencer.

## SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1825.

At a special Meeting of the Senate of the United States, called by written notice from the President of the United States, held at the Senate Chamber of the Capitol:

At about half past ten o'clock, the Senate was called to order.

Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts, rose and said, that the Vice President, (Mr. Calhoun) being present, he proposed that Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, being the oldest Senator now present, should administer to him the oath of office.

This being assented to—

The oath of office was accordingly administered to the Vice President by the General; after which ceremony, he took the Chair as President of the Senate. A short time afterwards, he rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I feel deeply the responsibility of the station, to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow citizens.

To no other branch of the Government has the constitution assigned powers more various or important than to the Senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that, while the other branches are confined, with few exceptions, to what may be considered their appropriate powers, to this body, only, is granted a participation in all the different powers of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

In its Legislative character, it partakes, with the House of Representatives, in all of the powers vested in Congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills; in its Executive, it holds an important controul over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; and, in its Judiciary, it constitutes the court before which all officers of the Government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while, from its peculiar character, as the Representatives of the States, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and Sovereignty.

It must be apparent that, on a wise and virtuous exercise of those important powers, the success of our free and happy system of government, in no small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is admirably adapted to the discharge of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation. So fortunate indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect, of remedying what might at first, be considered the only defect in the body. At the formation of the government, the members of the senate were, probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new states have been added to the Union, and twice that number of Senators to the body; and before the termination of the next four years, the original number of States and Senators will be more than doubled.

I feel, gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be familiar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the Constitution to the Senate must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured, from past and present experience, will never be wanting in the members of this body.

In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, endeavor to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the Senate and its duties, and I shall strive with a feeling of pride (in the station, I trust not reprehensible,) to preserve the high character already attained by the Senate for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it, if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

The Address was attentively listened to, and respectfully received.

The credentials of the new members of the Senate, and of those whose term commenced this day by re-election were read.

The following new Members, to wit: From Vermont, Dudley Chase; from Pennsylvania, William Marks; from Georgia, John M. Berrian; from Ohio, Wm. H. Har-

rison; from Indiana, Wm. Hendricks; from Illinois, Elias K. Kane;—appeared, and, the oath of office being administered to them by the Vice President, took their seats.

The following Members, also, re-elected for six years from this day, took the oath of office, viz: Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, Mr. Gaillard of South Carolina, Mr. J. S. Johnson, of Louisiana, and Mr. Barton, of Missouri.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### GREECE.

Private letters from Hydra of 2d December announce that a naval action had taken place near Rhodes subsequent to the 2d December in which an Egyptian frigate was burnt, and several transports taken.

Head Quarters of Hiero Camain, before Patras.

Extract of a private letter dated Dec. 1.—“The fortress of Patras after being blockaded, both by land and sea, is now regularly besieged. Eight vessels detached from the squadron of Admiral Miaoulis intercept all communication from without, by consent of the English, who have recognised the legitimacy of the blockade proclaimed by the Hellenic Government. Cannons and mortars have been landed at the anchorage of St. Andre, and transported to Scatavoni, where a battery is preparing. The works are directed by European engineers and the artillery supplied by a body of strangers. Ten thousand Greek soldiers commanded by Andre Zaines and Constantine Botzaris defend the besiegers.

On the 27th Nov. Constantine Botzaris, informed that Jousouf Pacha had just sent two thousand men from Lefanto, commanded by the celebrated Achmet Pacha, left Sichenia himself for the purpose of encountering them. He came up with them on the plain Xero Campos, beat them, killed Achmet Pacha, and took away from the Turks the desire of giving further annoyance to the besiegers. The capture therefore, of the fort of Patras may be considered very near.

The intention of the Greek Government is to attack afterwards the Castle of Morea, situate opposite Lepanto, as well as that city itself, during the winter, in order to be able to oppose the land forces of the Sultan, should he think proper to command a campaign in 1825.

P. S.—Dec. 2.—Intercepted letters inform us, that Coron and Modon, being in want of victuals, and blockaded both by sea and land, cannot hold out long. They continue to send out troops to Athens to besiege Negropont.”

Colcotroni (the son) who had again excited some opposition to the Greek Government, had been executed.

Under date of Bucharest, Dec. 15, it is stated that the Sultan is resolved on a fifth campaign, and has issued a firman to the Viceroy of Egypt requiring him to take upon himself all the expenses which may be necessary to support a naval war. The Viceroy is expected to comply, on condition of having his new coin, which is of a very low standard, declared legal currency.

A letter from Paris of the 6th says, “The correspondent in this city of a respectable Greek house at Tarseilles has received advices from his principals that the Pacha of Egypt and Sultan have entered into a contract by which the former is to furnish 48000 troops for the ensuing campaign against the Greeks. The Pacha of Egypt has obtained from the Sultan not only the grant of all that he may conquer in Greece, but has also succeeded in getting one of his nearest relations appointed to the highest office in Turkey next to the Sovereign, after the death or retirement of the present possessor.”

Letters from Constantinople Dec. 7, say that the Captain Pacha was to have an office about the Sultan; and that there was no prospect of a favourable negotiation with the European Powers.

It was reported that a naval action had taken place near Rhodes, in which an Egyptian frigate and several transports were taken.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, March 5.

### THE GREEKS.

The Greeks have struck another blow against the naval power of their oppressors, which cannot fail to remove all doubt, had any remained, that their independence as a nation is now effectually secured. After the engagement of the 14th November, off Candia, in which they were prevented from utterly destroying the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt by a violent storm, it appears that the latter left the station he occupied in the Bay of Macri on the 24th of the same month, with the intention of proceeding to Candia with provisions for that place. The Greek Admiral Miaoulis received intelligence of this movement by one of his squadrons, and immediately pursued the enemy with the whole of his fleet, and came up with him about noon on the 25th. The Greeks broke the Egyptian line at the first attack, entirely defeated the enemy, and were actively follow-

ing up the victory by pursuing the fleet of Ibrahim Pacha, which was steering towards Alexandria in the utmost disorder. So completely crippled were the Egyptian naval succours, that it was thought the Pacha of Egypt would retire from the contest; and being now convinced of the weakness of the Sultan, that he would soon declare his long meditated intention of shaking off the Ottoman yoke, and re-establishing the independence of his country. The Pacha lost 12 vessels of war, among which was a fine frigate that was burnt; and 14 transports, 7 of which were destroyed, and 7 taken by the patriots. The victorious fleet had entered the port of Hydra. In the battles of the 24th and 25th, 3000 Egyptian troops were taken prisoners by the Greeks. No alarm was felt in Greece on account of the revolt of Colcotroni, and there was every reason to believe that the civil broils would be put an end to by the convocation of a new general Congress, if before its assembling the factions had not submitted to the executive government. Other accounts say that the rebels had all submitted.

The following Extract of a Letter from an English gentleman at the capital of Spain, appears in the latest London papers:

MADRID, December 3.

Amongst the multitude of evils inflicted on unfortunate Spain by France, it is not the least that the world can know nothing of us, but what first passes through the channel of the French Press. Not satisfied with having reduced us, by force of arms, to such a state of degradation and wretchedness as was never before, I believe, endured by a people, the French employ a host of spies, informers, and policemen, to misrepresent and vilify every thing that is Spanish.

When Ferdinand orders an act of wanton cruelty, which nobody here can discover any motive for beyond his Royal caprice, the French Journals are sure to be provided with some seeming justification, the object of which is to screen the Bourbons from appearing to the world in their true colors.

What brings me to the subject is, having read in the late Paris Journals one of those gross impostures above complained of. It is there said that the king of Spain has at last shown a disposition to moderation, and asserted, in proof of this, that the Minister of the United States of America, Mr. Nelson, had attended Conferences of Foreign Ambassadors at the Escorial for several successive days. Was this true, we should hope for some good result, as the American Republic can have no interest in meddling with the politics of Spain, except to give honest counsel; but, unfortunately there is not a word of truth in it; the whole story is a piece of invention by the French to blind foreign nations as to the real state of the case. So far from Ferdinand relaxing in his tyrannical proceedings since he was threatened with the loss of his executioners, the French soldiers, he has positively increased the measure of cruelty and blood, which the prisons, the acts of the Police, and the daily executions by the military tribunals, abundantly attest.

The American Minister did go to the Palace of the Escorial at the time mentioned by the French Journals, but it was only to a levee of Court etiquette, and took care not to remain a second day, for he could not get a bed, nor a bit to eat at the Windsor of Spain, where, be it remembered, besides a magnificent Palace, there is a pretty large town. His Excellency had to sleep in his carriage, and refresh himself on the keen mountain air from Guadarama with a glass of cool water, of which there was an abundant supply. Mr. Nelson gives it as his decided opinion, that any gentleman who has lost his appetite, will be sure to find it by going to the King of Spain's country levees.

A letter from Madrid dated January 1st, and received at Philadelphia, announces the fact that strong detachments of French troops are to continue to garrison Cadiz, Barcelona, Saragossa, Figueras, Madrid, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Santander, Tarragona, and other places in Spain. The garrison of Cadiz is to consist, of the 9th regiment of light infantry, and four regiments of the line besides cavalry and artillery. The garrisons of the other towns are to be proportionably strong; and a corps de reserve is to be ready to give its assistance whenever it may be most wanted.—Phil. Gaz.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

HAVANA, Feb. 2, 1825.

“Our last account from Cadiz mention that the convoy with troops for this port sailed for Ferrol Nov. 12, and was to touch at the Canaries and receive 1000 additional men, and then stop at Porto Rico previous to coming here. An English schooner was captured a few days since by a Colombian privateer, under pretence of having Spanish property on board and sent to Colombia—the crew were sent in here.

“The Colombian brig Estrella, having two prize schooners in company, was chased a

few days ago by three Spanish brigs and had to burn her prizes—she herself escaped. The Colombian force on this coast is said to consist of three sloops of war, two brigs and one schooner.

“The Mexicans have taken three American vessels which were supplying St. Juan de Ulloa with provisions, and they sunk a fourth under the guns of the Castle. Gen. Lemauro, to punish them for the latter, cannonaded Vera Cruz for 48 hours, and silenced the Mexican batteries. About twenty persons were killed in Vera Cruz by fire.”

Burmese War.—Late accounts received at Paris from the East Indies, announce that the war between the Burmese and the English had taken a serious turn, the former having advanced within a few leagues of Calcutta, which had been deserted by the rich inhabitants in consequence of being seriously threatened by the enemy. There seems to be some truth in this intelligence, as we observe that a new levy of 4000 troops had been ordered in England, for the purpose of reinforcing the East Indian army.

Evening Post.

From Snowden's National Advocate.

ROAD TO MEXICO.—The bill authorizing a public road, from the confines of Missouri to Mexico, having now passed the Senate, it may be a moment of some interest, to pause upon this act of the national Legislature, and cast our eyes backwards over the surface of the country, as it appeared twenty years since, in comparison with what it does at the present time. In the time of Jefferson, Congress deliberated on a public road, from Georgia to New-Orleans. The interval between those two places, was considered then to be in the same state of wild nature, as the line from Missouri to Rio del Norte now is. But twenty years have, in some measure, peopled the wilderness, taught the rude Indian the art of civilized life, and shut out from the bosom of the Union, solitude, gloom, and savage nature. A few years ago, it was impassable between Georgia and Alabama, and between the Alabama and the mouth of the Mississippi. Now, the traveller in such a journey, can roll up to the mansion of a native Indian, sit down to a neat table, set by the hand of a Cherokee, and after dinner, smoke his segar, or read the National Intelligencer, where formerly, the art of scalping, might have been taught by the father of the very host. This is a matter of fact, not a picture of the imagination. In the highway from Augusta, in Georgia, to Alabama, and thence to New-Orleans, Inns, on the road side, are kept by the native Indians, of those parts of the Union. The traveller will find a kitchen, a parlour, a reading room, and a small library, as well as on the bank of the Hudson, or the Susquehanna. The activity of our countrymen, not only civilizes the wild forest, but polishes the rough adamant of an Indian soul.

Another twenty years will produce a greater alteration on the country between Missouri and Mexico, than the same lapse of time has done, on Georgia, Alabama, and the contiguous countries. Civilization travels on this side of the Atlantic, at the rate of an increasing ratio. The Indian of these solitary wildernesses, will gradually see the utility of locating himself in the highway which joins the waves of the Missouri with those of the Norte. It is in this manner, that commerce benefits all those with whom it comes in contact. The plough will supersede to the use of the tomahawk, and a neat cottage will rise up over the ruins of a wigwam. The caravan of merchandise which will trade through the line of communication, the spirit of liberty will attend. Our canals and our roads are but so many media of communication, for this benign feeling to circulate through the continent of the west. It courses its way through every section of our own Union, and after pushing on to the very extremity of the republic, seeks, in neighboring nations, a channel for further circulation. It is impossible to enumerate all the advantages which such public works as this is, will eventually produce to our citizens.

Another Murder—it is reported, took place a few days since, in or near Ogdensburg, in St. Lawrence county, attended with very aggravated and extraordinary circumstances. We have not heard the names of the parties; the leading facts, according to the reports in circulation, are these: A man in that vicinity, shortly after receiving \$2000 in cash, went with his wife, to visit some distant friends, leaving his house and family in charge of his daughter, about 13 years of age and a hired girl not much older. During his absence, a traveller put up one evening, at a tavern on the opposite side of the road, where, after supper, he overheard some conversation which excited his suspicions that a plan was on foot for robbing him. He accordingly left the tavern and went over to the neighbouring house, and introduced himself to the daughter as the friend of her absent father, and solicited lodging.