notion of by the customery law of nations, and coured by treaty stipulations in numerous sis-onal compacts; secured even to our own cull-ens to the freaties with Colombia and with the Merico: Enisting prejudices are still arrangling against il, which may, merhaps, by more successfully combutted at this general macture than at eparate seats of Government of

public.
I sunscarcely deem it otherwise than superflu-ous, to observe, that the Assembly will be in its anture diplomatics and not legislative. That no-thing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the necting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but sub-ject to the rat fanties of its consilusional autho-rities at home. The faith of the United States to forcing Powers cannot otherwise be pledged.
I shall, indeed, in the first instance, consider the Assembly as merely consultative; and although the Pledipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consi the Pleasactentistics of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their Government, any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be anthorized to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definitive sanction of this Government, in at its constitutional forms. It has therefore, seemed to no necessary to insist, that every object to be discussed at the meeting should be specified with the presistion of a judicula sentence, or submersted with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting the if is to deliberate upon the great and common interists of or wrat new and neighboring actions. If the measure is new and retiphoring and the purposes of the meeting are somewhat madefulte, for most being an objection to it, is smong the cogenit reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment on principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That, before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and communicating with one another in common door these topics, they should have defaultively settled and a ranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the be empowered to receive and refer to the consi is to require that the effect should precede the

cause. It is to exact as a preliminary to the meeting, just for the accompaishment of which the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were thought entitled to consideration before the determination was taken to accept the invitation, was that, whether the measure might not have a tendency to the upper the positive invariably pursued by the United States, of avoiding all entanging alliances, and all unspecerary to reign connexions. Similar of the advice given by the Father of our Country, in his Farewell Address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign our country, in his Furewell Address, that important rate or conduct for us in regard to foreign Nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political contestions possible; and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I rainnot overlook the reflection, that the confiel of Washington, in that Institute and the world around us were slitted, at the time, when it was given. That the od, at the time, when it was given. our country and the world around us were simulated, at the time, when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Lurope, bad e set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That honce sits a sust be angaged in frequent controverses, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our detached and distant situation invited and enabled as to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period was sit far distant, when we might dely naterial

was det far distant, when we might defy, naterial injury from external ampoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to a respected; and with reservor. to belli-gerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interfers, guided by justice, should counsel. Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time, with those of the present day; and what, finds the very words of Washington, then, would be also counsels to his continuous Europa has still ner set of primary interests, with which we have little, or a remote relation. Our distantant detached situation with reference to Europe romains the same. But, we were then the only independent Nation of this hemisphere; end we were surrounded by European Colonies, what the greater part of which we had no more intercourse, than with the inhabitants of another phone. Those Colletes have now been transferred into eight Independent Nations, extending to our very borders. Seven of them Republics, like ourselves; with whom we have an immensive crowness company, and with reference to whom our situation is neither distant apricial connexions.—
Wath reference to whom our situation is neither distant aprice and. Whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our ows, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would.

action upon us and oars, to which we cainfot be indifferent if we would.

The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strongth, has abore then realized the anticipations of this admirable political Tigney. Thirty years have nearly claused since it was written, and in the interval, our population, our westin, our ferritorial extension, our power, physical and moral, has nearly (rabled Reasoning a you had state of things from the sound and indicious plinciples of Washington, and must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off has arrived? That America has a set of primary interests, which have none or a remote relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe therefore in those concerns should be spontane only withheld by her upon the same principles, that we have never interfered with here; and that, if she should interfere, as she may, by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called in defence of our offen alternand fresides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose posses or war, as our interest; guided by justice, shall counsel.

The sceeptance of this invitation therefor, far, from conflicting with the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it; see is it less conformable to the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it; see is it less conformable to the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it; see is it less conformable to the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it; see is it less conformable to the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it; see it less conformable to the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it; see it less conformable to the counse of this invited by the counse of the later of the liberty and happin

mediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartual observers. The political system of the allied powers, essentially different in this respection that of America. This difference proceeds from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much bleod and treasure, and matured by the wasdom of their most outgittened citizens, and under which we have sujuyed uncampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We swell, therefore, to causior, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the Ugited States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their past, to extend their system to any postion of their behispilere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interier. But, with the governments who have declared their independence we larve, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view noy interposition, for the purposes of oppressing them, or controlling in thy other infrance their destroy, by any European power, in any other light (thus the manifestation of an unitendity distoition as the manifestation of an unitendity distoition. or controlling in any other in much their destroy, by any European power, in any other high than as the mentlessation of an university deposition towards the United States. In the war between most new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition; and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

change on the part of the United States managed-sable to their security."

To the question which may be asked, whather this meeting and the principles which may be ad-stated and settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American nations, may not give umbrage to the holy league of European powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient an-swer, that our attendance at Panama can give no last cause of Sundance or Offence to enter-apid just cause I unibrago or officace to entiter-and that, the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must op. The holy league of Europe livest was torined without inquiring of the United States, whether it would or would flot give unbruge to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the most of Europe was urged as a movive for centrum to the American actions the measure. andy league of Europe was urged as a movive for denying to the American actions the acknowledgment of their independence. That at would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress, sind administration of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not then easie. Fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any toreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it, only by the right which any foreign state could have, to take at from their measures. Nother nave, to take it from their measures. A therettie representation of the United States at Panaan, nor may measure to which their assent may

ma, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the holy reague, or any of its members, her to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rist, the timed States must still as heresofers, take counsel from their auties, rather than their tears.

Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plempotentiaries of the United States, then commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmin, will take part; and such are the monves and purposes, with which the invitation of the times Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will preceive from the correspondence, accepted onto a very told the desired the seasons should receive the advice and consent of the Seasons, by the appropriations necessary for carrying sure, by the appropriation necessary for earrying at into effect, is alike subject to its free determin-ation, and indespensable to the ruthinest of the

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the transcrident neuchts to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, maniging too sangume a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its finiture, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, find, mischances not to be ancientated may build all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, be humane. It looks to the melioration of the condition of min. It is songenist with that spirit when prompted the Declaration of our find treaty with France; which declared our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negotiated; which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our fevolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which filled the bearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our fevolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed, in this transaction, as well as the objects to be discussed and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation, to the candid consideration, and emightened patriotism of the Legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The fell owing is a list of the Documents which accompanied the Heport of the Sieralary of State:

LIST OF PAPERS,

1. Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, to Mr. Anderson, 27th May, 1823.— Extracts.

2. Mr. Salazar to Mr. Clay, 2d Nov. 1825.— Translation.
3. Mr. Obregon to same, 3d Nov. 1825,-Translation.
4. Mr., Canaz to same, 14th Nov. 1825.

4. Mr. Canaz to Salazar and to Mr. Obregon, 5. Mr. Ciay to Mr. Salazar and to Mr. Obregon, 30th Nov. 1825.—Copy.
d. Same to Mr. Canaz, 30th Nov. 1825.—Copy. 7. Same to Mr. Balazar and to Mr. Obregon, 1995.—Copy.

20th Dec. 1825.—Copy. 8. Mr. Salazar to Mr. Clay, 30th Dec. 1925.— 9. Mr. Obregon to same, 4th Jan. 1826 .- Trans-

10. Treaty between Colombia and Chill, do.
11. Colombia and Pero; do.
12. Colombia a Gantemata do
13. Colombia & Mexico, do.
14. Mr. Clay to Mr. Middleton, 10th May, 1825.

27th August, 15. Mr. Middleton to Mr. Clay,

1925.—Copy.
(a) Count Nesselrode to Mr. Middleton, 20th August, 1925. Translation.
16. Mr. Poinsett to Mr. Clay. No. 18, 13th September, 1925.—Extract.
17 Basic to same, No. 22, 28th September, 1886.—Extract.
18. Mr. Clay to Mr. Poinsett, 9th Nov 1825.— 8th Septemb'r.

[Of the above Memage and unprecedented number of ten were ordered to be printed.]

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

Wassigned or, March 20.

In the house of representatives on Friday a long and very interesting message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the Mission to Pannima. A message was also resceived, recommending an appropropriation to defray the expenses of the mission; which was referred to the committee on was and means. A bilt was reported from the committee on navel effairs, to provide for an additional naval force for the pretection of on, frace to Brazil. A bill was reported from the committee on navel effairs, to provide for an additional naval force for the pretection of on, frace to Brazil. A bill was reported from the committee on public buildings, by Mr. Van Remedar, making an appropriation for the english, the grounds round it, and the completion of the east room in the President's house. The house went into committee in the Massachusetts claim, on motion of Mr. Dwight, of Mrss. but afterwards rose and reported progress, with an understanding that the committee should at again, on that subject on Friday next. The house was engaged during the residue of the day in passing through committee too bills in relation to land claims. Mr. Newton, of Virginia, laid on the table a resolution inquiring as to the propriety of dry docks for the preservation, rapair and use of the navy. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. on the subject of extending the pavements of the city; by Mr. Henry, of Kenucky, relative to the disposal of lands on which there are gold end allver mines by Mr. Weems, of Maryland, relative to a change in the laws of maturalization, so as to-allow the right to any person who may prove a prior residence of five years in the country, although he may have omitted to have made a declaration of his intention. Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution relative to the powers exercised by the supreme court of the United States, in relation to executions in Kentucky, which were read twice. On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the sec

supreme court of the United States, in relation to executions in Kentucky, which were read twice. On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the secretary of war was called on for information relative to the organization of the corps of topographical engineers, and their udequacy to perform the duties now imposed on them.

In the house of representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Mercer, of Vernina, from the select committee. In the house of representatives, or Enturday, Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, from the gelect committee to whom that part of the message of the President which relates to an observatory was referred, reported a bill to establish an observatory in the thirties of Colombia. The tills to extend the charters of Georgetows and Alexandria, passed to be read

charters of Georgetows and Alexandria, passed through committee, and were ordered to be read a ... It is time on Mouday.

Local other private bills went through committee; one of which, for the relief of W. L. D. Ewing, was laid on the table for the present. This is the case of the preciver of public money in Himols, who lost a considerable sum belonging to the United States, by the Pobbery of the bank at Vandalin. National Journal.

to the United States, by the Sobbery of the bank at Vandalia. National Journal.

Marca 21.

In the Senate yesterday four readations were submitted; two by Mr. Holmes, relative to certain proceedings of the legislative council of Florida, one by Mr. Hayne, for an inquiry to provide as law library for the use of the supremo court, and the other by Mr. Reed, for an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the courts of the United States to issue process, both civil and Comangal, and to cause the same to be executed the Inutans, within the terrabular mantitire lay state. The appropriation till for the military service was ordered to a third coading.

In the house of representatives yesterday, the subject of the Michigan election was discussed in committee of the whole, but without coming to any decklon. The report of the committee of elections is in favor of the atting delegate, and a anotion is before the committee of the whole, to amend, that report, as as to redder the election altogether void. Mr. Wright, of Ohlo, laid a vasculution on the table, calling on the President for information, whether any measures have been taken to Improve the unigation over the sund than no motion for adjournment shall be in order, for the residue of the sension, until 4 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Hugunia, of New-York, the subject of a reduction of certain fees to collectors of the cutoms, was referred to the committee on committee on the milita had the subject of instructing the officers of the militia referred to if. The expediency of disposing of certain tracts of public leads in Ohlo, was, on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohlo, "clored to the consistent of provide for the trial of certain causes in the district court of the United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hugunia, of New-York, presented yesterday a concurrent petition in behalf in the assembly chamber, in the city of Albany, on the 18th Feb. 1825, praying that hand may be granted them by the government for their services. Bid.

bis determination to keep his sys stendily upon hous quarters, the privarigation of subalterns, and sponymous letters to the conferry notwithstanding. While his speech could scarcely be said to have any specific object, there was nevertheless a pervading spirit of copublican doctrins which cannot fail to interest a large portion of the people. I understand, notwithstanding his exhaustion, that when the Senate closed their doors, he took the fleer and spoke four hours upon the Panamu Mission. I said in my last that this was a momentous question! What! we of "Terraph" memory to become parties to a Congress already declared by the slipulations of the treaties constituting and defining it, as a perpetual one to decide all, disputes which may arise between any of the parties to it; to interpret all treaties between them and to form a rallyling point for the combined application of their respective resources to resust any hostils movements of other nations against either! What! we the clamorous advocates of neutrality and the openmouthed decouncers of a late European Congress, to be entering with hasty step into ohe no less beligerent! The people will not approve R.

Becreey has been only removed from "the resolution and decuments upon which it rests. If that report shall ever be permitted to see the light I capture to say its conclusions will be sustained by every prudent and segacious consideration which has heretofore influenced our intercourse with foreign nations.

As the congress under the old consideration (see the treaties of Mexico, Columbia and Peruwhich prove it) ought not the people to consider not only the olious and unconstitutional confederacy to which we are to be made a sparty; but also the housewinking process by which we are betrayed into it? Will the public be satisfied with a concalment of any step which may eventuate in such a total change in our political relationship to all the civilized world? I think not.

I see Mr. R. almost every day, and I never any limit in more perfect possession of all

Letract of another, dated March 22, 1830. Yesterday the Senate removed the injunction of secreey from all their proceedings on the Panama Mission, which will give to the public some of the able speeches taid to have been delivered on the occasion. The Message sont to the H. of R. upon the subject, is persented as an argument explosition from the subject in the Senate, and the views taken by gentlemon in opposition to the measure. The Committee to whom it has been referred will probably report in a few days, which will lead to su

be doubtfal.

The H. of R. has become wearied with the de-bate upon the Constitutional amendment, that must now be soon drawn to a close, or be made to give place to the Panama question. From the different prepositions submitted, and the various opinions entertained upon the subject, there is little prospect of any one succeeding by a consti-titional majority.

BROUGHAM AND CANNING.

An elegant extract from "Attle Fragments."

"Such were the rival orators, who sat glancing bostility and defiance at each other, during the early part of the session of 1823.—Brougham, as if wishing to overthrow the secretary by a

court or the United States, for the western district of Peimophonia.

Mr. Hugunin, of New-York, presented yesterday concurrent pedition in beits of a meeting of officers of the late war, held in the assembly the second of the

cursive wing. The madman who tellace many wholesome touths—who points out so many dear gerous rocks apon which the ship of state may wrecked, is worthy of the station he holds, an will be sustain by the mation.—N. York Nat. 46:

THE OPPOSITION.

Every whipster of a politician may whimper out the opposition? "the apposition?"—Every cuckes of an editor repeats the cry. So it is with the practical advocates of the administration. They answer arguments by abuse; and attack truths with epithets. Politics are converted into personalities; and honer independence is to be put down by the cuckes out of a apposition." Men who have two making unpertendence in the converted into personalities; and honer independence is to be put down by the cuckes out of a apposition. "One who have two all lengths in misrepresentation and abuse; and some of those measures, which are justly choosious to stoubt or even to the severest criticism, are to be defended, by a virulent vitoperation of those who dispute or to fife. Adams, do not hesitate to go all less that in misroprescutation and abuse; and some of those measures, which are justly obnoxious to soubt of even to the severest criticism, are to be defended, by a virulent vitoperation of those who dispute or doubt their propriety. Not a word a unforced agains, any of the measures of the administration, abut its servitors of the press are prepared to such be it to a systematic spirit of attack; to an organized it to a systematic spirit of attack; to an organized opposition, which is seeking to put down Awserr. Adams and Clay. Is this the way, in which the administration expects to wis its way to the effections of an intelligent people.

When the present Congress first assembled, cery thin probe close to designate J. W. Taylor as the administration candidate; and those who should not against him, as the opposition perty. This division has been kept up by the body guest of the administration, with inversing partituoity and youlence down to the present hose. No exception must be taken, without raising the cry of the apposition? The opposition? The opposition? The opposition?

Does any one object to sending as our minister to the first court in Europe, the peraccutor of this opposition, the veteran ultra of the federal school? It is at one ascribed to the opposition?

It is at one ascribed to the opposition?

It is at one ascribed to the opposition?

It is at one ascribed to capping the whole capitate of the country by "act of Congress" impredictly investigate its expediency; point to its variations from the general maxims of the punctional prompt to this apprecedented Embassa; what extraordinary benefit, are to are from the expession from the general maxims of two points of the propertion?

Parces any one object to the Panaum Mission; critically investigate its expediency; point to its variations from the general maxims of our points of the propertion.

Bares any one object to the Panaum Mission; critically also boddy of the substance of the panaum the chorus of positio

Richmond Enquirer.

ACHARACTER.

DIED—At Mrs. Somervell's, in Granville, on Saturiay night week, in the 72d year of his age, little JEMMY DINON, who as was much pleasure created as much mirth, drank as much liquor, and worked less, then any white person in this country aver did, who had the free use of his limbs, and was no fool. Jemmy had his clothes burnt off in fun; he was committed to jail in fun; was drawn in a freshet seron; Hyco at the end of horses tells, in fun; had his hip put out of place, and his thigh troke by a waggish fellow in a tayerd, in fun; had his head run over by a hogshead of tobseco, in fun; and yet preserved his humor, his mieth, his independence, his spirits, his love of good enting and drinking, and his confident hope of a hereafter to the last. He died, as he had lived, in fun; giving his pipe to one, his sun glass to another, to-bacco to a third, his bottle to a fourth, to another his testament, which he had got by heart, his corners to another, and literally dividing his parameters and substance equally amongst his friends. His maxim was, that he should die seized in fee simple of as much land as he should need; that all the good people the de to work for him, and that he never would work for the wicked. Jemmy was a laughing and drinking philosopher; visited in the best families, and was aver known to make mischief by carrying news.

Company Orders. THE Members of the REPUBLICAN LIGHT INPANTRY the ardered to appear at their Parade Ground, for impection and drill, on SA. TURDAY the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of Cartein Astron.

By Green of Cartein Astron.