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Il we sweet use the thoughts by memory presented, As view'd through the dim, distant, vista of years; Though the faults we've committed are valuey re-

lented,
We smile at the past with an eye filled with tenn
So the sun, which in April a moment's o'erclouder
Awhite throws a gloom o'er the objects below;
But when fallen the raindrops, his glory unshrow

His rays we imagine more splendidly grow.

And the shade, which the gloom of our faults ha

o'erepresid,
Is dispell'd by the thought of our boylsh hours;
For when pains ills and serrows encircle our head,
We seek in the present for thoras but for flow'es:
And 'tis well---for we find in the thought of the

A baim to our hopes, our fours and our grief; An I the pleasure we feel, though anable to last, Like smiles of an angel, gives purest relief. T. B.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Foreign Relations, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

United States, to the House of Representatives, of the 15th inst. with the Documents accompanying it, have had the same under consideration

That it appears, from the above named message and papers, that an invitation has been received by the United States, from the Republics of Colombia. Central America, and Mexico, to attend the Congress about to be held at Panana. It appears that this idvitation was accepted by the President, on the condition that the menination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. This advice and consent of the Senate. This advice and consent having been constitutionally expressed, in the confirmation of the ministers nominated by the President, the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested, as necessary to carry the President, the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested, as necessary, to carry the mission into effect, by an appropriation to defray the expanse of it. This concurrence being 'subject to the free determination' of the House, the Committee have regarded it as their duty to the House, to enquire into the expandency of accepting this invitation. The ordinary couriesy of nations in friendship with each other, and the peculiar interest which, for the strongest reasons, the Popula of the United States have ever fell, and must ever feel, in the new American Republic; must ever feal, in the new American Republies, would seem to dictate the propriety of accepting this invitation, unless there were sufficient ressons

would seem to dictate the propriety of accepting this invitation, subset there were sufficient reasons for declining it. No such reasons are believed by the Committee of Foreign Affairs to exist.

In order to present the subject in its true light to the House, the Committee would first make a remark on the general nature of the Assembly, designated by the name of the Congress of Panama. The term Congress, it needscarcely be observed, is by no means to be here understood in the sanse in which it is applied to some other political assemblies. The Congress of Panama is not a representative delegation, forming a branch of a government, like the present Congress of the United States. It is not a body in which life government of several confederated sovereign states is deposited, like the old American Congress. Neither in ta personal meeting of Sovereigns, like the resent Congress. It is not a body in which life government is a personal meeting of Sovereigns, like the resent congress. Neither in the present congress. Neither in the present of the seembly of discuss and to negotiate, deputed by Government whose constitutions require that all engagements with foreign Powers shall be subject to the raiffection of some organic body at home; and the raiffective to guard against mistake, even of the design in which the Congress far been proposeed, it is stipulated, in the several treaties formed by Colombia with the other new Republics, that this meeting at Panama "aball not affect, in any manner, the exercise of the national sovereignty and the restriction in the source of the conditions between States geographically so different from panamer, the exercise of the national sovereignty and the various respects politically so different from panamer, the exercise of the national sovereignty and the restriction in the source of the conditions between States geographically so different from panamer, the exercise of the national sovereignty and the conditions between States geographically so different from panamer, the exercise by Colombia with the other new recounter, that this meeting at Panama "shall not affect, in any panamer, the exercise of the national sovereligity of the contracting parties, in regard to their laws and the establishment and form of their respective

and the establishment and form of their respective Governments."

Such is the general nature of the proposed Congress, as appears from the pupers referred to this committee. Of its objects, the Committee will, in the course of this report, more particularly speak. They are, in general, all subjects interesting to the powers represented at the Congress, and susceptible of discussion at such a meeting. The minister of the Colombian Republic, with the liberal design, as it would appear, of excluding the apposition that his own Government, or those which loined it, in inviting us to the Congress, land any wish to exercise a detaction as to what arbjects chould exclusively be discussed, has observed, in his letter to the Secretary of State, of 2nd Novemwish to exercise a dictation as to what subjects frould exclusively he discussed, has observed, in his letter to the Secretary of State, of 2nd November, 1825, that the topics of discussion therein enumerated are designed metaly "as suggestions by way of examples" while "it is left to the wisdom of the Governments, and the judgment of their representatives, to propose whatever may be exteemed of commongoodia the new hemisphere." In the same letter of the Colombray Minister to the Secretary of State, the following remarks also occur: "At Panana, the fest and most opportune occasion is offered to the United States to fix some principles of international law, the unratited state of which has caused much swill to homanity. It is to be presunted that this government, the United States of America,) possesses more light upon the subject than the other States of our hemisphere, both from it experience during the wars that successed the French Revolution, and other nations, relative to these principles. It belongs to each of the concurring partles to propose their views, but the voice of the U States will be heard with the respect and deference which the suriy labors in a work of each importance will merit." The sentiments here expressed by the unities of Colombia are in accordance with those of the Ministers of Colombia seria accordance with those of the Ministers of Colombia seria accordance with those of the Ministers of Colombia seria accordance with those of the Ministers of Colombia seria accordance with those of the Ministers of Mexico and Cantret America.

as contained in their respective letters to the So oreinry of State, on the subject of the invitation to sittend the Gongfess.

The objects of this body, therefore, as far as the United States are concerned, are all subjects to fix them, or to which the United States may doen if for their interest to propose for discussion. They ambrane, vantageous to us, consequently, in general terms, our political and communical relations with the new American Republics.

The committee of Foreign Affairs has, accordingly, been led to enquire, what the principle of our niphomenic intercourse with other Governments has been. The answer to the inquiry is, that it is ever teen the policy of the United States, to maintain diplomatic relations with those Powers and those only, with which we have important possible and commercial relations. We have not formed diplomatic connections with very powerful States, such as any and the Porte, where no great political, no extensive commercial relations, required such commitment while, with Powers, not of the first class, such as followed and Spain, important political and commercial relations have The committee of Foreign Affairs has, accordgreat pointed such come line. White, and Spain, inrequired such come line. White, and sopmercial relations have
portant political and commercial relations have
led the United States to the establishment of permanent missions.

manent missions.

This being the principle of our diplomatic intercourse, the Committee conceive it to apply, with great force, in the present instance, and to require the attendance of our Agents at the Congress of Panism. In that body, questions directly involving our most important political and commercial interests, are to be discussed. Though the new Republics there represented are so many separate Governments, our relations with them are not merely those which we hold faward each, individually; they furm one whole family, in inndot merely these which we note lowers com, no-dividually; they form one whole family, in lon-guage, religiou, taw, historical (ortunes, sud pre-sent political alliance. Prom the family, as far as the enumerated circumstances go, we are noas the enumerated circumstances go, we are ne-cessarily excluded, out of this exclusion springs an

ever inconsistent with our interests.

Under the circumstences in which this subject before the House, the Committee deem it their to before the House, the Committee deem it their duty to consider some of the e^{*} jections which may be urged against the acceptance, by the United Sistes, of this invitation. These may be, among others: That such acceptance is unconstitutional; that all the objects of the Congress, as far as we are concerned, may be attained by negotiations with the separate States; that the subjects of discussion, the conserved. oussion, the powers of the Ministers, the mode of organizing the Congress, and the mode of deciding questions, are not sufficiently cetted to authorize our accepting the invitation; that our attendance would assume our no neutrality toward Spaint that it might inverte ur in an entending alliance with the new States; that our effections would up a novel and unprecedented measure; that there is no congress of States, concelling essentially period on the congress of States, something essentially period of the congress of th

of the United States at the Congress of Faunma, would be unconstitutional. To this objection the Committee would reply, that they are not acquired with any restriction in the Constitution, on the appointment of Foreign Ministers by the pro-

acide, by possibility, be the case. It is questionable whether separate and disconnected negotiations between States geographically so remote, and in various respects politically so different from each other, could be brought to the same harmonious and systematic result, as a discussion in an Assembly of Diplomatic Agents, promptly communicating with each other information, coursel, and sarguinest. At all events, it may safely be affirmed, but the same result may be far more expeditiously and conveniently attained, by a conference with the assembled. Mursters of States so remote from each other, that an interchange of intelligence with their respective capitals could not take place more than twice in a twelve month. This objection, going only to the convenience of the measure, need not he more particularly weighed. The third objection may be, that the subjects of discussion, the powers of the Minuters, the mode of organizing the Congress, and mode of deciding questions, are not yet sufficiently settled to justify our attendance. From the papers submitted to the Committee, it appears that this consideration engaged the attention of the Executive, when the invitation was made to this Government, last version, by the Ministers of Mexico and Colombio. It was their required by the President, that previous satisfaction should be given on these points. The

vitation was made to this Government, last spring, by the Ministers of Mexico and Colombia. It was then required by the President, that previous satisfaction should be given on these points. The replies of those Ministers, after having consulted their Governments, do not enter into ministe detail on all these points, yet the committee are of pinion that they are satisfactory. As to the subjects in general to be discussed, there is no limitation to the disadvantage of any Covernment represented, and the meeting being one of Diplomatic Agents, and it being stipulated in the Colombian treaties, that the Ministers to the Congress are to go with the usual diplomatic powers and instructions, it follows that their mode of proceeding must be that of diplomatic discussion and conference, and their mode of decking that which can alone exist hetween Diplomatic Agents.—the mutual reference of whatever convention on paot, may be asgotiated to the Coastitutional authorities at home. That such is to be the Case with respect to our Ministers is particularly stated in the message of the Fresident, as also that they are to be bound by ne

Ous to have the This sentiment is

at this Congress, we seem of the firm ready we knowledge States, we have them as free and ward Spain as all States are nominal alone. Her allies the United States, instead of soing to the Congress to animate the war against Spain, will go as mediators and peace makers, to promote by every means, a termination of the contest, on terms honorable to the new States, and advantageous to Spain. This Power has already received the strongest pledges that such is the policy of the United States. The committee are clearly of opinion that, if our attendance at this Congress be desirable, on the part of the new States, it is not

that it may involve us in an entangling offinner nd, that the project of such an alliance is express to, by our maisters, contrary to the principles on which, it appears from the message of the President, that the invitation was accepted, if would still remain for the treaty of alliance to be submitted to the constitutional ratifying powers, in this contary. Whether, under these circles, in this contary. is an approach to an alliance

terminates, may be drawn into an alliance, it may be replied, that there is no other danger of the formation of an entanging alliance, in consequence of this mission, that that which is incident to any mission to any Power. We have failuisters to France, to Russia, to England: We have have that missions to suppose countries. ed that we projected an elliance with him, al-though we were, at the time, engaged in a war with his other chief enemy, Great Britain. Yes he is accredited to a party competent to form an alliance, without further delay, or diterior responsibility. While, on the other limit, our Ministers to Panama will be accredited to other Ministers to Panama will be accre isters, no more competent than our own, to picdge their Governments.

Farther, it is particularly to be observed, tha

an alliance with any one of the new Republics, would be fully as entanging as an alliance with them all. Triey are all at war, and with the same enemy. Triey stand in an alliance, oftensive and defensive, with each other. Practicely sive and defensive, with each other. Precisely the same consequences, therefore, would result from the formation of an alliance with either of tiem, (Colombia, for instance) as with all of them, (Colombia, for instance) as with all of them. If, then, the danger of being drawn into an alliance, requires in to abstain from attending the Congress at Panama, the same danger, with equal force, requires in to withdraw all diplomatic connection with these new States.

But, in truth, this suggestion of the danger of an alliance, incldent to a diplomatic mission, and fall subjects of importance.

But, in truth, this suggestion of the danger of an alliance, incldent to a diplomatic mission, and fall subjects of importance.

To the New States, as among each other;

Or, as between them and Spain:

Or of importance directly to its, in our counexion with them.

Each Power is at liberty to propose what subtoned to the formation, it may please; the only limitation being that which the United States impose on themselves, with the understand.

longer consider it.

Auother objection to the proposed mission may be, that the Congress is an unpresedente measure, and that our attendance at it would, o may be, that the Congress is an unpresedented measure, and that our attendance at it would, on our part, he a novel and unprecedented step. A little reflection will show, that this assumption, as far as it forms an objection to our attendance at the Congress, involves a confusion of ideas. The establishment of several new republics, at once, may be called an unprecedented avant; and, as a historical occurrence, without a parallel in the history of the world. But the committee cannot admit that every subsequent political act of these new States, or of other States, in reference to them, is, there are, to be called anyel, and unprecedented, and that in an injurious sense or the words. On the contrary, it appears to the committee exceedingly natural, that these States should hold diplomatic conferences with each other, and neighbouring nations, who have important relations with them. Softing, perhaps, is more frequent in political history, than similar meetings, among friendly States.

Nor, when the subject is correctly viewed, is there my thing, in principle, novel or unprecedented, in our attendance at the proposed Congress. As a merely historical event, indeed, it may be considered as without an easet precedent altough the appoilations between the United States, France, and Great Britain, in 1792, which woulded in the treaties of peace between

filed their thrones. To instance in the single case—we have sent missions to France alike under the ancient absolute monarchy. Ilmited monarchy, and revolutionary anarchy, to the Convention and to the Directory; to the Convention and the imperial despotisms; and to the present constitutional Governm at. The posture of affairs which our Ministers have found, in that country, has often been novel; their personal, prisition unprecedented; the scenes they witnessed strange and onexampled. But of none in our species with missions, could it have been said, in the imperimisations, could it have been said, in the imperatrictest contormity with our whole international policies, which is, to be represented wherever we have important political and commercial connections. Our commissioners will go there to nections. do the business of the country. Their appearance at that meeting cannot, surely, have the effect of breaking down the Senati and House of Repreentatives, and by a kind of dictatorial ferwer, unknown to the constitution, of binding the

ountrry in a foreign attiance.

Lartly, it may be objected that, in a Congress of assembled powers, there is something executiell, pernicious which this enunity, lostend of approaching, ought to shun; and the existing organization in Continental Europe may be quoted by the libraration. The Committee deem it hardly necessary to remark, that the pernicious character of the late European Congresses, or of any of the European Congresses, does not consist in the act of assemblaging and freation to combit in the act of assemblaging and freating to-getter, but in the character of the governments assembled, and in the objects effected or simed at: A Congress of despotic Powers wild ding the face of large and assess and meeting to concer-Mission to Panama, if it prove any thing, proves too much. If the permisions character of the Power, to which the Mission is to be sent, form a the unlimited monarchy of Russia, it cannot be dangerous to hold the same Iriad of intercourse with dangerous to hold the same fried of intercourse with an assembly of the agents of our neighboring Re-

Having thus considered the objections which

States would come, as the most disinferested purty; and as we conserver have experienced the benecits of the mediation of a foreign friendly power;
it may happen that we may render the like good
office to our situr states. Could we but, fur single instance, after states. Could we but, fur single instance, after so terminate a war, it would by
self form a sufficient motive for secreting the invitation. We claim no right of interference; we
do not obtende ourselves as unmires? We are invited to a Congress, where we are told these national differences, if any arise, will be discussed;
we are told that our presence, counsel, and experience, are secret. No maxim of the most caurience on our own part, their peace and presper instruction prace, through the instrumental sy of friendly mediation, is entirely congenial with the principles and sactings of the people of the United States of America, and spactioned by there

next general class of subjects to be dis-The next general cluster supply are the rela-custed at the Congress of Panama, are the rela-tions of the new States with Spain. This subject enseed at the Congress of Panama, are the relations of the new States with Spain. This subject it is expressly elipidated, is only to be approached by our Ministers under the reservation of strict neutrality. More than this, our great-efforts will be directed to pacification. The policy of the United States, in this respect, is sufficiently sufficiently

force, (such a force us the new states will hardly be able to organize,) that lovaluable foliand may renew almost in sight of our abores; the fereign example of San Domingo. Any effort on the part of the United States to avert such a catastrothe would be cheaply made; none could just fin-bly be omitted. If at the government of the Uni-ted States, after being invited to a tend a con-cuce of the Ministers of the powers by whom that invasion is projected; declined to the present, key

invision is projected; declined to the precent, they may arist to this measure, and endeavored to show that it is strictly within the line of the international policy of the United States, the Communitee regard it as their duty to the House, on the present occasion, to dwell for a monuter to an embigact of discussion at the Congress of Fanama.

By the terms of the invitation, as well as the nature of the ease the discussions at Panama are to extend to all subjects of importance.

To the New States, as among each other;
Or, as between them and Spain;
Or of importance directly to w, in our counex, from with them.

Kach Power is at liberty to propose what subject for discussion or negotiation, it may please, the only limitation being that which the United States impose on themselves, with the understanding of the other Powers, that we are to ongose it of subjects, above enumerated, are interesting to the people of the United States. The relations of the most activative of subjects, above enumerated, are interesting to the people of the United States. The relations of the propose of the united States. The relations of the people of the United States. The relations of the people of the United States. The relations of the people of the United States. The relations of the propose of the United States are discharged. With the others, we have no directly to get the people of the United States are increasing to make the propose of the United States are increased. The propose of the United States are increased to the secretary of States and the control of the internation of the United States are discharged. With the others, we have no directly to a propose of the United States are increased to the secretary of States are increased to the control of the international control of the international control of the united States are independent states formed out of the international control of the international co