you will probably find men in your House who do. For myself I have just taste enough to know what pleases my eye or affects my heart; but I should be for a strict conformity to the Resolutions of 1799. If you do not fling away that pedestrian statue, be assured you endanger your resolutions. You know the history of this subject, and you must have perceived that hitherto every serious effort to carry this design into execution has been baffled by the disputes of *taste*. The simple monument, the equestrian statue, and the gorgeous mausoleum have so divided your councils, that the feeling of national gratitude seemed to be lost in the zeal of scientific controversy, I pray you to remove at once this temptation to such idle divisions of opinion, and looking only to the national bond, fulfil it to the letter The simplest acknowledgment of our inextinguishable debt is best suited to our slow performance; and no structure of marble or of brass, which human hands can raise, would be commensurate with the character of this great benefactor of mankind. Erect a shrine for the devotion of patriotism and dispute no more about the form or elevation of the altar: *Hic cinie—fama ubique*, will refer the stranger and the sojourner from the most distant clime to that "one only man," whose character and claims to our gratitude are written in every page of our history.

You have very properly come out with a proposal which I think is essential to a just exercise of the right to remove the remains of Washington, in the provision for the entombment of those of *Mrs.* Washington in the same sepulchre; for it was to her generous concession, on the entreaty of Congress, you first owed that privilege. Her sacrifice of private feeling to the public will, has ever since been considered as creating an obligation to preserve together the remains of those who were so closely united in life. The case presented by this provision is *simple* in its nature, and is one of feeling and sentiment—not of argument. There is no recorded bond for doing it; but it certainly was considered by the surviving actors in the scenes of '99, as having been an obligation understood and necessarily implied. So great a sacrifice of private feeling to a sense of public duty, as was made in yielding up the remains of Washington, created a tie upon the nation "to diminish the sacrifice as much as possible;" and such was clearly the delicate obligation intimated to Congress by the then President of the United States. It can be proved, from the lips of Mrs. Washington, that she yielded the body of General Washington with the expectation that, upon her decease, her remains should not be separated, but permitted to rest with those of her husband, wheresoever it should be the will of the government to appoint, and she was accordingly interred in a leaden coffin, with a view to such removal.

I will only observe further, that if any thing could add to the sanctity or uses of the monumental place you propose to establish, it would be the religious attraction presented to the gentler sex by the adoption of this measure. It is, after all, to that sex the infant mind must owe its bent to every virtue: and the fond mother may then with the strictest delicacy bring to that sanctuary her blooming boy and, with aspirations to Heaven for his imitation of the great example, dedicate him to the service of his country; whilst the mingled tears of maternal affection and patriotic sensibility that drop upon the tomb of the warrior and the sage, will trickle to the bier of one who was the object of his strongest affection.

Believe me to be, dear sir, your's very truly,

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CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous memorials were presented for the repeal of the law of last Session, relative to the removal of the south-western Indians.—Two on the subject of Massachusetts, by Mr. Webster—one from Pittsburg, signed by upwards of 700 inhabitants, by Mr. Marks—one by *Mr.* Barnard, from Luzerne, Pennsylvania—and one from friends of the Administration at Hartwick, N. York.—Mr. Barnard presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying a modification of the Tariff law of 1828, in respect of duty on imported flax, and as it respected manufactures made from the same. M. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a drawback of duty on imported foreign Iron. The debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office Inquiry was not resumed, and it has, for the present, terminated. On the resolution being again taken up for consideration, Mr. Holmes stated that they had come to a conclusion on both sides, that the subject matter had undergone sufficient discussion, and that he was, therefore, induced to move that the resolution be laid on the table, with the understanding that the sense of the Senate be taken on its merits on the following day (this day) at 1 o'clock. This was agreed to; after which the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business and then adjourned.

The House of Representatives were yesterday exclusively occupied in the consideration of petitions, Mr. Edward Everett having succeeded in bringing on the discussion of which he gave notice on the preceding Monday, on the petition of the inhabitants of Berkshire, enforcing the necessity of preserving the sanctity of our treaties with the Indians. Great opposition was made to the taking up of the subject, and an attempt was made to prevent it by a demand of the question of consideration—which, after some discussion on point of order, was agreed to—the vote being, ayes 101, noes 98. The House therefore agreed to go into the discussion of the question. Mr. Everett then spoke in defence of his motion, which is to refer the petition to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to report a bill making further provision for executing the laws of the U. States on the subject of intercourse with the Indian tribes, & also for a faithful observance of the treaties between the United States and said tribes *Mr.* Everett spoke at length. The House adjourned before he had concluded.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, various memorials were presented against the removal of the Southern Indians. The credentials of the election of the Hon. Gideon Tomlinson as a Senator from the State of Connecticut, for six years from the 3d of March next, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Willy, whose term then expires, were presented by Mr. Foot. Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to compensate the officers and soldiers at Fort Delaware for the losses and injuries they sustained by the late calamnity at the Fort. The sense of the Senate was taken on Mr. Grundy's resolution, as modified by the amendment of *Mr.* Livingston, which goes to declare that the Special Committee on Inquiry into the Post Office Department are not authorized to inquire into the causes why the Postmaster General dismissed his Deputies; and the resolution was carried by a vote of 24 to 21.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to remove the Circuit and District Courts of the United States from Lexington, New Hampshire, to Concord, in the same State. Mr. Verplanck, from the Special Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to establish an Assay Office of the United States Mint in North Carolina and Georgia. The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, for the reconsideration of the former vote on the subject, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 99 to 90.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate yesterday memorials against the removal of the Southern Indians were presented by Mr. Robbins of Rhode Island, Mr. Sprague of Maine and Mr. Barnard of Pennsylvania. Mr Barnard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to the organization of the Militia in the District of Columbia. The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of General Moses Hazen was read a third time and passed. The bill to authorize the extension and construction of a latteral branch of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road *through* the District of Columbia was, together with sundry other bills from the House of Representatives, forwarded through the preliminary stages, and referred for revision. Several private and local bills were considered as in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; after which the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was yesterday engaged in legislation on the Military Pension Bill, and the claims of individuals for pensions. The length of the debate on the Post Office resolution in the Senate, and the press of other matter, prevents our publication of the report of the proceedings until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

There was but little business of a public nature transacted in the Senate yesterday. Several messages in writing having been received from the President of the U. States on the day previous, so soon as the morning business was over the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business with closed doors. Two memorials from Clarke county, Indiana, were presented by Mr. Hendricks, against the removal of the Southern Indians, and against the transportation of the Sunday mail. *Mr.* Burnet submitted a communication from Governor McArthur of Ohio, transmitting an act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio for the preservation and repair of the National Road in that State, and to which they solicited the concurrence of Congress.

The discusion on the resolution to print 6,000 copies of the Reports of the Committee on the Judiciary was yesterday renewed in the House of Representatives, and *Mr.* Foster continued the discussion until the expiration of the hour. The bills which had been ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day were read a third time and passed. Among these was the Bill supplementary to the Act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, which includes the Militia, &c. employed during the revolution. The House subsequently in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, acted on the Bill making appropriations for the Naval service—the Bill making appropriations for the Military service—the Bill for the improvement of certain harbors—the Bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1831—the Bill making appropriations for the Indian Department—the Bill making appropriations for certain works of Internal Improvement—the Bill making appropriations for the Engineers, Ordnance and Quarter Masters Departments—all of which were reported as amended to the House.

SATURDAY Feb 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from the inhabitants of Wilmington, Delaware, was presented by Mr. Naudain against the removal of the Custom House from that City. Mr. Grundy from the committee on Roads and Canals reported a bill for the laying out and constructing a Post road from Line Creek, in Alabama, to Chatahooche, in Georgia. The bill to authorize the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter the back lands in that State; & the bill to create the office of a Surveyor of Public Lands in Louisiana, were read a third time & passed; as was also the joint resolution in relation to certain evidence to be admitted by the different Executive Departments, in the adjustation of all claims under any act of Congress. Mr. Burnet, agreeably to notice he had given, introduced a bill declaratory of the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, relative to the national road in that State. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government was taken up for consideration, and the several amendments to it were discussed till a late hour.

The business transacted in the House of Representatives was, with the exception of some private bills, confined to the action of the House on the bills making appropriations for the Naval service—the Military service—Fortifications, and the improvement of Harbors, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time today.

From the Cincinnati American.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Speculation is at an end of the question who will be the candidate. Gen. Jackson has been induced to consent to be a candidate for re-election, notwithstanding his recommendation to Congress, that the Constitution shall be so amended as to prohibit the second election of any President. It does not seem likely that Mr. Calhoun will venture the contest. Mr. Clay has been proclaimed throughout the Union, as the candidate of the National Republican party. The contest then is to be between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay—between the Military Chief and the untitled citizen.

It is well, when we are about to enter into battle, to calculate the probable issue. It is foolish it is madness to contend against an invincible force. It is the part of the wise to exhaust strength in hopeless struggles. It is the extreme of fool-hardiness to go into a contest with the certainty of nothing but disgraceful and ruinous defeat. If such be the case with our party, let us retire from the field of contention, and plead no longer in a desperate [illegible] with what resources we can command, and receive again the yoke of misrule. Let us attend the funeral obsequies of our glorious system of Internal Improvements and *Protection to Domestic Industry*, with whatever of composure our philosophy may enable us to assume. Let us contemplate the Supreme Court of the Union, the glory of our land in the eyes of all nations, yielding gradually for the want of Executive support, and finally sinking into absolute insufficiency; and, if we can, look on calmly. Let us see the Bank destroyed, and a tremendous engine of Executive power substituted in its place, and acquiesce with becoming humility, in the decree of the Imperial Cæsar. If it must be so, let us prepare our hearts for these things: but first let us ask if there be no remedy? Is the case as desperate as our adversaries tell us, and as one or two among ourselves seem ready to believe? Let us make the calculation.

Let us first see what states may be relied on as being friendly to Mr. Clay.—We shall only set down those about which candid men would make no question.—These are Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Louisiana. Gen. Jackson may count with confidence on all the states opposed to the Tariff and Internal Improvements; that is to say, on Maine, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and besides these on Tennessee. The doubtful states, are New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and *Missouri*. We have little doubt that New York and Missouri will go for Mr. Clay. Let the National Republicans in these two states exert themselves as they should and the victory is sure. Both of these states are decidedly attached to Mr. Clay's principles, and will be found finally supporting the man. Pennsylvania, also, is a thorough and staunch friend to the American System; but she is, also, a thorough and staunch friend to Gen. Jackson. It remains to be seen which she will abandon. She cannot adhere to both. New Hampshire and Illinois *were* friendly to the American System; but both these states have seen new light and are now hesitating betwixt two opinions. Both however, will probably go for Jackson. This then is the result. There are 11 states certain for *Mr.* Clay. There are 8 states, of which two are the nullifying states, and the rest hostile to the American System, certain for Gen. Jackson. Of the remaining five, two will probably support Mr. Clay; two Gen. Jackson; and one is in a strait between her principles and her personal preferences.

Supposing each state to have as many electoral votes as at the last election, this calculation gives 96 certainly, and 39 probably, for Mr. Clay: 86 certainly, and 11 probably, for Gen. Jackson; and 28 doubtful. Allowing these to be given, where they cannot be given without a sacrifice of principle to prejudice, to Gen. Jackson, the result will be for Mr. Clay, 135; for Gen. Jackson 126. Allowing these to be given to Mr. Clay, the great champion of the political faith, heretofore professed by Pennsylvania, and the result will be, for Mr. Clay 163; for Gen. Jackson 98. If the apportionment of representation, under the new census, makes any difference it will be manifestly in favor of Mr. Clay.

We have no fear then of defeat, if the National Republican Party will do its duty. It is plain that our antagonists are very far from being confident of victory; else why does the thought of Clay haunt them so constantly? Why these unceasing efforts to bury his reputation under a load of filthy and calumnious abuse? 'We would say therefore to the friends of Mr. Clay, Be up and doing. It is a great contest in which you are engaged. Vital principles are involved in it. Be firm, united, vigilant and active, and you will triumph,—and the country will be saved."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Feb. 26.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Thursday night last, after a Session of 59 days, during which period they passed 189 Laws, the titles of which will be given in our next.

We understand, that on Thursday last, the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers was re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this state for 6 years, from the 4th March next.

According to a resolution of the General Assembly of Md. the Governor, by and with the consent of the Council, has appointed Robert H. Goldsborough, Reverdy Johnson and James Boyle, Esqs. Commissioners, to repair to Harrisburg, to remonstrate in the name of the State of Maryland against the erection by the State of Pennsylvania of artificial obstructions to the navigation of the River Susquehanna, and to endeavour to procure the removal of the same.

The Vice-President's pamphlet.—The long rumoured and pretendedly denied heart-burnings, jealousies, and bickerings among the Jackson *Men* are beginning to burst open to public view—they can no longer be concealed. The publication of Vice-President Calhoun has brought much to light, and the world will now begin to see the extent & the true character of the patriotism of those who have been so loud in their pretensions of adhering to General Jackson from an alleged love of Country, and who have given the *tone* and the *word* to the different Jackson Presses and Jackson leaders in the various Counties, Towns, and Villages of the United States, who have so egregiously deceived and misled the people.

From Vice-President Calhoun's pamphlet it appears, that the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, the former Congressional Caucus* Candidate for the Presidency, is held up as the great informer or tell-tale, as vulgarly called, in this business. That Mr. Calhoun is upbraided and cast off by Gen. Jackson for alleged duplicity and faithlessness—and that Gen. Jackson is represented, as being wielded & managed by some adroit, unseen hand, to serve the schemes and stratagems of another. Mr. Calhoun says "I should be blind not to see in this whole affair, a political manœuvre in which the design is that you (Gen. Jackson) should be the instrument, and myself (Mr. Calhoun) the victim, *but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement.*" The "intriguers," "managers," "political Jugglers" and "selfish politicians" spoken of are not yet fairly brought to--light though the innuendoes as to some of them are too strong to be mistaken.—Col. Hamilton, of New York and Mr. Forsyth, Senator from Georgia, were the channels through which *Mr.* Crawford conveyed the pregnant tale to the prepared ear of Gen. Jackson—and then the General, with his reputed frankness, again asserted, sends the communication, in full form, to the Vice-President "to announce the great surprise that is felt, &c. to learn of the Vice-President, *whether it be possible that the information given is correct?*" Alluding to Mr. Crawford's account of Mr. Calhoun's conduct as Secretary of War in a Cabinet Council in the year 1818 on the subject of Gen. Jackson's military proceedings in the Seminole War, in which Mr. Calhoun is accused by Mr. Crawford of having made a proposition in that Cabinet Council, "That Gen. Jackson should be punished or reprehended in some form;" but further says, that Mr. Calhoun "did not propose to arrest Gen. Jackson." Upon which Mr. Calhoun significantly retorts, "how could the General be punished without arrest and trial."

Mr. Crawford's apology for blabbing† the proceedings of the Cabinet Council is a publication in a Nashville paper which stated "that Mr. Crawford, in the Cabinet Council, was for arresting General Jackson, but that Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun triumphantly defended him"—*and this publication Mr. Crawford ascribes to Mr. Calhoun.*

Mr. Crawford further speaks of a *letter*, (we denounce it as a monstrous letter) which until now was never known to the World, indeed it seems it was not known to all the Cabinet Councellors and which Mr Crawford says *was before this famous Cabinet Council and materially changed his views.* The date of this letter, 15th January 1818, from Gen. Jackson to President Monroe; the purport of it is curious if not monstrous—it is as follows: "That he (Gen. Jackson) approved of the determination of the Government to break up Amelia Island and Galveztown—and gave it also as his (General Jackson's) opinion, *that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States*—the General adds, *this might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide.* But if the President only approved it, he had only *to give a hint to some confidential Member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he* (Gen. Jackson) *would do it, and take the responsibility upon himself*"—and behold, the propounder of this outrageous proposition has been made the President of the U. States!

Mr. Calhoun, in his reply to General Jackson, enters into a full refutation of Mr. Crawford's charges. He admits that he considered Gen. Jackson's conduct in relation to the Spanish forts and the neutral territory, unauthorised by any instructions, and not warranted under the Laws of Nations; and this opinion he never concealed and never changed—but for reasons of State he acquiesced in the different views of President Monroe and Secretary Adams. He proves that Mr. Crawford was of the same opinion with himself in regard to Gen. Jackson's conduct. He shews, from the letters of Mr. *McDuffie* and *Mr.* Garnett, that in the summer of 1818, after the Cabinet Council, that Mr. Crawford divulged the opinions of its members, stating, that Mr. Calhoun had been in favour of an inquiry into the General's conduct, and that he (Mr. Crawford) was the only one who agreed with him---and so far from his (Mr. Crawford's) opinion having undergone any material change as to Gen. Jackson's military conduct, Mr. Calhoun shews, that Mr. Crawford's most intimate friends‡ in Congress were the principal

*It is proper to remember, that this congressional caucus with its most exceptionable imputations against its opponents of that day, was laid to the charge of Mr. Van Buren, now Secretary of State, by the members of Congress who were engaged in that affair—and they made a sort of apology for themselves by throwing the blame upon Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Crawford was the man Mr. Van Buren then tried to serve—after the people had wisely put down all that Caucus proceeding, and Mr. Adams was elected—when the Presidential election was again approaching, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng go to the south to make arrangements for the election of General Jackson—they visit Mr. Crawford, who tells them that Georgia is for Jackson, that he himself is for Jackson and authorises Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng to say so. This Mr. Crawford tells us in his own letter—and now we see Mr. Crawford coming out as informer to set Gen. Jackson and his friends, and Mr. Calhoun by the ears to destroy Mr. Calhoun's pretensions for the Presidential Chair, and to put him out of Mr. Van Buren's way—How distinctly the Honorable Mr. Van Buren is seen in all this matter!

†The records of the civilized world scarcely afford an instance of such reckless infidelity to sacred obligations. A Cabinet Minister is bound by the most solemn obligations to preserve inviolate the secrets of the cabinet, among the most important of which are the opinions and responsibilities of its members. The security and interest of the Republic depend upon the secrecy of the cabinet counsels--and that secrecy is the guarantee that induces every member of the council to unbosom himself fearlessly in sustaining the safety, honor and welfare of his country.

How striking the contrast, in the case of cabinet counsellors in a country in whose recent agitations much interest is taken here—France. There we see the members of, what is called, the Polignac Ministry under trial before the nation for accused Treason, when their lives were at stake, refusing to give up the secrets of their Cabinet Council upon the plea of honour, duty, established obligation—and it is believed if one of them, *Peyronnet* would have consented to have divulged all the secrets that he would have saved himself; even he who was accused of treason preferred the chances of death to dishonor.

‡Mr. Cobb in House of Representatives and Messrs. Lacock and Forsyth in the Senate.

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