From the National Journal of Feb. 10.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

We offer our sincere and hearty congratulations to the nation, upon the result of the Presidential election. The event which all parties deprecated, and wished to avoid, occurred yesterday—an election of President by the House of Representatives; but, as we had expected, it was decided by a single ballot. and with the dignity and decorum becoming that august body, on so momentous an occasion. Indeed we can conceive of no spectacle more grand—no scene more imposing—no circumstance more gratifying, to an American citizen, and lover of our republican institutions, than this, when the Representatives of the nation assembled, and, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of their country, selected and proclaimed the first officer of the Union,—there was no excitement, no expression of disappointment; but all appeared cheerfully to acquiesce, when the Speaker declared JOHN QUINCY ADAMS *to be duly elected President of the United States, for four years, from the fourth day of March next.*

The following is a statement of the votes, as given by states, on the first, and only ballot:

	Adams.	*Jackson.*	*Crawford.*
N. Hampshire	1	—	—
Maine	1	—	—
Massachusetts	1	—	—
Rhode-Island	1	—	—
Connecticut	1	—	—
Vermont	1	—	—
New York	1	—	—
New Jersey	—	1	—
Pennsylvania	—	1	—
Delaware	—	—	1
Maryland	1	—	—
Virginia	—	—	1
North Carolina	—	—	1
South Carolina	—	1	—
Georgia	—	—	1
Kentucky	1	—	—
Tennessee	—	1	—
Ohio	1	—	—
Louisiana	1	—	—
Indiana	—	1	—
Mississippi	—	1	—
Illinois	1	—	—
Alabama	—	1	—
Missouri	1	—	—
	—	—	—
Total,	13	7	4

Speaking of the recent Presidential Election, the Editors of the *National Intelligencer* remark:--

"If the order and dignity of the official proceedings in this case deserve commendation, not less is to be admired the personal deportment of those most seriously affected by the result. The evening of Wednesday happened to be one on which the President's mansion is open to his friends. As may well be supposed, an unusual crowd filled the spacious apartments. Mr. ADAMS, the President elect, was there, and so was Gen. JACKSON. Never was the usual courtesy of General JACKSON more conspicuous, or more honorable to himself. There was a laudable magnanimity in the manner in which he saluted Mr. ADAMS, and congratulated him on the event which had that day taken place. If Mr. CRAWFORD had been present, we have no doubt he would have done the same. A kindred spirit pervaded the whole scene. The friends of the different candidates mingled together, and conversed with a good humor and frankness finely contrasted with the virulence and malignity which, in some parts of the country, had attended the discussion of this question before it came to the House of Representatives."

The National Intelligencer of this morning, says, that the following Statement of the votes in the several Colleges, in the late Election of President, by the House of Representatives, has been prepared by a Member of the House, and is published at the request of several Members, who desire that their own votes should be understood. In the several States, the ballots were cast as follows:

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawford.
Maine	7	0	0
N. Hampshire	6	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
R. Island	2	0	0
New York	18	2	14
New Jersey	1	5	0
Pennsylvania	1	25	0
Delaware	0	0	1
Maryland	5	3	1
Virginia*	1	1	19
N. Carolina	1	2	10
S. Carolina	0	9	0
Georgia	0	0	7
Alabama	0	3	0
Mississippi	0	1	0
Indiana	0	3	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	9	0
Kentucky	8	4	0
Ohio	10	2	2
Illinois	1	0	0
Louisiana	2	1	0
	87	71	54

* *One absent from illness.*

The excitement which prevailed in the House of Representatives for a few days previous to the day appointed for the opening of the Electoral votes, has been followed by a comparative listlessness on the part of the members. This may be easily accounted for. It is the common course of action and reaction. In the anticipation of a longer contest, the public business had been pushed forward with more than ordinary celerity; and the sudden termination of the election has left a degree of leisure on the hands of Congress, which was certainly unexpected by many. There was very little disposition in the House of Representatives to do any business either yesterday or the day before. The House has now adjourned till Monday, by which time its business-tone will probably be restored, and the members will be in the disposition to go through the important measures which are yet before them.—The bill for the suppression of piracy, and, some few others, may, perhaps, lead to interesting and protracted discussion.—*Nat. Journal.*

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, yesterday, reported, that the committee had waited on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and had notified to him, that in the recent election of a President of the United States, no person having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and the choice having consequently devolved upon the House of Representatives, that House, proceeding in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, did yesterday choose him to be President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next. And that the Committee had received a written answer, which he presented to the House. The Committee also, in further performance of its duty, had given information of the election, to the President.

GENTLEMEN—In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the People, and states of this Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favour of the House now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow citizens, all justly emjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents, and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself.—The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution presented to the selection of the House in concurrence with my own: names, closely associated with the glory of the nation, and one of them, further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form, and express with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself, has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow citizens, which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust, that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that Being "in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the House, the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence, and to accept yourselves my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 10th February, 1824.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO MR. SIMON PLAINWAYS.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I cannot pass over that good advice, which you gave me some few days since, without tendering my sincere thanks for your liberality; and, as my ideas coincide so nearly with yours as respects the tutoring of us young larks, that, I think, for the future, our intimacy will be much greater than ever.—However, you are blamable, in my opinion, on one score, that is, you have given me advice which I fear, you dont quite live up to; and in fact, its my serious sentiment that you are rather young, and have too many queer and wild notions to give a settled opinion. You have this advantage; you appear elderly although, you have not had the honour of becoming gray—yet, I've frequently heard of young folks who are celebrated for giving wise and skilful instructions.—I hope its so with you!! If it is, surely it should not be winked at by Jeremy. In short, my dear friend, your advice, notions, and ideas about permitting every young man to choose a trade or profession corresponding with his native genius, is most excellent, and should, by all means, be strictly adhered to. But alas! this fatherly advice came almost too late for me, I had resolved, in some measure, three weeks previous, to become a Gentleman, although I believe, I am naturally inclined to be a Doctor, for, I almost know by intuition the technical phrases. Even when a small boy, and at school, I was much celebrated among my playmates for my adroitness in dissecting cucumbers and the like; and whatever I averred in the doctor line was quoted as authority. Yea, my friend, my superior skill, soon taught me to amputate a terrapin to a nicety.—Thus, you see, Mr. Plainways, I have some natural talent to become a Physician—is it really your desire I should follow that study? I think, as yet, its more easy for me to be 'a man of no business,' (I dont see why I should not, for there appears a vast many who does nothing and gets along most *wonderful well*) and gain credit by walking the streets and peeping into other people's concerns.

There appears another art which seems very requisite for us young folks to understand, it is the art of playing the flute—for my part, I had always an aversion to it, but, not to be singular, I have lately purchased a flute, a fiddle, and a jew's-harp; and can now touch off a hornpipe to perfection.—I have never been able to become an accomplice at a serenade! But, on the whole, I guess I'm rising pretty fast, and have not the least doubt, but what I shall soon acquire an extensive popularity, and be of considerable consequence, among the fluting fraternity.—You well know, my friend, that the most of us young *gentry* are generally disposed to be aspiring; and very few who have not wild, musical, romantic, and superfluous notions. Hence, they should, *in my* estimation, occasionally meet with a mite of correction.

Although I have almost resolved to become a 'man of no business,' I have not positively made up my mind on the subject. Therefore, as you observed, so frequently, that you were my friend, and would give me all the advice that is requisite for my future training—I dont know but what I shall take it, and turn over 'a new leaf,' and follow the profession which my natural genius directs. In the mean time, I'm sorry to have written so much, I only wished to let you know what I was about, and ere long I hope to reap considerable benefit from more of your most excellent instructions.

Yours, my dear friend, truly,

JEREMY.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

A constant reader of your excellent publication who takes much interest in looking over your own admirably conducted department as well as the contributions which are made by other hands, has been not a little amu-ed of late at the anathemas which have been thundered out and the denunciations which have been made against dancing and card-playing by a writer under the signature of Laicus.

How he has come to link the two together as equally injurious and disreputable—'by what sort of legerdemain he has contrived' to blend the polite accomplishment of dancing with the rude, degrading and shameful extremes to which card-playing is too often carried, it is difficult to imagine—he seems nevertheless to have entered upon his course prepared, as he thinks, at all points, with law and argument, for the utter annihilation of a stupendous vice, and at the same time of an amusement that is deemed by every body but himself wholesome, genteel and innocent—does he expect to make dancing appear as hideous in its nature and as pernicious in its tendency as card playing—does he expect to do away the one by vituperating the other—Can he ever expect to effect a reformation in the evil ways of society by attempting to restrict it in its rational pleasures?—From the length of time that these two practices have been under the banns of puritanism, the final abolition of them from society would seem to be a hopeless case—satire, proscription, contempt and ridicule have been in vain directed against them—and it may not require a spirit of divination to foresee that the efforts of our friend Laicus will be quite as fruitless as those of his predecessors. That he may not succeed in putting down dancing is the ardent wish of your present contributor, and he has little doubt but that his wishes accord with the inclinations of every individual of his neighbourhood.

But Sir who is this Laicus—what is he—where is he from and what does he do?—That he has been writing of late against dancing is very evident—and it may be too evident to him by this time, if he has ever lent an ear to conversation when his productions have been the subject, that he has gained little reputation by his undertakings in behalf of morality and religious duty—notwithstanding he may have his reward—What his profession is would be as difficult a matter to determine, as to unraval the mysterious concatenation by which he has coupled the two objects of his censure—in the essays in question he is seen in a multitude of configurations—at one time he appears as a rigid prelate proclaiming Gospel truths with all the authority of a popish nuncio—at another time he assumes the garb of a member of the faculty—a doctor of medicine profound and erudite, and talks of sinews, arteries and muscles—congestions and absorptions—idiopathicks, symptomatics, &c. Again he takes us back to days of yore, and comes forth with the gravity of a seer of old foretelling troubles and affliction—tribulation and anguish to his devoted fellow-beings—and all this is because they are in the habit of assembling occasionally to enjoy the sportive recreation of a reel and partaking afterwards of a glass of wine to refresh them from the fatigues of their exercise. We will not desire to know if his designs are worthy—we will not ask if his 'intents are wicked or charitable'—we will take it for granted that they are good, or rather that they are not of evil import. But can he be serious in his charges against society—or is it the mere theory of his heat oppressed brain that leads him to make them?—Has he had ocular demonstration of the excesses which he denounces—has he had intelligence from undoubted sources that they do exist—or does he merely conjecture from the usages being allowed, that the excesses must follow as a natural consequence?

If the former is the case we will not taunt him with countenancing by his presence the practices which he reprobates—If he relies upon the information he receives from others we must be indulged in denying their authority to be undoubted—but if he hazards the imputation from mere surmise—if he will take up a notion and publish it right or wrong—it must be conceded on all sides that he is a very unfit character to wield the rod of censorship over a thinking and enlightened community.

It will be seen that the object here is not so much to defend card-playing as dancing from the aspersions that Laicus would fain make against it—To dance, it is very well known, is a native disposition in mankind and seems to have been bestowed particularly for the expression of joy and gladness of heart—In the earliest periods of history—while men were rude and uncivilized—we find it used on all occasions to denote these feelings, as well as for the more noble purposes of exciting a spirit of contest—From the first dawning of christianity it has been cultivated as an art, and the perfection to which it has been brought in after times—the attention it has received in every country as an accomplishment—as an essential part of education and in some instances as a substitute for scenic representations—ought to be sufficient to produce a conviction of the permanency of its establishment among all orders and species of men—of the necessity there is for its continual exercise—and of the variety and futility of any attempts to do it away—To cry out against balls and parties—routes and theatres &c. &c.—as schools of corruption and the sources of unspeakable evil, has become very much the 'humour of the age' among the fastidious and the austere—it is a common theme—a hackneyed affair—Why Laicus has thought fit to associate himself with this self instituted tribunal can only be accounted for by a similitude of feeling with the same—it is a pity that he should have taken upon himself the task of putting forth two essays 'which will not nor cannot come to good'—It is unfortunate that he should have undertaken to cry down an act which must continue to be practised, and which the good sense of every community will never suffer themselves to be deprived of.

C.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We have scarcely seen a man of the old federal party since the appointment of the Senator in Congress, who has not expressed his surprise and mortification at the appointment of Mr. Lloyd—a more offensive man could not have been selected—from his youth to the close of the late electoral election in the state, (a period of 24 years) he has been the most unceasingly persecuting party democrat in Maryland, and that is saying much—but when the electoral elections shewed that the good people of Maryland had put down the caucus, and those who stuck to it, dismay and penitence, like twin sisters, were produced together. This gentleman has always placed his preferment before the people upon exclusive party grounds alone—His saying was, "*Stick to party—you have once tried federalists and know what they are—I never will trust any of them as long as I live, so help me God!*" This is the unalterable and proclaimed maxim of the newly elected Senator.

We have asked a great many men why they disliked the appointment of Mr. Lloyd, and the same answer is given by all, viz: because he has forever shown an unreasonable degree of violence and hatred against all federalists, high and low, he has done all his riches enabled him to do, to persecute federalists, and has always said he never would trust them.

We have gone further than this, and asked many of the old federalists this question—Now both the old parties it seems are done away, and the democratic men are divided into two parts, caucus men and anti-caucus men; which of these divisions had you rather be united with? that is, which has so acted towards you of late (for before the Caucus in Congress they were all on one side) that you would consider it most natural and most agreeable to your feelings and sentiments to be united with? The answer to this question has been uniformly "why certainly with the anti-caucus men"—If they were as violent in high party times as the others, we were perhaps violent too—but certainly when the anti-caucus men refused to abide by the caucus, and objected to that address which abused federalists without reason, at a time too when federalists were neither doing nor intending to do any thing, this was clear proof that they had some bowels of kindness, that they did not always wish to be at war with us even after we gave up—and this is a sufficient reason for preferring the anti-caucus men. Besides, how different was the conduct of the caucus men towards us? when we were down and taking no part in politics at all, the caucus men made the caucus and justified its necessity by shameful abuse of federalists—Those who adhered to the caucus sanctioned that address and that abuse, and if the caucus plan had succeeded what would have been the condition of federalists? about as bad as that of the constitutionalists now is in Spain—God be praised, we have reason to thank the anti-caucus democrats of this state and country, as well as our own federal men, for boldly uniting to oppose the caucus attempt to enslave us, and by that union we have slayed King Caucus. Now preserve that union and you may keep his blood from producing other little Kings to rule over us.

Last evening, we were politely presented by a friend with the National Journal of the 14th inst. containing a statement of the votes as given by the members of the House of Representatives, for the several Presidential Candidates on Wednesday the 9th inst.—opposite the name of the member is the name of the Candidate for whom he voted—we have merely space for

MARYLAND.

William Hayward, Jr.	for CRAWFORD,
John Lee	" JACKSON,
Peter Little	" do.
Isaac McKim	" do.
Geo. E. Mitchell	" ADAMS,
Joseph Kent	" do.
Raphael Neale	" do.
John S. Spence	" do.
Henry R. Warfield	" do.

PROCEEDINGS AMISS.

The reporter of the proceedings in Annapolis must certainly have lost a part of his reports, or we have been so unlucky as not to have received them though we have been daily expecting them. But this is not singular as we publish a part of a letter to-day that ought to have come to hand early enough for last week's paper.—What we allude to, however, is the proceedings and report of a certain Committee that we understood was appointed, soon after the election of Senator, "*To drown all in sweet oblivion and to bury the hatchet.*"—We could not learn the name either of the chairman of the committee, or those of the other members, nor indeed did we hear of how many the committee consisted—all we learned was that there were such proceedings, and our curiosity as well as that of the country generally is on tiptoe to know who this committee were and to see their report.

The Legislature of this state, on the 10th inst. elected the following gentlemen Bank Directors, on the part of the state in the several banks, for and during the time prescribed by law, viz: Tobias E. Stansbury and William Stuart, for the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore—Alex. C. Bullitt and John P. Kennedy, for the Union Bank—Charles C. Egerton and John Barney, for the Commercial and Farmers' Bank—Theodorick Bland and Nicholas Brewer, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—William Clark and Lambert W. Spencer, for the Easton Bank—Jeremiah Taylor for the Elkton Bank—David Schnebly and John Van Lear, for the Hagerstown Bank.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 14, 1825.

"I forward to you, in great haste, an abstract of our proceedings; we have got to night sessions now; and I have scarcely time to turn round.

On Monday last, the bill for abolishing the chancellor's office, passed the House of Delegates without debate—although many members were absent when the question was taken; yet the impression is, that it would have passed if the house had been full—The senate rejected it on the day following, in as summary a manner, as it had passed the other branch—There is a bill in the house of delegates to reduce the salary of the chancellor, which, it is believed, will pass both houses—On Tuesday, the bill for the inspection of salted fish took up the whole of the day, it finally passed the house—On Wednesday, was discussed, the bill to repeal the tax on certain offices; it was supported by Mr. Maxey and Mr. Howard and opposed by Mr. Merrick (a member of the committee of ways and means of the last session which recommended this tax) and by Mr. M'Mahon—The question of the constitutionality of it, had been referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice, and Mr. M'Mahon from that committee reported, that in the opinion of said committee, the tax was constitutional—it was stated in debate, that $15000 was derived from it—a motion was made to refer the bill and carried; many members are in the habit of voting against references, who are opposed to the bills proposed to be referred,—believing that the fairest mode of proceedings is to take the question on the bills—the motion for reference precludes any amendments by which bills, objectionable in their original shape, might be made acceptable—a vote therefore against reference is no evidence of a friendly feeling towards a bill—the bill which was reported to day, by Mr. King, for altering the constitution with regard to delegates, provides, that each county shall send two instead of four delegates; I have no idea that it will pass.

"On Thursday very little was done. In the House of Delegates, the news of Adams' election was heard about 1 o'clock—It produced so great a sensation that instantly all business was suspended. The house, after several ineffectual attempts to adjourn, finding a quorum could not be preserved, adjourned.

"On Friday, was taken up the bill relating to inspection of tobacco. This bill was reported in conformity to the report of the committee of ways and means, which

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