

there was nothing, at any rate, which could prevent us from contributing that kind of aid which the present circumstances of the Greeks render more imperatively desirable. Let us see, for a moment, what we have done. Have we not extended our assistance in various emergencies in which we have been called upon to act? When the inhabitants of the Island of St. Domingo were driven from their homes by the sanguinary revolution which took place there, we received them and appropriated funds for their relief. Again, when the inhabitants were banished by the injustice and oppression of the Spanish government, we also gave them an asylum and a support.

But there was another case which came still nearer to this; and that was the case of the inhabitants of Venezuela, after that place had suffered from the earthquake in 1812. They were at that time engaged in resistance against oppression, as the Greeks now are. Yet what were the sufferings of that people in comparison with the present necessities of the Greeks?—The inhabitants of one or two cities were rendered houseless; but the Greeks are all banished from the homes of their fathers and the scenes that were equally dear to memory and to hope. The language of the Greeks is, "our enemies have deprived us of our agriculture, our commerce, and all the arts." The vineyards of Attica are uprooted; the shores of the Peloponnese are laid waste. All the resources of their country have been destroyed; and shall we turn a deaf ear to their complaints? Does the Constitution stand in the way of our humanity? Do our obligations to foreign nations interpose an obstacle? Will our constituents refuse to ratify the act? They who are daily pouring out from their superfluous wealth the means to disseminate the light of the Gospel through darkened nations, will they be unwilling that we should extend our benevolence to those who are already Christians? If they are seeking to spread the blessings of conversion, they will be equally ready to extend protection and kindness to those who are already Christians. He would not attempt to depict the sufferings of the afflicted Greeks. He could not command the language in which he could give to them an adequate representation and colouring. But there were gentlemen on that floor, who were capable of this, whose aid he would implore. They can give an efficient description of that which he should feel to present. Let them come forward; let eloquence become the powerful ally of justice and humanity. All he could say was, that they are a people contending for liberty, and all that is dear to man; and that they are now suffering under all the complicated miseries that result from war, famine and pestilence. He would say no more; but would leave his resolution to be disposed of by the feeling of the House.

January 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Harrison introduced a bill for the establishment of collection districts in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A bill to authorize the sale of the reserved salt springs and the land adjacent thereto, in the state of Missouri, was ordered to a 3d reading.

In the House of Rep. on motion of Mr. Gurley, the propriety of revising and amending the present law on the subject of surveying and patenting public lands, was referred to the committee on public lands. Mr. White submitted a resolution on the subject of the removal of the Florida Indians. Mr. Little, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill fixing the ratio of representation after the 3d of March, 1833; the ratio in the bill is one representative for every 60,000 inhabitants, which it is presumed will keep the number of representatives about the same as at this time. The bill to provide for the claims of the officers of the army of the Revolution was considered in committee. On motion of Mr. Burges, who made an eloquent appeal to the House in favour of these veterans.

January 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Rowan introduced a bill to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts in certain cases. The bill authorizing the sale of reserved salt springs in Missouri, was passed. Mr. Reed submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General. Mr. Noble introduced a bill to authorize the President to ascertain the northern boundary of Indiana, which was read twice and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The House of Representatives was engaged on the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution. The amendatory bill providing for the officers only, was rejected, and the old bill, which embraces both officers and soldiers, passed through committee, and was reported to the House.

January 6.—The Senate did not sit. In the House of Rep. a resolution offered by Mr. Haile, relative to the removal of

the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to the west of the Mississippi, after some discussion, was laid on the table; and a resolution, offered by Mr. Weems, to inquire into the expediency of assisting such free people of color as wish to emigrate to Liberia, was rejected.

January 8.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveys of roads and canals which yet remain to be made. On motion of Mr. Jennings, it was (ayes 78, noes 31.)

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been exposed to sale for the term of eight years, and remain unsold, to seventy-five cents per acre; and that so much of said lands as shall remain unsold, after having been exposed to sale for the term of sixteen years, be reduced to fifty cents per acre.

Resolved, That the said committee inquire into the expediency of vesting in fee simple any of the public lands which may be exposed to sale for the term of twenty-four years, and which may remain unsold, in the States respectively, in which such lands may be situated.

January 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Thomas, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill to grant a quantity of land to the state of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan. After passing over some other orders, the Senate took up the bill to graduate the price of the public lands.—On this bill a debate of a considerable length took place, which ended in postponing the bill to the 20th inst.

In the House of Rep. Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exchange a stock of five per cent. to the amount of sixteen millions of dollars, for certain stocks of six per cent. and to borrow a sum equal to any deficiency in the amount authorized to be exchanged: the bill was twice read. The house went into the consideration of the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, and on motion of Mr. Webster, its further consideration was postponed to the 11th.

January 10.—In the Senate, the bill authorizing a sale of the reserved lead mines in Missouri, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill for opening military roads in the Territory of Michigan, after an animated debate, was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the committee on manufactures, relative to duties on imports; and a bill from the military committee, to increase the corps of Engineers.

January 11.—In the Senate, a bill was reported for reducing the duties on certain imported articles. A bill was reported for increasing the salary of the Postmaster General to \$6,000. Mr. Dickerson, from the select committee to which was referred the bill for distributing a portion of the national revenue among the states, reported the same.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied in a discussion of the revolutionary bill, but adjourned without coming to a vote. Mr. Livingston moved the House to take up his resolution on the subject of the Greeks, and asked for the yeas and noes on the question, when the House refused to consider it by a vote of 109 to 54.

By the letters of our Washington Correspondent and the extracts from the papers of that place and Alexandria, it will be seen that the Vice President has been made the object of (we are persuaded) a very groundless charge—So groundless from its improbability; and from the character of its author or authors, so little entitled to regard; that we confess our surprise at the measures taken by the Vice President in relation to it. He had character enough—much as he is fallen, in our estimation and in that of many others who once confided in him, to have lived down such a charge in silent contempt. The idea however, of again occupying the public with his name and acts, may have had its influence in determining this gentleman as to the course he has adopted.

The House of Representatives, however, it appears to us, should have refused the investigation asked by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. C. says, indeed, that the charge assumed gravity and somewhat of an official nature, from its having been lodged in one of the executive departments—but there is nothing in that. From good or evil motives, an individual gives information to the war department, that a person with whom it was about to make a contract, had, on a previous occasion, vilified the character of the then head of that department, in consequence of which the present secretary rejects the proposals of

that person, though the most advantageous; and in thus treating him, both protected his own name from imputation from the same hand, and stamped with falsehood, as far as his official act could do it, those made upon the character of his predecessor—and here the matter should have rested. It was obviously a matter out of the line of congressional investigation—a private slander, for which the laws afforded a remedy. If the House of Representatives is to take upon itself the business of the courts, and investigate any and all charges, from whatever source, upon the conduct of men in office, they will have time for little else, and if the practice of doing so be not general, it ought not to exist at all. At any rate there is nothing in this case, according to our judgment, to make it an exception. The House, therefore, as it seems to us, has in this instance travelled beyond its powers, or, at least, out of its ordinary and safe tract.—N. Y. American.

Of the members composing the present General Assembly of this state, 32 are natives of Pennsylvania, 22 of Virginia, 11 of Connecticut, 8 of Massachusetts, 3 of New Hampshire, 3 of Maryland, 5 of Kentucky, 3 of Vermont, 1 of England, 4 of Ireland, 6 of New York, 3 of New Jersey, 1 of North Carolina, 1 of Delaware, 1 of Rhode Island, 1 of Maine, and 2 of Ohio. Of these, 53 are farmers, 9 mechanics, 27 lawyers, 2 physicians, 5 merchants, 7 tavern keepers, and 4 printers.

Ohio State Journal.

A person, at Lockport, N. Y. has contrived a pump and apparatus, so that his cattle, when they come to the trough to drink, tread upon a platform, which gives motion to the pump, and continues it while they remain, supplying the trough with water.—Niles.

A large and respectable meeting was held in New York on Saturday the 7th inst. to adopt measures to aid the Greeks. Several spirited addresses were delivered and a committee appointed to receive subscriptions, several of which, for one hundred dollars, were made on the spot.

Slave trade.—A Spanish schooner, under Dutch colours, has been captured by an English sloop of war. On going into the hold, 240 slaves were found in a state of starvation. Sixty had died out of a cargo of 300. On throwing a yam amongst them, they fought for it like hungry wolves.—When the schooner was captured, she had only one day's provisions on board.

African colonization.—From the proceedings had, it appears probable that the legislature of Maryland will appropriate \$1,000 a year to aid in the transportation of free persons of color to Africa, under the direction of the colonization society. We earnestly wish that this appropriation may be made. Let us keep the door open for the egress of this class, who seriously interfere with the pursuits of a more desirable population, without advancing their own prosperity among us.—Niles.

West India Trade.—There is one feature of the controversy with England, on the subject of the colonial trade, that seems to be generally overlooked—especially by those who seem willing to attribute all the blame to our government. If we understand the subject properly, the proposition of the British Cabinet was, to open her colonial ports to the vessels and produce of the United States, provided the latter would open their ports to the vessels and produce, not only of the colonies but of Great Britain herself. Thus we were to be admitted into the colonies, but not into the home ports of Great Britain, while all the British vessels, both colonial and those belonging to Great Britain, were to be admitted into the United States, on the principle of reciprocity. The United States were willing to open their ports to the vessels of such colonies, as should have their ports opened to vessels of the U. States—and this was truly called reciprocity. But no, the British must have an advantage, and no very trifling one, and this, we believe, was the cause of the present difficulties.—Baltimore Patriot.

The Steam Boats at present employed on the western waters, amount to one hundred and twenty-seven, having an aggregate of 21,500 tons. The largest is the George Washington, of 375 tons, and there are 14 or 15 of from 30 to 60 tons, for navigating the upper parts of the rivers, when the waters are low.

Thanksgiving.—It was estimated that on a day just preceding that appointed for thanksgiving in Massachusetts last month, about 134,000 lbs. of poultry were exposed for sale in the Boston market, valued at \$10,720, or 8 cents per lb.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Great Britain and Ireland. The laboring classes are still in a very distressed condition. A writer in the London Times, in speaking of the state of trade and manufactures, demonstrates that the poor operatives cannot subsist through the winter without extensive private subscriptions and grants of money from government.

A Glasgow paper says, "the poor laboring people are now obliged to wash their clothes without soap, go to bed without a candle, and to live on oat meal, potatoes and fish, and such other articles as are the produce of the districts in which they reside."

The woolen trade of Saddleworth, which depends much upon exports, principally to the United States, continues extremely depressed. In the township of Delph alone, there are at present no fewer than 3,500 persons of the list of paupers.

The artisans in Lancashire and Yorkshire are in a deplorable state. Families, once in the enjoyment of many comforts, are now unable, by the most arduous labor, to procure the common necessities of life.

The accounts of the situation of the cotton weavers and manufacturers in Blackburn and its vicinity continue to be in the highest degree distressing. It is calculated that, in the district around Blackburn, there are about 70,000 poor people who depend on that description of labor, of which number 20,000 are quite out of work.

It is supposed that there are forty millions of sheep in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the annual clip of wool amounts to 140 millions of pounds.

Greece and Turkey. It is stated that the Turks have at last yielded to the remonstrances of England and France on the subject of the Greeks, and that an arrangement for the independence of Greece will be made on terms less favorable to the Porte than had been formerly proposed.

The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles without attacking Samos.—The Mediterranean swarms with Greek pirates.

Colombia. Bolivar arrived at Bogota on the 14th of Nov. and proceeded for Venezuela on the 25th, and was expected at Carthagena on the 25th Jan. The private letters state, that on arriving at Bogota, Bolivar took decisive measures to restore order; that he vested himself with the authority given him by the constitution in cases of insurrection; that he had despatched Santander to Peru, abolished the offices of secretary of foreign affairs and of the navy; ordered the army to be reduced to 6,000 men, and increased the pay of the officers in the navy 100 per cent. The intendant at Carthagena was to be removed. It also stated that a convention of the people was to be called. The letters enclose the following

PROCLAMATION OF BOLIVAR:

Colombians: Five years since I left this capital to march at the head of the liberating army from the shores of the Cauca to the silvery heights of Potosi. A million of Colombians, two sister republics, have obtained independence under the shadow of your banners; and the world of Columbus has ceased to be Spanish. Such is the result of our absence.

Your misfortunes have called me back to Colombia: I come full of zeal to consecrate myself to the national will which shall be my code, because it is infallible.

The national voice obliges me to take upon myself the supreme command: I labor it mortally, since by that I am accused of ambition and an attempt at monarchy. What! do they think me so mad as to aspire to degrade myself? Do they not know that the destiny of LIBERATOR is more sublime than the throne?

Colombians: I return to submit to the insupportable weight of the magistracy, for in moments of danger, to give it up were cowardice, not moderation; yet count on me only until the laws of the people recover their sovereignty. Permit me then to serve you as a plain soldier and a true republican, as a citizen armed in defence of the beautiful trophies of our victories—your rights. BOLIVAR.

Bogota, Nov. 23, 1826.

The arrival of the Liberator may check those commotions which would seem to portend a civil war, and restore peace and order to the Republic.

PRODUCE.

THE following articles of produce will be received on subscription for the LEGER, at the market price, if delivered at the Office, at William Wright's store, in Milton, or at Mills' store, in the Tennessee Settlement—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Bacon, Sugar, Ginseng, Bees-wax, Candles, Flax, Wool, Linen, Rags, &c.

Grain, Bees-wax, Sugar, Ginseng, and Rags will be received at Col. Rose's mill, in Union co. at Maj. Lewis' tavern, in Liberty, by Josh. Young in Greenville, and by Dr. Way, in Newport.