livane, Eccleston, Travers, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Peach, Duvall, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Hooper, Barnes, Cromwell, Farquhar, Kemp, Hope, Norris, Jarrett, Montgomery, Hardcastle, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Willson, Lee, Lansdale, Hoffman, M'Mahon, Lantz —57.

Negative.—Messrs. Speaker, Hawkins, Millard, M'Clean, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Beckett, Dalrymple, Lloyd, Henderson, Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Wright—15.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Messrs. M'Mahon, Tingle, Merrick, Maxcy, and Estep, report the same.

Mr. Wright delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, praying for a change in the direction of roads therein mentioned, which are county lines, have had the same under consideration, and after a full investigation thereof have come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon, and therefore, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw the same.

By order, I. HINES, Clk.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

Also the bill to prohibit the transportation of absconding slaves to Hayti or elsewhere. And the bill relating to the trustees of the poor of the several counties in this state, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. And a bill entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors, endorsed 'will pass;' which was read.

Mr. Barnes reports a bill, entitled, An act to enable purchasers to obtain possession of lands and premises sold by sheriffs, coroners and elisors, at public action.

Mr. Spencer delivers the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the governor of the state of Georgia, covering a resolution of the legislature of that state, disapproving of certain proceedings in the legislature of the state of Ohio, relating to the abolition of slavery, beg leave to report—that inasmuch as a copy of the aforesaid resolutions of the state of Ohio has not been received by the legislature of this state, and as no information respecting the terms and conditions of the same is in possession of your committee, they think it unwise to legislate on the subject.

By order, I. HINES, Clk.

Which was concurred with.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy, the following resolution was read:

Whereas, Jeremiah Townly Chase, formerly Chief Judge of the third judicial district, has exhibited his claim against the state of Maryland for compensation for services performed by him under the act concerning the chancery court, which said services did not belong to his office of judge, but appertained to the chancery court: And whereas, the said services have been performed by the said Jeremiah Townley Chase, at the instance of the legislature of Maryland, as manifested by said act: And whereas, while the house of delegates, at their session in the year 1818, was deliberating on the quantum to be allowed to the said Jeremiah Townly Chase, as a proper compensation for his said services, it was suggested that the proper and best mode of ascertaining the same, would be by the verdict of a jury, on a suit to be instituted by the said Jeremiah Townley Chase against the state, which said proposition was communicated by one of the said honorable body to the said Jeremiah Townley Chase, and assented to by him, and the suit accordingly brought, and a verdict obtained, on a full proof of the services performed by the said Jeremiah Townley Chase, in virtue of the said act; Resolved therefore, That in the opinion of this house, that the said Jeremiah Townley Chase is entitled to a reasonable compensation for his said services.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay to Jeremiah Townley Chase, or his order the sum of ——— dollars.

Ordered, That the same have a second reading on Thursday next.

The house adjourns until to morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Bennett reports a bill, entitled, An act to make sale of the poors house and public lands thereto belonging in Talbot county.

Mr. King delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying for a public landing place and road, have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the case is amply provided for by a law passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty three, chapter one hundred and twenty, and therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order, T. CROSS, Clk.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children and heirs at law of Jessee Wainwright, late of Somerset county, deceased.

Mr. Lee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the negotiation with the legislature of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of absconding slaves, have given to it due consideration, and beg leave to report, That it appears from the votes and proceedings of 1822, a correspondence was held by a joint committee of the two branches of the legislature with a committee appointed on the part of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in which the injuries suffered by the citizens of this state, were fully set forth, and a forcible appeal to the justice of our sister state made, to which appeal a courteous reply was received. Believing, as your committee do, that a deputation, empowered by the legislature to press in person upon the legislature of Pennsylvania, such legislative provisions as shall be deemed satisfactory, will be likely to preclude the recurrence of the evils now complained of, they respectfully recommend, that a committee be appointed on the part of the two branches of the legislature, to proceed 'forthwith' to Harrisburg, 'with such instructions as the legislature may think proper to give them upon this subject,' and to report the result of their proceedings to the legislature, as soon as may be.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which was twice read.

On motion by Mr. Howard, the words 'with such instructions as the legislature may think proper to give them upon the subject,' was stricken out.

Mr. Teackle moved to strike out, the word 'forthwith,' and insert 'immediately after the final adjournment of the legislature.' Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house concur with the same? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Teackle delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions approving of the administration of James Monroe, President of the United States, report the same, amended as follows:

*By the House of Delegates, Feb. 4.*

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That they highly appreciate the long and faithful services of James Monroe, President of the United States.

Resolved, That his wise, impartial and dignified administration of the general government, has justly entitled him to the approbation and affectionate regard of the good people of the union.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be requested to communicate to the President the foregoing resolutions and to express to him, on behalf of the citizens of Maryland, the ardent wishes of this general assembly, that in retirement, he may live to enjoy every domestic blessing, and the highest reward of patriotism, in the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen.

Mr. Grubb reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the village of Port Deposit in Cecil county which was twice read by special order, and will pass.

The house adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

# Easton Gazette.

*EASTON, Md.*

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Next to the Caucus Conspiracy, which exceeds all other political sins, the following developement comes in order, if true, of intrigues—but we disbelieve Mr. Kremer, we cannot believe, until proven to us, that Mr. Speaker Clay was either such a knave or such a fool as to act in the manner Mr. Kremer says—The man who will intrigue for self-advancement, would pick a pocket for the same object if it would promote it—We hate all intriguers as selfish scoundrels and wholy unfit to be trusted—Speaker Clay we have always regarded as a man of high honour, of fine sense; and as for his bartering himself away, as Mr. Kremer says, we dont believe a word of it—we are bound to disbelieve any such assertions about any man who bears a good character, until the fact is clearly proven.

That Mr. Clay may give his co-operation to Mr. Adams, is credible enough—we know nothing to the contrary—there are as wise and able men as Mr. Clay who advocate Mr. Adams—But Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were near coming to a controversy about the fisheries and the navigation of the Mississippi (which is not yet settled between them) and some people think, that for that reason, Mr. Clay cannot advocate Mr. Adams' election to the Presidency without some strong selfish inducement—what man of common sense and common honesty but must reject such unfair, such illiberal reasoning? Between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams every member of Congress is called by his duty to decide for next President, and Mr. Clay among the rest—It is known to every man, who knows any thing of public events, that Mr. Clay has reprehended some official acts of Gen. Jackson in as strong terms as he ever did those of Mr. Adams; and from these two men, both of whose acts he has found fault in, he is now called on to select the next President—one of them he must select, with both he has found fault, and if because of his former objections to some acts of Mr. Adams, his now advocating him must be ascribed to bad motives, would not the same thing hold good if he advocated General Jackson?

There is a class of men who will always impute the worst conceivable reason for every man's conduct that opposes their wishes—with such men it is impossible to stand justified if you differ—it is wrong for the public to lend an ear to the bickerings of such unworthy men. Who Mr. Kremer is, we know not—He comes from Pennsylvania, and it is said, he is a member of Congress—He is then one of those public men who live unknown, and whether he is good, bad, or indifferent, no man out of hearing of his household has ever yet learned.

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*From the National Intelligencer of Thursday 3d instant.*

## ANOTHER CARD.

*George Kremer*, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which it seems has afforded so much concern to "H Clay:" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not." When their rights and privileges are at stake.

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The following is the letter from the Columbian Observer, that drew from Mr. Clay the Card published in the Gazette of Saturday last

*From the Columbian Observer, Jan. 28.*

"The following letter is from a member of the *House of Representatives*, from Pennsylvania. Let the People read it, and prepare *To Right themselves.*"

"To the Editor.

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1825.

☞"DEAR SIR—I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the Republican Ranks. Would you believe that men professing *Democracy*, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of Liberty? Yet strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the *famous Burr Conspiracy* of 1801. For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best.—Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States, who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the Republic was safe. The Nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of Liberty."

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From the Washington City Gazette, of Jan. 31.

## 'A CHALLENGE.

On opening the National Intelligencer of this morning, with heartfelt regret, we perused the following 'card,' couched in language so unbecoming the dignity of a gentleman who has the honor to preside as Speaker, over the House of Representatives. We could hardly trust our own senses, at first sight, that it was Mr. Clay's production.'—

[Here the Editor inserts the Card from the Honorable Henry Clay, as it appeared in the Gazette of Saturday ]

'Of that which relates to ourselves we shall speak more particularly—that which relates to others, will, probably, be replied to in due season.

In our Gazette of the 28th inst. it became our duty to perform a most unwelcome task; to expose an alarming instance of *political tergiversation* in an individual whom we have hitherto ranked, not only as our political, but our personal, friend. The peculiar circumstances of the case called for a timely disclosure on our part, as the imperative duty of the conductors of an independent print, which the public have kindly and generously sustained for nearly ten years past. To them, and to ourselves, we repeat, do we owe, on the presidential question now pending before the House of Representatives, an intrepid and fearless course, from which no considerations, whether of a personal or a political nature shall ever induce us to abberate. Thus much premised, we proceed more immediately to the subject of this article.

In the Gazette of the 27th inst. we stated that we had undoubted authority for asserting that Mr. Clay had gone over to Mr. Adams, and that, however incredible it might appear, he was, with a bold hand, endeavoring to cast the die in his [Mr. Adam's] favor. In a series of calm and dispassionate remarks, we then proceeded to offer an exposition of the motives which we conceived had led him to adopt such an extraordinary course of conduct at this crisis. All this was done with perfect fairness, and as far as we may be allowed to form an opinion of our own labors, without ill-nature and without asperity, expressly declaring the extreme regret at the necessity which called for our animadversions. But how Mr. Clay has replied to our candor and frankness, we refer the reader to the card under the sanction of his name, as copied above. He does not deny one word of what we inserted: he has not ventured to controvert the fact of his tergiversation, but tells us with a *sang froid*, which we are sorry to perceive in any public man who values his political reputation, that 'he has seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured upon him by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election.'—Thus, without argument, and without refutation, we are denounced by Mr. Clay as 'scurrilous.' But we leave it to the public to judge between us, and to place the charge of 'scurrility,' where it is due. We defy our opponents to point to any language in the course of our editorial career, as scurrilous as Mr. Clay applies to a respectable Member of Congress. When have we, in the heat of controversy, ever been betrayed into the use of epithets, contained in the above 'card,' with which we shall not stain our editorial columns by repeating?—When did we so far forget what was due to an intelligent and reflecting community as to offer a pistol for proof, or abuse for argument?—We shall forbear to retort in the language of the honorable Speaker—not daring to enter the lists against such fearful odds, on the score of 'scurrility.'

The subject is too grave to admit of an equivoque. Before Mr. Clay can impress our readers with the idea that we are abusive for asserting the truth, let him disprove our charges, calmly and dispassionately—let him establish his innocence by the production of facts, and not appeal to the weapons employed in a duel. The Western Orator, on the Seminole question, was always very clamorous against the violence of the character of Gen. Jackson; but can any of Mr. Clay's friends point out, in the Congressional annals of this country, where a representative of the people so far forgot what was due to his constituents and to himself, as to offer a challenge in the public prints, instead of a refutation of facts? None. There might be some palliation in a military man for such a course, but none for a legislator.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

*Appeal by the Speaker to the House.*

The Speaker (Mr. CLAY) rose from his place, and requested the indulgence of the House for a few moments, whilst he asked its attention to a subject, in which he felt himself deeply concerned. A note had appeared this morning in the National Intelligencer, under the name, and with the authority, as he presumed, of a member of this House from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kremer) which adopted, as his own, a previous letter published in another print, containing serious and injurious imputations against him, and which the author avowed his readiness to substantiate by proof. These charges implicated his conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential election; and the respectability of the station which the member holds, who thus openly prefers them, and that of the people whom he represents, entitled them to grave attention.

It might be, indeed, worthy of consideration, whether the character and dignity of the House itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their truth. For, if they were true, if he were capable, and base enough to betray the solemn trust which the Constitution had confided to him; if yielding to personal views and considerations, he could compromit the highest interests of his country, the House would be scandalized by his continuing to occupy the chair with which he had been so long honored in presiding at its deliberations, and he merited instantaneous expulsion. Without, however, presuming to indicate what the House might conceive it ought to do, on account of its own purity and honor, he hoped that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, in behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred.

Standing in the relations to the House, which both the member from Pennsylvania and himself did, it appeared to him that here was the proper place to institute the inquiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied, and if innocent, that here his character and conduct may be vindicated. He anxiously hoped, therefore, that the House would be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into the truth of the charges. Emanating from the source which they did, this was the *only* notice which he could take of them. If the House should think proper to raise a Committee, he trusted that some other than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice and rules of the House would be adopted to appoint the committee.

Mr. Kremer, of Pa. rose, and said, if upon an investigation being instituted, it should appear he had not sufficient resort to justify the statements he had made, he trusted he should receive the marked reprobation which had been suggested by the Speaker. Let it fall where it might, Mr K. said, he was willing to meet the inquiry, and abide the result.

A debate arose upon the course to be pursued, finally the appeal was directed to be entered on the journals, and the motion to refer the subject to a committee, was postponed for the day.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

THE SPEAKER'S APPEAL TO THE HOUSE.

On motion of M. CONDICT, of N. J. the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. FORSYTH to refer the communication of the Speaker to a Select Committee.

On which there arose an animated debate which occupied the House till half past 4 o'clock.

The debate was extended to so great a length, that we cannot give it in this sheet *in extenso*.

Mr. ARCHER moved, at a late hour, to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Thursday next; which was negatived, by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 62—Nays 145.

Mr. CADY, of New York, moved to postpone it indefinitely—but the motion was pronounced to be out of order.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Cont. the motion of Mr. FORSYTH was so modified as to refer nothing to the Committee but the communication of the Speaker.

Mr. M'DUFFIE offered an amendment which went to specify the points on which the committee was to inquire, (being those embraced in the Extract of a letter published in the Colombian Observer) This motion was negatived.

Mr. RANDOLPH moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject; which was negatived, by yeas, and nays; ayes 77, noes 127.

The motion of Mr. FORSYTH to commit the communication of the Speaker, to a committee, was finally adopted, by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 125, Nays 59.

The Committee was ordered to consist of seven, and to be appointed by ballot.

And then, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The principal part of this day was occupied in balloting for the committee, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz: Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Webster, M'Lane, Taylor, Forsyth, Saunders and Rankin.

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The National Intelligencer of the 4th inst. states that the Debate on the bill making further provision for the Suppression of Piracy, yet continues in the Senate; but, though it has occupied so much of the time, and elicited so much of the talent of that body, the shape that it will finally assume, as well as its passage in any shape is considered very uncertain.—*Fed. Gazette.*

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## SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.

In Pennsylvania we find, that in their election of Senator to Congress, no man either in or out of the Legislature has the hardihood even to suggest the name of Mr. Lowrie for re-election, because he was one of the signers of the Caucus to make Mr. Crawford President—But in Maryland, the very man who signed the Caucus as Mr. Lowrie did, is re-elected by a triumphant majority, notwithstanding the people of Maryland had so universally and so decidedly expressed their disapprobation of that Caucus and of those who promoted it.

In Pennsylvania it seems they reject and discountenance a man for bad conduct in office—In Maryland they reward bad conduct by renewal of confidence—In New York they turned out every man of their Representatives in Congress, Mr. Cambreling alone excepted, who attended the caucus and signed the address, and a singular occurrence of things just saved him—thus in New York too we find they reject men for bad conduct—In Maryland, *the people* have given undoubted proof of the same sentiment, viz: that men must be rejected who have acted ill—and so clearly was this sentiment manifested by them that the only Representative in Congress who attended the Caucus, declined being a candidate for re-election; for every man looked upon his fate as certain, and all exclusively owing to his adherence to the Caucus. In the election for Electors in Maryland, the people gave the most undoubted proof of their disapprobation of the Caucus men and their schemes—Yet the General Assembly have given the highest proof of their approbation of the Caucus that they could give, as they have re-elected the man who promoted the Caucus, who signed the address, and who treated the former General Assembly certainly not with the most distinguished decorum, because they recommended it to him not to advocate or aid a Congressional Caucus.

Yet it is said by authority that a very great proportion of the General Assembly highly disapprove of the Caucus—if so, that which was extraordinary becomes mysterious—condemn the measure yet applaud and reward the man.

Either the Senator elect believed what was contained in the Caucus address which he signed, or he did not believe it.—If he did believe what he signed then his opinion thus publicly given of the men who belonged to the federal party is, that *they are base, unworthy, insiduous men, professing one thing and intending another*—If he does not believe what he signed, then he has given his name to sanction a deliberately uttered falsehood and an ingenuous calumny against a whole body of most respectable, intelligent and good men—upon such a statement of the case it would not seem to be difficult to take a right one.

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