Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb'y 19, 1825.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S*" and "*Lines dedicated to Miss H— C—*" shall appear in our next.

"*Dorset County*" is inadmissable.

"*Nihgt,*" by "*Sarah,*" is rather too *gloomy;* we fear it would give our readers the *blues.*

"*Selim's*" *Acrostic,* is on file for insertion.

Several other communications have been received which will be treated according to their various merits.

IMPORTANT!!!

An important piece of intelligence has been communicated to Congress by Mr Rush, our Minister at the Court of England; it is this, he has received assurances from the English Ministry that they have determined to acknowledge the Independence of Mexico, of Columbia, and eventually of Buenos Ayres. This, says the "Baltimore Herald," puts at rest the question, whether Ferdinand has territorial jurisdiction over what he is pleased to denominate his revolted provinces. If the Holy Alliance venture to assist Ferdinand in his attempts to conquer his former dominions, from that moment there is a war between Ferdinand and the Holy Alliance on the one part—England, the United States, Mexico, and the South American Republics on the other—a war in which the fleets of these Allied Despots would be swept from the surface of the ocean. But this intelligence is important to America in a very different point of view. Congress are now considering the question of West Indian piracy. The plea made by the Spanish Court in extenuation of such enormity is, that America fomented what they call a rebellion in the Spanish colonies of South America—that we recognized their independence, and have no right to complain if their revolted subjects commit piracy on our commerce. The Spanish Court says, that by this recognition we have put it out of the power of the rightful Sovereign to reduce his colonies to obedience. England is now preparing to recognize also, and this plea of our concurrence, aid, and assistance to the revolted subjects of Ferdinand is therefore at an end. The piracy bill is before Congress, but it probably will not be acted upon this session. It is proposed to make but ONE *more attempt at negociation,* to state to the Spanish Court *plainly* and *fully,* all the measures which our government contemplates to adopt—to inform them that the very reason why decisive means have not been resorted to, is the inability of the Spanish Monarch to prevent the piracies committed by his own subjects: TO GIVE NOTICE, FINAL NOTICE THAT THIS PLEA WILL AVAIL NO LONGER: to shew to Ferdinand, and to all the other members of the *Unholy* Alliance, that Americans are determined to defend their own rights, and to inflict exemplary punishment on all those who plunder American property.

To Farmers.—We beg leave to call the attention of our *Agricultural* friends to Mr. Robert Sinclair's advertisement, which will be found in a succeeding column.

Insolvent Law.—The Supreme Court of the United States, is now in session at Washington. It is expected that the case argued at the last term involving the constitutionality of the state insolvent laws, will be decided in a few days.

Attempted Assassination.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 8th ult. mentions that an attempt was made on the Monday previous, in open day light in one of the streets of that place, by Peter Alba, jun. then Mayor of the town, to assassinate Col. White, one of the Commissioners for ascertaining Land Claims in West Florida. The cause of the attack is said to have been the discovery and exposition by Col. White, of a scheme of fraud, in which Alba with others, is asserted to have been engaged, to possess themselves, by fabricated titles of some of the most valuable property in the country.

Accident.—The house of Mr. Samuel Craft, in the neighborhood of Vienna, was struck by lightning on Thursday last—Mr. C. and a servant boy were much injured—the eyes and arms of the former particularly. We are pleased to add they are both recovering and out of danger.

We have reason to believe there is no truth in the report, received at N. York, from England, of the intention of the King of Spain to demand of the United States a recal of their recognition of the Independenee of several of the South American States, under pain, in case of refusal, of revoking the cession of the Floridas.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1825.

House of Representatives.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

A 12 o'clock, precisely, the members of the Senate entered the Hall, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and having the President of the Senate at their head, who was invited to a seat on the right hand of the Speaker of the House.

Seats were then assigned the Senators, who took their seats together, in front of the Speaker's chair, and toward the right hand of the entrance.

The President of the Senate (Mr. Gaillard) then rose, and stated that the certificates, forwarded by the Electors from each state, would be delivered to the Tellers.

Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, and Messrs. John W. Taylor and Philip P. Barbour, on the part of the House, took their places, as Tellers, at the Clerk's table. The President of the Senate then opened two packets, one received by messenger, and the other by mail, containing the certificates of the votes of the State of New Hampshire. One of these was then read by Mr. Tazewell, while the other was compared with it by Messrs. Taylor and Barbour. The whole having been read, and the votes of New Hampshire declared, they were set down by the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, seated at different tables. Thus the certificates from all the States were gone through with.

It appearing that no person had a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives proceeded to ballot, when

JOHN Q. ADAMS,

was declared by the Speaker, to be duly elected President of the United States.

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

	Adams	*Jack.*	*Craw.*
New-Hampshire	1	0	0
Maine	1	0	0
Massachusetts	1	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0
Connecticut	1	0	0
Vermont	1	0	0
New York	1	0	0
New Jersey	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	0	1	0
Delaware	0	0	1
Maryland	1	0	0
Virginia	0	0	1
North Carolina	0	0	1
South Carolina	0	1	0
Georgia	0	0	1
Kentucky	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	1	0
Ohio	1	0	0
Louisiana	1	0	0
Indiana	0	1	0
Mississippi	0	1	0
Illinois	1	0	0
Alabama	0	1	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Total	13	7	4

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:—*Nat. Intel.*

	Adams.	Jack.	Craw.
Maine	7	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
Rhode 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
North Carolina	1	2	10
South 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
Total	87	71	54

* One absent from illness.

The moment of the election, yesterday, may naturally be supposed to have been one of deep excitement. The result was known in the Hall as soon it was ascertained how New York had voted. The very crowded galleries, however, are separated so completely from the body of the House, and such perfect silence prevailed, that the first idea that a choice had been made, was communicated by the report of the Tellers, that Mr. Adams had received 13 votes. The effect was electric. Without waiting for the Tellers to conclude their report, a few persons in the galleries, by clapping their hands, &c. gave tokens of approbation, and a few scarcely audible hisses were heard, as if in reply to the plaudits. The presentation of the report was arrested by the Speaker, order required in the House, and the galleries ordered to be cleared, and were cleared accordingly. This was a deep disappointment to the more than thousand persons, who had, many of them, patiently waited, from early morn, to witness this august spectacle. It was necessary, however, that the House should exact the respect due, not only to its authority, but to the political rights and personal feelings of its members.

After the galleries were cleared, the report of the Tellers was concluded, and the result declared in due form by the Speaker.—*Nat. Intel.*

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, yesterday, reported, that the committee had waited on JOHN Q. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and had notified to him, that, in the present 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 U. 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 this election to the President.

The following is the letter presented by Mr. Webster, from the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Adams.

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 favor 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 enjoying, in an eminent degree, 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 majority 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 to 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, bnt 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 guido and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that Being "in whose hand 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 Q. ADAMS.

Washington, 10th Feb. 1825.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER *to a friend in Virginia.*

WASHINGTON, 28th Jan. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR—My position in regard to the Presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path in which I can move, without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe, in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfill its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the House, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend to liberty and to the permanence of our institution, I cannot consent, in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guarantee that this Republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other Republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions—I am and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignaty and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude."

Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. ——, and believe me always, your cordial friend, H. CLAY.

The Hon. F. Brooke.

MR. KREMER

has written a letter to the Committee appointed at the request of Mr. Clay. The following is the concluding part.

The Committee will observe that the honorable Speaker, in his card, had chosen to make this matter a personal question with the then unknown writer of the letter. After due reflection, I determined at all hazards not to conceal the fact of being the author of the letter, and did not expect, by this disclosure, to enable the honorable Speaker to place me under the jurisdiction of the House. His appeal was sudden and unexpected, and, if any admission was made, without due regard to all the circumstances and principles of the case, it could be no matter of surprise. In declining the jurisdiction of the Committee and the House, I feel the authority of another tribunal, before which I shall cheerfully appear, and bring forward forwith, those facts and circumstances which, in my opinion, fully authorized the statements contained in my letter. These I shall spread before my constituents, to whom I am amenable for all my conduct while I am honoured with a seat in this House, and I shall never hesitate, when the correctness of my conduct is brought in question, to attempt my vindication before them; and while sustained by them, and the conviction of my own conscience, I shall never be deterred from the performance of my duty here or elsewhere. In presenting my protest, I have gone on the supposition that it was the intention of the House, in raising a committee, to hold me responsible to its jurisdiction, as the writer of the letter which has caused the present proceeding. There is, however, another view of the subject, which deserves notice. It may be inferred, from the note of the committee, that it is not so much its intention, in requesting my attendance, to take jurisdiction over me, as to avail themselves of my testimony, which the Speaker has requested to have investigated by the House. In this view, my objection to attending is no less decisive than the one already considered. It would always afford me pleasure, when imperious duty did not forbid, to give all the information in my power to an investigation, which may be deemed by the House, important to the character of any of its members; but, circumstanced as I am, it is manifest, if I should appear before the committee, I must be considered not so much in the light of a mere witness as that of an accuser, presenting charges against the Speaker of the House, and these charges not specific statements contained in my letter, but the more general and indefinite ones, into which the Speaker has sought an inquiry. It is manifest that the difference will be great between the attitude in which I should thus be placed and the one in which I now stand, and which duty to myself & my constituents forbids me, to abandon. In coming to this determination, I am not governed by any disposition to retract or modify any thing contained in my letter, which was written under a conviction of its being true, and important to be known. But there are many things which we are bound to communicate to those we represent, which prudence and duty would both forbid being presented to the House, in the form of accusations. This will be manifest when we reflect that even this House may not at all times be free from the vice of passion or the taint of corruption.—Those who have read the history of human frailty, will require no proof of this assertion. If this view be just, which I think, cannot be questioned, it must be manifest that a member of this House may be placed under such circumstances as to make it his highest duty to speak freely and fully even of the House itself, to those he represents, when it would be madness and folly to present charges for their investigation. If such be the obligations of duty in extraordinary cases, the mere dictates of prudence will, in many instances, compel him to abstain from presenting to the House, for investigation, facts, which might implicate the conduct or motives of any of its members, when they ought to be freely communicated to his constituents.

In the present case, although I feel myself justified as the writer of the letter, I feel myself bound, both by prudence & duty, not to appear in the character of an accuser of the Speaker upon charges not my own, but those which he has requested to be investigated. I need not advert to circumstances which render it peculiarly improper at the present time. The deep excitement which the important crisis has produced, the unequal contest between an humble member on the floor and the Speaker of the House, are themselves, circumstances which cannot be overlooked in coming to the conclusion that the issue should be left before the American people, or the ordinary tribunals of the country; and I therefore protest against the proceedings in this view, as well as against the power of the House to exercise jurisdiction over me, as being equally calculated to restrain the exercise of my just rights, in an unconstitutional manner.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. KREMER.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1825.

DESCRIPTION OF MR. KREMER.

A letter published in the New York Commercial, of which this is an extract, gives the following brief account of the letter writer against Mr. Speaker Clay:

"Kremer is a strong, broad shouldered, coarse looking Pennsylvania farmer, with a florid face and short, stiff, sandy hair. His dress is often slovenly, but his mind is sturdy and vigorous, and when much excited he utters a deal of plain sound sense, directly to the point. Nothing can be more dissonant than his voice, or more odd and awkward than his gesticulation. I wondered when I first saw him how such a man ever came on the floor of Congress, where he certainly seemed a sort of anomaly; but I afterwards ceased to wonder; and considering the republican complexion of our instructions and habits, it is not surprising that a man with an amount of spirit which approaches to turbulence, a strong voice, vehement manner, a German tongue, and long habits of political contest, should at length make his way to this floor, from a State like Pennsylvania. They say he is a prime shot with a rifle, and dreads nothing.—Great blame must certainly attach to him if his letter rests on mere rumor, which is undoubtedly the case.

MR. ADAMS AND GEN. JACKSON.

The National Intelligencer remarking upon the election of President by the House, says, "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."

A number of gentlemen now in Washington, from various parts of the union, met after the decision of the Presidential question, for the purpose of offering Gen. *Jackson* a public dinner. A committee addressed an invitation to him to that effect, to which the following very delicate and high minded reply was made by the general.

Gentlemen—I have received your polite invitation, in behalf of yourselves and a number of citizens "in this city, from different states in the Union," to partake of a public entertainment to-morrow.—For your great politeness, pray accept my thanks. I cannot decline, and ought not; yet I cannot refrain from suggesting to you and my friends, the propriety, perhaps the necessity, of forbearing to confer upon me, at this moment, any such prominent mark of regard. You cannot, I am persuaded, mistake my meaning. A decision of a matter, about which much public feeling and concern have been manifest, very lately has taken place. Any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong not to any of my friends. I would, therefore, beg leave to suggest to you, that, on reflection, you may deem it proper to forbear any course to which, possibly, exception might be taken.

Please to accept my thanks, and tender them to the gentlemen respectively.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Messrs. S. Swartwout, J. Conrad, Wm. Robinson, J. O. Hanlon, } Committee.

10th February, 1825.

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