ryland,

be restored

perform all

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER Returns his thanks to the public for the secouragement he has received, and here leave respectfully to notify them that he still continues the above Business at his stand in West-street, one door above the Parmers Bank, where he will be happy to receive any orders in his line.

HE HAS FOR SALE, A NEW LIGHT AND FASHION ABLE COACHEE & DARNESS. ALSO,

A SECOND HAND GIG AND HARNESS,
Which he will dispose of on accommodate

100 Barrels of Corn Annapolis, Jan. 28.

NOTICE.

The Justices of the Levy Court of A. Arundel county will meet at the Court. House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 1st day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining and levying the expenses of the county for the year 1823. By order, Whys. Green, Clk. Jan 29 1824. M. R.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county Orphans Court, Feb 10th, 1824.

On application by petition of John Beard, administrator of Robert Thomas, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from theorphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Thomas, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of August next, they may other-wise by law be excluded from all bene-fit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of February,

824. Zohn Beard, Adm'r. 6w.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Will be paid for detecting and pro-secuting to conviction, the person or persons who have lately been guilty of the practice of breaking the public lamps of this city. The commission-ers call upon all yell disposed citzens to aid in discovering and bringing to deserved punishment the perpetra-tors of such wanton and outrageous conduct. In behalf of the city com-missioners and polymardens, W. G. TUCK, Acting Com.

SHERIFFALTY.

ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.)

Still continues to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne-Arundel county, and respectfully solicits the votes and intersection his fellow-citi-

Notice is hereby given, That by an order of the Senate, it becomes necessary for all applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, to give two weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers of the place in which the applicants reside, of their

for special acts of insolvency.

J. L. MILLAR, Chairman.

House of Delegates,

15th, Jan. 1814.

250 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles from Baltimore, near Poul-ton's Tavern, on the main road from Relti-more to Annapolis, on the lother May, a mulatto min named BILL, 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slender made, has a sear over one of his eyes, and one of his little fingers crooked Had on and took with him one snuff coloured broad cloth coat, one dark home made kersey roundabout, one black bombazette waistcoat, one pair of dark cerded pantalets, one pair of dark cerded pantalets, one pair of good shoel lined and bound, and a tolerable good fur hat. Any person apprehending the said-fellow, so that a get him again, shall receive the above reward.

EZEKIEL STEWART. age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches

MARYLAND GAZETER

STATE REGISTER.

TVOL. LYXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1824.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ...

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.				
1824 — Feb.	Sun	Rises.	Sun	Sets
	н.	h.	н.	м.
26 Thursday	6	28	5	32
27 Friday .	6	27	5	33
28 Saturday	6	26	5	34
29 Sunday	6	25	3	3.5
1 Monday (March)	6	25	5	35
2 Tuesday	6	24	5	36
3 Wednesday	6	23	5	37

BOSTON BANKS The following was the situation of the Boston Banks on the 1st of Jan. 1824. Capital Stock actually paid

\$:,050,000 00 11,188,592 70 Amount of all debts due Bills in circulation, Gold silver and other coin-1,725,567 00 ed metals on hand had specie had specie 4,895, 00 00 1n 1819 do do do 511.000 00 1n 1820 do do do 571.000 00 1n 1821 do do do 2 4,030 00 1n 1822 do do do 9 7,000 00 1n 1822 do do do 522,144 (0 1n 1824 do do 602,534 31 1n Massachusette there are 35 bank now

in operation (exclusive of the U.S. Branch) and several more will-probably be granted the preson session of the feegislature

BRITISH COLONIAL EXPENDI-

Abstract of the actual Dishursements of the several Commissaries upon foreign stations, for the year ended 25th of December 1820, paid by Great Britain, exclusive of the revenues collected in the several colonies, viz.

Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, New Foundland, Lerunds, Bahama Islands. 7,904 18 00 lands and Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritias, Mediterranean.

13 Heligoland, £1,632,298 00 11 Sterling,

Gibraltar, 140,092 08 04 Sierra Leone, & Gambia, 62,298 04 01

201,247 04 03

6,371 02 06

EXPENCES OF WAR.

It appears from statistical tables in Lowe's Present State of England, that the wars hich grewout of the French revolution commencing in 1793, and ending in 1815, cost Great Britain eleven hundred mil-lions of pounds sterling. The whole sum caised in Great Britain by loans, and taxes n 1793, was fifteen hundred and six y-tour

1823 amounted to upwards of eight hundred and thirty eight millions. It has been beduced about ten millions since 1517. Of his vast debt, no small part was incurred in the attempt to endave America In 1775 the debtamounted to £.25,00,000 at the leace in 1783 it had increased to nearly peace in 1783 it had increased to nearly £250,000,000—the good people of England having imposed upon their posterity a burden of £121,267,993 sterling by their attempt to make us pay taxes without our consent.—The debt contracted in the cause of the Bourbons from 1793 o 1815 was £608,932,320 sterling. If therefore the American war and the wars with France since the revolution had not taken place. Great Britain might have been at this moment free from det have been at the land. ent free from deat -Portsmouth Jour

edical Qualities of Oysters in Fevers and

Consumption.

Oysters are a mild, balsainic and cooling ticle of food, and are of the utmost bene article of food, and are of the utmost bene fit to those who are troubled with warm flushings of the face, and other feverish symptoms, usually felt in declines, and innervous and irritable constitutions. It is quite possible, indeed, by making them a principal part of a meal, to prevent, in a great measure, the irritation and heat which produces the hacking and distressful cough in the more advanced stage of consumption. Oysters, indeed, and other mild nourishing food, will often altogether prevent consumption in those who are disposed to it from hereditary causes.

A young lady, of very narrow chest, and slender consumptive make, whose mother and two sisters died of declines—by avoiding beef, mutton, pork, and all sorts of red meat, and confining herself wholly to a diet of oysters, and other shell fish, while they were in-season, and to boiled chickens and other white white.

ey were in season, and to boiled chickens and other white meats, with biscuits instead of bread, and rice instead of vegetables, of oread, and rice instead or vegetables, soon became healthy and active, and escaped for many years the dangerous decline which threatened her. It is to be remarked, however, that oysters, when too copiously eaten, are too cold for very weak stomachs, unless accompanied with pod pepper, or cavenue: Wineyar ought never to machs, unless accompanied with pod pep per, or cayennes.—Vinegar ought never to be used by those who eat oysters "to enrich their blood," for to prevent consumptions. Instead of sinegar a very little white wine may be added; but not when there is a fever or cough. "When too many oysters have been incautiously eaten, and are felt lying cold and heavy on the stomach, we have an infallible and immediate semedy in het milk of which half a pint may be drank, and it will quickly dissolve the oysters into a bland. Miguickly dissolve the oysters into a bland, reamy jelly. Weak and ennaumptive perSpeech of Mr. Bartlett.

n the House of Representatives of the U S. on Mr. Webster's resolution authoris-ing an appropriation to defray the expense of a mission io Greece; and an amend-ment proposed by Mr. Poinsett, having for its object to withhold any appropriati on and to make a declaration of the sym-pathy of Congress with the Greeke and pathy of Congress with the Greeks, and of its good wishes for their success.

Mr. BARTLETT, of New Hampshire, said that the subject before the committee had called him to the, severest, trial, of the impulse of feeling, and the more solemn die: ate of duty. Nothing but the painful result to which a deliberate consideration of the nustrion had beauty the him. of the question had brought him, could have induced him to make this an exception to the good resolution he had formed not to demand more time for the expression or explanation of his opinion, than should be necessary to answer in a single monosyllable to the call of the eterk. And I rise, said Mr. B at this time, not to make a speech. If there were no other obstacle, the topics are all on the other side of the house, and the inducements too There are no Grecian wreathes—noready penned vo es of thanks-for those who may feel compelled by a sense of duty to stem the torrent of popular excitement

before you, sone conching a country, at the very mention of which, all the providest associations of tuman nature areat once revived-associations co-extensive with the limits of civilized society. At the name of Greece, the artist forgers, the more than two thousand years that separale, him from his masters, and he hails it as the land of

his masters, and he haits it as the land of his nativity. The scholar hourly converse with there mightly deal; and the soldier reliable of the soldier as the achievements of his compariots. It is a resolution, too, in relation to a ruggly for Liberty—a word that has enchantment in itself. Liberty! to which that statue shews, as well our almost idolatry, as the source whence we derive the power to give the goddess a local habitation. Liberty! source whence we derive the power to give the goddess a local habitation. Liberty! lor which our kindred havebled; in detence of which, there are, in this hall, those who hear marks of the weapons of her enemies This struggle, too, is by those of our com-mon Christian faith, against tyrants, barba-rians, murderers! It is a resolution, the rians, morderers! It is a resolution, the subject of which has excited the sympath es of the whole nation—of all nations capable of sympathy. Our legislatures are daily sending us pledges of their feeling. Societies are formed to aid the Greeks Individuals are pouring out their treasures. Humanity is literally in tears, at the recital of their sufferings. And there is said Mr. B. in relation to this subject, an influence up on me, connected with the distinguished in me, connected with the distinguished in dividual who moved this resolution, that I have neither the inclination nor power wholly to resist. While it has been urged upon us with a force which shews that eloquence expired not with therenowned ora tors of ancient. Greece, we have listened with pleasure—with pride, for the American character; a pride more cherished by me, as the claim of New Hampsnine; dearerstill, as of my own native village. Tho's such is the resolution, under such circum stances, and thus urged upon us—yet must I vote against it. dividual who moved this resolution, that I

In voting against this resolution, shall I assent to be charged with forgetfulness of the debt which we, which the world, owe to the ancient seat of science and the arist-with want of ardour, of zeal, in the cause of freedom—with indifference to the sufferings of the oppressed—forhearance, toler ance, to the accursed cruelties of their oppressors? Disregard of the feeling of the nation—the sympathies of humani y? With coldness to the animated, ardent, and eloquent appeal in their behalf? No, never! Nor from such vote should it be inferred that I am enamoured of the faith, ductine. In voting against this resolution, shall I Nor from such vote should it be inferred that I am enamoured of the faith, doctrine, or practice, of the floly Alliance. On that point, said Mr. B. I can boast of no new light—no recent or sudden conversion—When the august contracting parties," in 's, published that league, which has received such severe and just animadversion from the honourable mover of this resolution; when our churches were profuned—Christianity outraged with the deums in honour of the Magnanimous Sovereigns"—the mighty deliverers—the patrons of peace societies—I had no voice for the song Yet, the Holy Alliance is not without its instruction to the world. It affords, at least, the lesson of the infernals. When good purposes scarce produce an union of effort, it should be, it is should be, it is-

"Shame to men, while devil, with devil damn'd. Firm concord holds."

But what is our ground of complaint against the Holy Alliance? It is not that gainst the Holy Alliance? It is not that they are forging new chains for their own enslaved, degraded subjects. It is that they claim to interfere with the governments of other powers. Against this we protest—this is our principle—this, said the honourable gentleman from Massachusetts, is the American question. Keeping this principle, then, in view, let us for a moment more particularly examine the character, object, and consequences, of this resolution. As to its character, its opponents cannot differ more widely than have its friends. By the Hon Speaker, it was represented on the fifter more widely than have its friends. By the Hon Speaker, it was represented as the unpretending, inoffensive expression of good feeling and good nature—as contemplating a dove like embassy, that was to bring us nothing but emblems of peace, evidence that the tide of civil war in the Eash had abated from all the face of the earth; while other of its advocates have given to it a supernatural efficacy: it was to be to the enemies of Greeca more terrible than an army with banners—to carry the Cross over the Crescent to the heart of the Ottoman empire—to be a flaming sword to guard the pass of that terrestial paradisg, room which these angelie Greeks have thrust the infield offender. Yes, more! It was to prove the very desideratum of Archimedes, the fulcrum by which we are to move the word. move the word.

cond in importance to no measure in the power of the legislature to adopt.

What are the reasons for adopting it?—The object of this resolution? By the gentleman from Illinois, who has just resumed his seat, it is urged upon us, for the purpose of obtaining information of the state of Greece. It that the only 'bject? If so, it is totally unnecessary. The President now has all the power necessary—and it is to be hoped, the discretion how to use it. But the honourable gentleman who moved the resolution knost distinctly disclaimed that as the principal molive or object of it. he opinion, the declaration of his house for Greece, was wanted. It was that which was 'o give vitality—to give importance to the weavure. A such, then, it is intended as encouragement, as aid—a pledge, a pro-

and have been for four hundred years, the subjects of the Ottoman Sovereign;—and he is their legit mate sovereign, in any potentate of Europe can claim that title—These subjects are in rebellion, and we propose to aid them.

Suppose that a certain part of the population of the United States should attempt to take the government, by force, into their own hands—and they have not been four hundred years under their masters—should the sovereign of Hayti send oan igest or commissioner? to encourage them—and we cannot deny he has a right to seel for them as much sympathy as we do for the the Greeks—should we take it kindly?—Would we not expound the law to him, and, if necessary to convince him of his

Would we not expound the law to him, and, if necessary to convince him of his error, resoit to the ultima ratio regum?—But, if we pais this, and another extraordinary resolution on your table, do we not at once furnish an authority against ouseives? Is not our principles abandoned?—But what particular motive have we for this measure? If we are to set up as the deliverers of the world, the champions of nations, are there no other objects of our solicitude? Is there no slavery? no misery? no call for our benevolence, our charity, our sympathy, on any other spot of earth? Not to entimerate instances, can we have forgotten that, which is now history, and which, within the last ninety days, was passing before us? We have seen the most chivalric, the most gailant nation on earth, passing before us? We have seen the most chivalric, the most gallant nation on earth, trodden under foot by an invading army, for asserting the right to choose its form of government. We have seen her fields smoking with the blood of her citizens.—We have seen her patriots and heroes fighting to the last trench, and making that their grave, for their own rights as citizens and as men—and we have looked early trodden under foot by an invading army, for asserting the right to choose its form of government. We have seen her fields smoking with the blood of her citizens.—
We have seen her patriots and heroes fighting to the last trench, and making that their grave, for their own rights as citizens and as men—and we have looked calmly on. The tortures of the inquisition had no horrors for us. Did our indifference result from the circumstance, that the subjugation of the liberties of Spain had the counternance of his most Christian Majesty? Or was it because the foe was more formidable? Not we despise to do that against the most contemptible seehem. Nol we despise to do that against the most contemptible sachem, that we would not dare to the very beards of all the all ed so vereigns. It was our principle that restrained us. But this measure is pressed—upon us as a response to the settliments of the President as called for by his measure. President, as called for by his message — The doctrine that we are bound to respond to them, is better fitted to that government which is now the theme of so much re proach, than to this house. His opinions are entitled to respect, as the opinions of an experienced statesman; but as authority. we are not bound, even by the solemn, and surely not by less deliberate, opin ons of

any man

If we seriously propose taking the Ottoman sovereignty in hand—what are our hopes of success to establish a free government in Greece? The advocates of the measure have assured us, that the condition of the Greeks is, and for contrains have of the Greeks is, and for centuries have been, that of the most abject slavery; that they hold even life itself at the pleasure of their tyrants -and are such the materials with which to erect and support a govern-ment of any sort? The moment the exter-nal pressure of the common enemy is re-moved, scenes of anarchy and horror will be witnessed, that may, if possible, exceed even those already exhibited

even those already exhibited
Should they even be found capable of government, is it to be supposed that the Ho
ly Alliance will suffer such example on
their very borders? The question is already
answered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Heinforms us they have declarand that they do not will it. Do we doubt ed that they do not will it. Do we doubt their power? They have but to lift a fin-ger—the Greeks perish; with a breath they can remove them as a nation from the face of the earth.

But, if this resolution cannot effect all its objects, its consequences may not be unim portent to ourselves. In it to accomplish such wonders for the Greeks, as its advocates suggest and is the Ottoman not to

Were this the re-ointion of a convitate club, or even of a parish meeting it might not deserve a character more important than first given it; but, as the act of the National Legislature, although I have no faith in its doing the miracles imputed to it, still it assumes an importance in relation to its operation open ourselves. We cannot assert a doctrine on this subject to day, and to morrow reverse it. This resolution is not to be passed, and to pass into forget. we should deem good cause of warr And are we to rely for impunity upon their moderation, forbearance—their meek and forgiving temper? We shall find our commerce at once swept from the Mediterranean—our citizens in chains—or their heads upon the gate post of the palace yard. We are at Warr—Are we prepared for such event? and to morrow reverse it. This resolution is not to be passed, and to pass into forget falness, within the momentary excitement that may have given it rise. It becomes the record of your nation—and, so far as it be necessary to be used against us, it is the property of all nations. So far them as it may change our principle or policy in owin intercourse with foreign nations, it is second in importance to no measure in the power of the legislature to adopt.

What are the reasons for adopting it?—The object of this resolution? By the gentleman from Illinois, who has just resumed his seat, it is urged upon us forther which is not to be found in the resumed has seat, it is urged upon us forther which is not to be found in the source from which it has a constant of principle appoint of the palace yard. We are at War—Are we prepared for such event? When our property is captured, and the most extravagant and limited range, and arguing any thing and every thing but the question before the house, they accuse the property of all nations. So far them as it may change our principle or policy in owing the reins to the own of the disciplination of them to dance. Where will then be your volunteer pilgrims to the to who are its advocates, Quixot—ism, Quixotim. While they are taking the most extravagant and limited range, and arguing any thing and every thing but the question before the house, they accuse the property of such event?

I know that at least some of the objections to the original proposal are occasioned by the source from which it has a variety of the palace yard. We are at War—Are we prepared for such event?

War—Are tive citizens. And yet, is this to be so much more holy and righteous, that our pulpits shall not again resound with the cry of mur-

> But such apprehensions, we are told, are the mere vagaries of the imagination. Hu man nature has not changed, and otherhing that has been, shall be.?

resolution. Again and again, during this debate, we have been hurried into the thickest of the fight; led to the desolate hearths of the saughtered; while hecatombs of their dead have been piled to the heavens before us; that we may insult the miseries of the living, by an unmeaning resolution. And is this being noble, generous, gallant. If for nothing else, we are told, it is proper as a mere expression of our sympathy.

And is this necessary to give it an existence? Can our sympathy be sustained only by force of law; and has it no efficacy but by virtue of the enacting clause, Be it resolved,

from Massachusetts, upon stipulating by treaty, to do what all the laws of God and man required without, appear to me not mapplicable to such a mea-ure. But I deprecate such a mode of aiding triends, or annoying enemies. We are too justly reproach already for our words, whose too deserved. ed already for our wordy valor; too deservedly nicknamed a logogracy. If a nation insult us, we send a proclamation! If an enemy is to be vanquished; or a province captured, we send a proclamation! If our capitol is attacked we run for our lives, but we send back a proclamation! Enough already means than enough how we had of this

levy taxes, incur debts, seek adventures, fight battles, divregard consequences, we perish for glory. This is all consistent enough with the principles of the distinguished knight, who has been introduced in this discussion; but it may not be our duty to run a tilt against every windmill, merely to show how gallantly we can break a lance. If we can find no subject of practical uti-

lity to legislate upon, let us listen feilow ci-cizens, to Captain Symmes; or, if his path be not lofty enough, and gentlemen would prefer the bottom of the Mediterralean to prefer the bottom of the Mediterratean this hottomless region, then let us mount, the flying machine, which occupied our deleterations on a former occasion, and swing our way? at once to glory and renown.

But, said Mr. B. I mean not to trifle on

this subject
The resolution is not necessary for information. If it is intended for aid/or encouragement, it is against our principle, & fraught with fearful consequences. If it is not for aid or encouragement, it is nugato.

In either view I must vote against it.

Mr. Clay's Speech

In the House of Representatives of the U S. on the Greek Resolution.

Mr. Clay commenced his speech by distinctly stating the original resolution as moved by Mr. Webster, and the amendment proposed by Mr Poinsett. The resolution proposed by Mr Poinsett. The resolution proposed providing the means to defray the expense of a mission, whenever the President, who knows, or ought to know, the dispositions of all the European powers, Turkish or Christian, shall bear it proper to send one. The amendment goes to withhold any appropriation, and to make a public declaration of our sympathy with the Greeks, and our good wishes for their cause. And how, sir, (asked Mr. C.) thas this simple, modest, unpretending, this harmless proposition bren treated? Is has

Been argued, as if it proposed aid to the' Greeks; as if it proposed the recognition of their government; as an act of unjustifiable interference; as a measure of war. And those who has argue the question, while they themselves give unbounded range to their imag nation, in conceiving and setting in array the monstrous consequences which are to grow out of so simple a prop sal, imported to us who are its advocates, Quixot-

I know that at teast some of the objection ons to the original proposal are occasioned by the source from which it has proceeded. There are individuals in this house, who look at the mover of this resolution, as it its value or importance was to be measured by inquiring who brought it forward. Sir, I have long had the pleasure of knowing the honourable gentleman who originated this resolution—I have sometimes had the pleasure of acting with him; and I would suggest to those to whom I have alluded, that if they seek to be availed to the And, we are referred to the sections of the Secretary of State for proof. Greece calls upon us for aid, for support, that our policy and our principle the American questions, is supported as the control of the Secretary of State for proof. The Secretary of State for proof. Greece calls upon us for aid, for support, the source from which any measure favour able to its interest may happen to have proceeded, and must take it up on its own intensic ment, shall bring forward a proposition traught with the ral principles and principle has been, is our principle? The American questions by the state of the Secretary of State for proof. Greece calls upon us for aid, for support, that our pulicy and our principle has been, is our principle? The American questions the government of Turkey? Who are these modern each of the second support this resolution, if it means with a control approximation to the second support this resolution, if it means what we have supposed—aid or encourage ment to the Greeks. Phis is to be answered, only by saying, as have so ne of its advision traught with liberal principles and not be entined to interier in a sy way, in political registration to the povern ment of Turkey? Who are these modern each of the second of the second

teelings which e ther the resolution or the amendment on your table 20 to sanction or to declare? So far is this from having met the disapprobation of the American people, that, from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, the sentiment of approbation has blazed with the rapidity of electricity! That it is felt with the deepest intensity, that it is expressed in almost every possible form, and that it increases with every new day, and passing hour And, Sir, are we alone to be insulated from the common moral atmosphere of the whole land? Shall we shur ourselves up in apathy, and separate ourselves from

our country? From our constituents? From our country? From our constituents? From our (hiel Magistrate?

The measure, Sir, has been unwarrantably magnitied. Gentlemen speak of the watchful jerlousy of the Turks, and seem to think that the highest movements in this hody will be matter of streetheads. body will be matter of speculation at Con-startinople. He could assure the gentle-men that the European powers attached no such vast importance to our acts and delibera ions as some seemed to suppose. The Tork will in all probability never hear of the gentlemen's names who either advocate or oppose the resolution. The resolution is certainly not without its value, but that value is wholly a moral value; it throws our fittle tribule into the vast steam of value. value is wholly a moral value; it throws our little tribute into the vast stream of public opinion, which, sooner or later, must regulate the physical action upon the great interest of the civilized world. But, sir, rely upon it the Turk is not about to declare war because this unoffending proposition has been offered by my honourable friend from Massachusetts, of whom, however eminent in our own country, the Sublime Porte has never yet heard. The Allied Powers are not going to be thrown into a Powers are not going to be thrown into a state of slarm by a resolution appropriating two or three thousand dollars to send an

two or three thousand dollars to send an agent to Greece.

The question has been argued as if the Greeks were likely to be exposed to increased sufferings in consequence of such a measure; as if the Torkish cimetar would be sharpened by its influence, and dyed deeper and yet deeper in Christian blood. Sir, is such is to be the effect of the declaration of our sympathy, it must have happened already. That a xpression is very fully and distinctly given, but least. And gress, not only this year, but least. And gress, not only this year, but least. And gress, not only this year, but least. And it would again remind the gentleman, that it is the President's Message, and not any re-cord of our debates, that goes the rounds of the European Cabinets. This document is translated into their several languages, and is read by their Ministers of State, and possibly by some of the Sovereigns them-selves; possibly by the Divan; but our re-solutions are all for domestic use—for home consumption—they never will meet either royal or imperial eyes. In that memage, the President, after a most cloquent and touching representation of the technes excted by the Greek insurrection, tells you; that the dominion of the Turk over that, people is gone for ever, and that the most annuine hope is entertained that they will succeed in establishing their independence. Well, Sir, if this is the fact, if their independence is almost achieved, if the allied