

the trade with the colonies as a boon granted by his majesty; and some solace extended to the surviving remnants of the Revolution war. These measures, however, as well as that for the protection of the Wool Manufacturers and wool growers of the country; for a naval school; for a savings of \$150,000 per annum, by an exchange of six per cent. stocks for five; and various other measures recommended by the President or brought forward by the friends of the administration and passed by the representatives of the people, have been lost in consequence of a "combination" of the Senators (as it is called by their own friends) to put down the administration, "although" (in the language of another of the same party) "its members should be as pure as the angels in Heaven."

In the composition of his cabinet, Mr. Adams has pursued a course, which entitles him to the confidence of the nation.—He has called into the highest offices those whom the people have long delighted to honor. In pursuance of General Jackson's counsel to Mr. Monroe, he has not made former party names a ground of proscription. He appointed to one important mission, Rufus King, whom a republican legislature in New York, on the recommendation of Mr. Van Buren, re-elected to the Senate of the United States.—But at the head of his cabinet, he has placed Henry Clay, the favorite champion and leader of the republican party, and associated him with colleagues, whose principles and characters are not less stamped with the sanction of public approbation.—Whether the administration, which, tho' not as pure as angels—is confidently believed to be as pure as was ever composed of mortal men, shall be thus put down, is the issue soon to be tried by the people.—The friends of Mr. Adams do not intend, in asserting his claims and defending his character, to vilify that of other candidates. They leave this course to those, who hold the predilect maxim that "all is fair in politics."

It is sufficient to say in this connexion, that Mr. Adams is not less distinguished for the virtues of private life, than for the talents and attainments of a statesman.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

New York, May 17. By the packet ship Henry, which left Havre in company with the packet ship Henri 4th on the 19th April, we have received no intelligence respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey.

Since writing the above, we have received Paris papers to the 18th April inclusive. These papers contain accounts from Odessa, that Russia had declared war against Turkey; and in that of the 18th, there is an article, dated Bucharest, 26th March, which states that a report prevailed there that a division of Russian troops had crossed the Danube, near Reni, and taken possession of several Turkish vessels—among which was one loaded with provisions for the fortresses on the Danube, and afterwards recrossed the river.

[From the Times of the 17th April.]

Last night we received Paris papers of the 15th. The most interesting intelligence they contain relates to the preparations for an expedition from Toulon, which appears to be intended against Algiers.—There has also been a considerable improvement in the last quarter's revenue. A vessel arrived at Havre on the 11th, in eleven days from Lisbon, with 47 emigrants on board. A much greater number, it is said, wished to embark, to escape from the disorders of Portugal, but the vessel could take no more.—The Gazette de France contains the commencement of a letter from the Greek Patriarch to his countrymen, in which he endeavours to persuade them to accept the terms offered by the Hatti Scheriff and return under the protection of their most gracious sovereign.

Philadelphia, May 15.—The brig Mary Ann arrived at this port in 16 days from Laguna, last evening. Capt. Raga has favored us with the following items of intelligence:

All was quiet at Venezuela—Gen. Peaz had left Caracas for Valencia, after having disbanded all the militia which had been assembled in the former place.

Authentic advices had been received at Caracas from Bogota and Oranosa, stating, that, on the 29th of March 62 deputies to the "Grand Convention," had arrived at the latter place, and that there would be a quorum, on the 2d of April, being the day on which that body was to meet—that two of the Liberator's Aid-de-camps had arrived there, bringing his message to the Convention; and that the previous accounts of revolutionary movements on the part of General Padilla, at Carthagena, were greatly exaggerated, he having merely declared signing a paper drawn up by General Morilla, the tenor of which was to delegate unlimited power to the Liberator.

THE MORGAN AFFAIR.—From the National Intelligencer, we have copied the report of the proceedings on presenting in the House of Representatives, the petition of the Le Roy Convention, in this state, for an enquiry into the circumstances under which the ill-fated Morgan was carried into, confined in, and taken from Fort Niagara, then in charge of an officer or agent of the United States. The reference of this subject to the Executive of the nation was, doubtless, the proper course. Of his readiness to protect the liberty, and life of every citizen, and to punish, so far as his authority extends, every unlawful attempt upon the same, no one can doubt. Indeed the promptness with which the Secretary of war acting under the President's authority, has ordered the arrest of the commandant at Cantonment Towson in the Arkansas territory, for his alleged connivance at the escape of Col. King from the persons (Messrs. Bates and Garlinghouse,) who were sent from this state to take him, is a direct and clear demonstration of his disposition on this head.

Mr. Stevenson of Pennsylvania, in the close of his remarks, says, "that the President possesses full power, and if those subject to his control are allowed to escape due punishment, let the responsibility rest where it ought." Now a more unjust and illiberal insinuation was, we venture to say, never thrown out. What we ask, would have been the cry of this very Mr. Stevenson and his Jackson associates, if the President had, without any formal or official notification to him of the facts in this case, interposed his authority to punish the imputed offence of the United States agent at Fort Niagara? He would have been charged by the whole combination from Maine to Georgia, with interfering from political views in a question not necessarily or officially brought under his notice, and the welkin would have been made to ring with denunciations against him, for promoting from personal and unworthy considerations, the Morgan excitement. Yet it is now from the very same quarter that his becoming abstinence from mingling in this question, is insinuated against him as a crime. Such is the justice of faction.—N. Y. American.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—After about five months spent in vain and unprofitable, nay worse than that—in machievous and disreputable squabbles, personalities and intrigues—the House of Representatives, pressed by public opinion to bring their sittings to a close, have not time to discuss the great interests of the nation—have no leisure nor patience, for the examination of the gravest subjects—but by the ready and inexorable application of "the previous question," put a stop to all debate, and force the members, with or without light and knowledge, to a decision. Thus we perceive that on Thursday, when the bill for abolishing the office of Major General was taken up, Mr. Drayton having spoken against it, and a disposition being manifested to discuss the matter, the business was cut short by a call for the previous question, which the House sustained, and the bill was then passed—without further explanation. The amendments to the tariff succeeded; and though of the deepest importance, they too were forced through the House by means of the previous question. So that, from the experience of this session, it would appear, that the practical meaning of the freedom of debate in the House of Representatives, is to indulge in every sort and latitude of calumny against the highest officers of the government—against the absent and the dead; but that for the beneficial purpose of mutual instruction and information, it is at once abridged by the interposition of the previous question. Discreditable as such a conclusion must be deemed, it seems too well borne out by the facts.—N. Y. American.

The report of the Select Committee on the assault, as well as the report presented by Mr. P. P. Barbour, containing the opinions of the minority of that Committee, on the subject of the breach of privilege, will be found under our Congressional head. It will be apparent, from the most superficial perusal of the report of the Committee, that the main object of the majority is to throw a shield before Mr. Jarvis, who, according to the decision of the Committee, has been guilty of a breach of privilege. We cannot avoid an expression of regret that the Chairman of this Committee, who on the first announcement of the fact that an outrage had been committed, gave a loose to his unrefined feelings, should have suffered those genuine feelings to have subsequently passed through some process, political or moral, by which they have been so subdued and metamorphosed as to become essentially different in their character. We are among those who have scorned to work upon the public mind, in relation to this

affair. That course we have left to those who are fitted for it by nature and by habit. We have preferred that the public opinion should be left unbiased on the subject, and that it should take the course which is natural, and which is usually correct. Hereafter we may have occasion to give our sentiments on the subject; but we content ourselves, for the present, with laying before the people the documents themselves, without further comment, except that they are the offspring of a Committee which was appointed, as far as we may judge from the ingredients of which it is composed, for the purpose of protecting Mr. Jarvis, and which has, by its report, so efficiently fulfilled the purposes of its appointment.—National Journal.

CONGRESS. Both Houses of Congress have agreed upon Monday the 26th inst. as the day of adjournment. Nearly six months have elapsed since the commencement of the present session. When its labours shall have been brought to a close, it will be a matter of curious and instructive inquiry what amount of business has been transacted by the present Congress? What time was actually necessary for its accomplishment? and what sum of money has this session been drawn from the treasury of the United States?

That the practice of consuming the time of Congress by long speeches, which are more frequently made for personal and party purposes, than for the promotion of the national interest, is becoming one of alarming magnitude will not be questioned. The remedy for this evil is to be found in public sentiment, and the sooner that is brought to bear upon the matter the better. Sound wholesome legislation is not only servicable, but indispensable, for the happiness and liberty of the people, and so far as information is diffused, truths proclaimed, patriotism aroused, and the general good of the country promoted by the prevailing system of speech making, it will not be objected to. Are, however, such results produced by it? In some cases doubtless they are; in the remainder they certainly are not. Quacks in legislation are to the body politic, what quacks in medicine are to the human system, dangerous. Both should be avoided.

Cincinnati Chronicle.

Only a day or two can elapse before we shall be in possession of the reports which have emanated from the majority and minority of the Select Committee on Retrenchment. There is not one of our readers, we presume, who, from the moment the construction of that Committee was made known, could not have predicted, with a confidence amounting to certainty, the precise course and character of the report which would be made. It is to be supposed, judging from the ordinary practice of Committees, that the report of the majority proceeded from the same pen to which is ascribable the elaborate and sophistical, yet transparent vindication of the conduct of General Jackson in the affair of the six militiamen. As Chairman of the Military Committee, Mr. Hamilton threw himself into the attitude of an advocate, and collecting the false lights of a meteoric imagination, from the lens of his mind, threw them on his client and his imputed offences, to bewilder the public eye. As the head of the Select Committee, he has assumed the post and the seat of an accuser, and has endeavored to impart the prejudice which impairs his own political vision to the public perception.—As the people every where have formed a just estimate of the fairness, and soundness of the first report, they are well prepared to expect in the second a correspondent tone and import. The main effect sought to be produced is an increased excitement in the public mind against the present Administration. With a view to this effect, the majority of the Committee was constructed of members deemed to be the most zealous in their enthusiasm on the one side and their hatred on the other. If therefore, they shall be found to fail in their efforts to drug the public mind with the political poison which they have been at such pains to prepare, their defeat will be altogether attributable to the sturdy wholesomeness of public opinion, and to that vigorous elasticity which we believe to exist in the sagacity and intelligence of the nation.—National Journal.

A small sign.—The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in the State of North Carolina, to a Representative in Congress:

"Montgomery Co. N. C. May 15, 1823.

"It is with pleasure that I observe the zeal that you have exercised in the cause of the election of JOHN Q. ADAMS. You no doubt hear often from our quarter, and I can assure you that we are daily gaining ground, and have some reason to believe that we may, by the time of the election, get the vote of this State. It is not un-

common in this neighborhood to see a man one day high up for Jackson, and next day an advocate for Adams. These changes, I hope, are taking place all over the Union. The Jackson men here have become very silent, and our friends very industrious in the cause. Let not the friends of the great and good man Mr. Adams be dismayed, for we have great reason to believe that we shall win the day, with God's aid."

Emigrants.—The ship Jefferson, Capt. Nick, at this port last week, from Havre, brought out 174 Swiss emigrants, men, women, and children. Their appearance and deportment give assurance that they will benefit both themselves and our country by the change. Between 500 and 600 Swiss emigrants also arrived at New York last week from Havre. It is said the applicants for passages were more than the American vessels could accommodate; and that from one district of Switzerland, nearly 6000 persons were arranging to embark for America.—Balt. Amer.

We ought not to let the late session of Congress entirely pass from memory, until we have performed an act of justice to the delegation in both Houses, from this state. Faithful, spirited and active, they have been ever ready at their post, and sustained by their votes the best interests of their State and of the Union. In the Senate, Mr. Hendricks has made several able and powerful speeches upon important and interesting subjects. Mr. Noble has been among the most active and spirited of the body, and has briefly given his views on a great many bills. Always bold and ardent, the frowns of the Chair itself could not rob him of his independence nor of his rights. In the other House, Mr. Blake fearlessly took his stand in favor of a persecuted administration, and voted with its friends throughout. Mr. Jennings has been active, and generally, his votes have given satisfaction. We say generally, for some of his votes look tied to those of the opposition. Mr. Smith, our own immediate representative, has been extremely attentive to the interests of the State, and upon national measures has voted with the friends of national improvement and independence. For a new member, and a young man, his standing and qualifications are very respectable.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional provision on the subject of impeachments has, since some experience of its effects, been an object of some attention; and there are many who have come to the conclusion that some amendment is required. This, we hesitate not to say, is our opinion. The experience we have had on the subject has sufficiently tested the soundness of the provision; and affords only another proof that theories, apparently well digested, and deduced from sound reason, may prove entirely erroneous when reduced to practice. Perhaps there is scarcely one in the State who objects to the constitution of the court of Impeachment; and certainly there is no other feasible plan which presents so many advantages and against which so few objections can be made.

But the question at present discussed in this State, is, whether some preferable mode might not be adopted, for the removal of inferior officers? Upon this question we have but little knowledge of the experience of other States, but suppose that different practice must prevail; founded either upon a different construction of the constitution, or upon express statutes. In most of the States, they have the same general phrase, or a similar one, which is used in our constitution—"The Governor, and all civil officers of the State"—but yet we have never heard of inferior officers, such as Justices, being removed by impeach-