Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Saturday Evening, Jan'y 1, 1825.

The first of January.—The return of this day brings with it the most pleasing reflections. Providence has continued to bless the country with freedom and prosperity; industry is encouraged and rewarded; the public credit is unimpaired; the nation respected; education fostered; the arts and sciences encouraged; and religion extended—every thing wears the appearance of comfort and diligence.—All this is pleasing, and calls for unfeigned gratitude to the Supreme Source of good.

To our readers and friends we tender our best wishes for *their* prosperity and happiness, in *health, peace,* and *competence.*

Wednesday morning last, at an early hour, was appointed for *La Fayette's* departure from Baltimore for Frederick, where the most patriotic preparations have been made for his reception.

Several important questions occupy the attention of Congress. On the bill making the local authorities of Cuba answerable for piracies committed by vessels fitted out of that island—the act of Congress will sanction the principle.—Congress are now determined to extirpate piracy, root and branch. The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt has been taken up in both houses. A bill to open a canal from the river St. Johns to the Bay of Augustine, Florida, has been referred to the committee of Roads and Canals. Preparations are making for building light houses on the Double Headed Shot Keys. Copies of our correspondence with France on the subject of compensation for revolutionary ravages have been laid on the table—A further appropriation is called for to complete the military road from Pensacola to Augustine—and on Thursday last the bill laying a tax on auction sales was taken up. On the bill granting relief to the Niagara sufferers during the late war, Mr. Cambreling said—

"In looking forward to future wars, he had no apprehensions of invasion, if the government persisted in the policy it was now pursuing. Indeed, if the same policy had been pursued at an earlier period, our country never would have been invaded. He could not think that any alarming principle would be established by the bill. Our future wars—the theatre of our future wars would be carried far beyond our boundaries—they must be upon the ocean. Our country will never again be invaded. The spirit of invasion, and the record of our disgrace, perished together in the flame of Orleans."—*Balt. American.*

The bill which was brought forward in the Senate of the United States, appropriating funds for remuneration of Gen. La Fayette, for his services and losses during the revolutionary war, has passed both houses of Congress. This is a congratulatory circumstance—particularly so, as the vote upon the question was nearly unanimous in both branches of the national legislature. The National Intelligencer gives us the fact in the following paragraph contained in that paper of Thursday.

"We have pleasure in announcing that the proposition for a grant of *two hundred thousand dollars,* and an entire township of land, (23,040 acres) has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. Each house has passed a bill of its own, but the joint sanction required to one or the other of them, after what has passed, may be considered a matter of course. The thing is done, and with an unanimity which has few examples in our legislative annals. It was desirable, doubtless, that the measure should have been adopted by a vote entirely unanimous, and without debate. But, if it had not been debated, and if there had not been conflicting opinions upon the matter, it would have been out of unison with the character of our government. The difference of opinion was one as to mode and quantity, and not as to principle. We have great satisfaction in stating that out of the dissentient voices, very few were opposed to the principle of the bill, and no one questioned or disparaged the merits of the eminent individual for whose benefit it is intended."

Washington, Dec. 23.

This day is the 41st Anniversary of that on which Gen. Washington closed his illustrious military career, by the noblest act of his life—the resignation of his military commission to the Congress—an act which, when contrasted with the conduct of the Cæsars, the Cromwells, the Bonapartes of other times, forms not only the noblest feature of his life, but one of the most memorable pages in the history of this country.

It will be remembered, that this event forms the subject of one of the four Paintings which Col. Trumbull has been employed to execute, for the Capitol of the United States; and we learn, with pleasure, that the work is finished, and will be opened this day to the inspection of the members of the government and the public, in the room formerly occupied by the Supreme Court, in the Capitol.

Journal.

South Carolina.—The following resolutions have been adopted in the State of the Legislature of South-Carolina, by a vote of 30 to 13:

Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power under the Constitution, to adopt a general system of Internal Improvement as a national measure.

Resolved, That a right to impose and collect "taxes, &c.," does not authorize Congress to lay a tax for any other purpose than such as are embraced in specific grants of power, and those necessarily implied therein.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to exercise a power granted for particular objects, to effect other objects, the right to effect which has never been conceded.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress to tax the citizens of one state, to make roads and canals for the benefit of the citizens of another state.

The most important article which we have seen, (says the Baltimore American of Wednesday last) by the last arrival from Europe is the following which we extract from the N. York Advocate:

"We have received, in due course, the Paris papers of Thursday and Friday. Their principal contents we have anticipated. In our further extracts from them will be found the hatti scheriff of the Sultan, appointing a new Grand Visier. In this document distinct allusion is made to the Greek contest, and in such terms as indicate a conviction on the part of the Ottoman Government, that all its resources must be employed to ensure any chance of ultimate success."

We are anxious to obtain a sight of this document, because such a paper is more than official evidence of the prosperity of the Grecian cause. Had the Ottoman government published an authentic statement of their naval defeats, it would have represented them as trifling and as affording no solid obstacle to their ultimate success. In the same way we may presume that any official account of a victory received from a Grecian hand would be magnified and enlarged. The truth is in this paper, if we may be allowed the expression, let out, undesignedly and by accident. The Sultan before he deprives a popular minister of his office, is compelled to assign a substantial reason for his conduct, and it is this, that "all the resources of his empire must be employed to ensure any chance of ultimate success" in the Grecian contest. The Grand Seignor says, in other words, that he has no hope—that he is now compelled to do an act of injustice at home, because he cannot gratify his exterminating vengeance abroad; that popular discontent demands a victim. The crescent is fading on his brows—his empire is shaken by more formidable concussions than those which have recently laid waste his Assyrian dominions.

We extract the following from Snowden's N. York Advocate:—

"FRANCE.—Every arrival from France brings us further confirmation of the consolidated state which the country is attaining, under the sway of their new Ruler. Party asperity seems to be fast disappearing; while the activity of the productive classes is successfully turned to every branch of industry. We have a little reason, even in this country, to rejoice at such an improving state of things; for probably our fellow citizens, who suffered so many unjust spoliations during the reign of Napoleon, may have some hopes to receive indemnity when the reports of France will permit its government to give the subject such attention as it desires. In the last message of our present venerable head of government, this subject is briefly touched, and strong hopes are entertained of a speedy arrangement of this affair with the French government. Spain has already made the satisfaction which our country demanded, and the other northern nations will doubtless listen with attention to the same proposals, when they behold the leading powers of the continent making reparation for their injuries."

The Legislature of this state adjourned on the 23d ultimo, to meet again on Monday next. Considerable business was cut out, which, it is thought, will require great industry for them to get through with before the 4th of March.

A Dreadful Situation.—Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and under violent presumptions, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that state is entrusted with the sole power "to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of Impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called on to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing considerations which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heartrendering situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudice his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

Phil. Demo. Press.

Steam Boats.—Twenty-four steamboats are now ready for launching between Louisville and Pittsburg, all intended for the lower trade—which will make forty-eight hundred tons of steam shipping.—The editor of the Louisville Morning Post, in announcing this fact as a proof of the rising importance of that place, observes—

"The facilities we possess of cultivating a trade with the new governments on the gulf, and along the southern Atlantic, cannot have escaped them. Were we to indulge ourselves with the anticipation of an Asiatic trade through the Missouri and the Columbia, we might be charged with a wildness of enthusiasm, which we frequently incurred in predicting the extension of the effects of steam navigation. Yet we do not entertain a solitary doubt, that the present generation will yet witness the teas of Canton and the spices of the Moluccas, conveyed to us by the way of the Rocky Mountains."

That this is not a mere floating vision of the editors's fancy, we auger from the fact that an application is to be made to Congress for leave to make and establish, a wagon road from the Missouri river to the river Columbia, on the Pacific ocean. It has been calculated, and so stated in the petition, that the whole extent of this road would be inhabited—that it would facilitate our settlement at the mouth of that river—support our military and naval establishments at that place—enable them to afford protection to our Eastern vessels doubling the Capes of Horn and Good Hope—give security to the north-western fisheries—render the Bay of Columbia a mart for Asiatic and American goods, and receive specie in return—that gold and silver thus obtained would circulate throughout all parts of this continent, &c. It is contemplated that this road shall commence within or near the 43d degree of northern latitude, and extend to the Mexican frontier, in latitude 32; and run thence to the navigable waters of the Muttomah, the most southern branch of the Columbia. All this has been published in an address set forth in the Kentucky Argus.

Family of Gen. La Fayette—General La Fayette has one son and two daughters; the son, George Washington La Fayette, is now in this country, the daughters are madame Maubourg, and madame Lasteyne.

Mrs. Maubourg has three daughters—Mrs. Brigode, Mrs. Louise and Jenny Maubourg.

Mrs. Lasteynic has three daughters—named Paulina, Melanie and Octavia; and one son named Jules.

George Washington La Fayette has three daughters, named Natolia, Matilda, and Clementina; and two sons named Oscar and Edmond.

Mrs. Brigode has two daughters—Georgiana and Gabriella.

These all reside at the hospitable mansion of La Grange, and we are informed, are dependent for their support on the limited income of that farm.

U. States Armory.—Considerable additions, (says the Springfield Republican) have been made to this establishment, the past season. Three fire proof buildings have been erected, 120 feet long each, two of which are intended for work shops and the other for a store-house, where the finished muskets may be safely deposited. Other improvements have also been made, calculated to facilitate the work. It is probably the greatest establishment of the kind in the United States. There are at present manufactured, 13,000 muskets, annually, or an average of about forty per day. Every department of labor is managed with the best advantage, and many improvements have been and are frequently making by the ingenious work men, which increase the facility of discharging their work. Nothing but muskets are made upon which are employed about 260 men; and it is calculated that no less than 1000 men, women and children derive their support from this establishment.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, December 21, 1324.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented—

By Mr. *Findlay,* from the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, praying the aid of the General Government to the undertaking in which they are engaged.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Macon* yesterday, was taken up, and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting the number of Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, to the number of members in the House of Representatives; and that the number to be admitted from each state and territory respectively, shall be the same as that of the Representatives to which such state or territory shall be entitled, and that the brother of no person educated at the academy shall be admitted so long as there be other applicants; and that provision be made for admitting from the District of Columbia.

House of Representatives.

Columbia River.—On motion of Mr. Floyd; the House then went into committee on the bill to establish the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon river. Mr. A Stevenson in the chair.

The motion recurred on Mr. Poinsett's amendment, which was adopted without a division.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill with its amendments; and the House having concurred in the same, the question was put that the bill be engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. Buchanan then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the 4th section, giving power to the President to establish a port of entry in this territory.

Mr. Buchanan thought that the establishment of a port of entry would be very useful and desirable, but he considered such an establishment would be directly in opposition to the stipulations contained in the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, of 1818, which gave a common right to both countries, to trade in all waters west of the Rocky Mountains, for 10 years. He was sorry it was out of our power to establish a port of entry, but as it was in opposition to the treaty, the objection, he thought, was fatal to the scheme.

At the request of Mr. Buchanan, the clerk then read the stipulation in the Treaty, which had been referred to.

Mr. Gazlay thought that a port of entry might still be established for the regulation of commerce with other countries, besides Great Britain.

Mr. Floyd thought the establishment of a port of entry would not interfere with the Treaty of 1818. That very treaty indeed proved that Great Britain had, with her usual sagacity, directed her eye to the fur trade, at a time when we considered it of no value, but as the President had the power to establish a port of entry, whenever he might deem it expedient, he considered this might be done without any infraction of the treaty.

The amendment was then negatived.

Mr. Taylor was in favor of making a military post, but he thought Congress should still retain the power of establishing a territorial government. He thought it would be some years before this would be called for by policy or circumstances. He then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the fifth section, which relates to the appointment of Governor, and other civil officers.

Mr. A. Smyth read a series of amendments, which he made prefatory to some observations upon the importance of a post at the mouth of Columbia River. He referred to the treaty with Great Britain, to shew its exact meaning: and then proceeded to ask whether the House would establish a territorial government, or a military post only! He wished to put also another question, which seemed to him of great magnitude—"Where should the limits of the United States be fixed?" He was disposed to extend them as far as the interests of the people would permit. But it must not be forgotten that wherever we assign their limits, the country must rely on the Atlantic States for subsistance.—There is also an Indian population of great extent in the west, which might reasonably operate as a check to too great an extension of our limits in that direction. He thought if we went two tiers of States beyond the Mississippi, it would be as far as is wise and proper. To establish a military post might be proper, as far as regards our rights. Russia has given up to us all within 54, 40, and we have given to her all out of that line; and a military post to protect our rights, would, he thought, be as much as was necessary. Shall there then be a territorial government there, to become one of the United States?—He thought not, and he therefore wished to strike out that section of the bill.

The amendment of Mr. Taylor was then put and carried.

Mr. Smyth then moved to amend the bill, in the second section, by giving the President power not only to occupy the Columbia river, but all the northwest territory of the United States, with a military post.

Mr. Floyd said, that to reap all the advantages contemplated by this settlement, something more than a military post would be requisite. That, indeed, might be sufficient for a few years; but it was not to be expected that 200 ships which traded on that coast, could p themselves under the power of a milita ry officer. He had as much confidenc as any one ought have in our officers but it was so easy for men to feel powe and forget right. He supposed an in stance of a citizen of the United State transporting all his property to this Di trict, and there being placed under mil tary law. No American would subm to this state of things, unless he had prospect of a remedy at some futur day. He believed, the President, in h first message, advanced a doctrine di rectly in opposition to that of his honor able colleague; and asserted that th country might be extended to any limits and yet remain the same. He deeme it very immaterial, himself, in what stat congress sat. The federal judges, whe called on to give force to the laws of th United States, did not inquire in wh state congress made those laws. I deed it would puzzle a clever lawyer find out in what *state* Congress no made the laws. When Congress ha adjourned, where was it?

He alluded to the political importanc of this settlement; and called upo Congress to reflect on the danger t which this distant frontier would be ex posed in the event of a war. He looked at it in a naval view, as related to the victualling and protection of ships. He made some remarks on the estimates o the expense of transportation presented by the Executive department, and stat ed that they might be lessened if ships now employed in the north-west trade were employed in the transportation. With respect to a separation of this district from the Union, which the gentleman from Virginia had alluded to, he would ask him, whether he supposed, if we did not settle this district, the nations of Europe would long suffer it to remain a wilderness.—Neither would their policy allow them to do this, nor would the law of nations forbid it. We should then show that we had not the power to extend the privileges of our free institutions over the whole surface of our country.

Mr. Smyth then withdrew his amendment, and moved to strike out the third section, giving land to settlers.

Mr. Trimble wished to offer a few reasons why this section should not be stricken out. He first of all, however, corrected the gentlemen from Pennsylvania in his construction of the treaty with Great Britain. That gentlemen had assumed that the United States had no right to take possession of this territory until ten years should have expired. He looked at the claims which had been set up by Russia and Great Britain, as well as to the right we ourselves possessed. By the treaty of Ghent each restored to the other the rights each had possessed previous to the war. The general principle therefore of the treaty was, mutual restoration. On the first of October, 1818, Mr. Prevost arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river, and demanded the surrender of the country to the United States, which took place on the 6th of October. Yet, according to Farnham and Crooks, the British reseized the country, and occupied it. Now the fact is, that the treaty was now signed until the 20th of October, consequently, it was then in possesion of the British. The British government therefore might advance this as a ground for negociating with us for the territory, as they were in actual possession at the time of the conclusion of the treaty.—This was placing us indeed in a serious predicament; in which the gentlemen who had assumed this ground, placed the country. He went on to observe, that the north Pacific ocean was the richest ocean in the world, and that the power which held the China trade, always had held the commerce of the seas. We should make rapid strides towards this sovereignty by establishing a government in this territory. We are about to change our whole system of Indian policy. It had been alluded to by the President, and was to be urged on this House, during the present session. Our first policy had been to divide the tribes; the policy now proposed is to unite and embody them all. If we do this, and bring the tribes together, pursuing the policy which Dixon pursued during the war, we should, unless we had the fur trade, find it necessary to embody an army for our protection. He was not about to dispute the policy of embodying the Indians; but he wished to show the necessity of our having the commerce of the fur trade, and sending out hunters and trappers.

If therefore, this new system was to be adopted, the policy of establishing a post at the mouth of the Columbia river could not be contested. If a military post be there, let persons also be sent there to till the ground, and find the means of subsistence. He was reminded that the soldiers could do this. So they could, but it would be necessary to have families there; for it would be unwise in the extreme to entrust the safety of this territory to a mere handful of soldiers.—Massacre upon massacre would be the consequence. The gentleman had spoken of the dangers of separation. Those who looked at the affairs of men in their closets, through the medium of books, might make very wise observations upon the affairs of men, but he preferred the results of actual observation, and he relied confidently on the wisdom of Congress to place the limits of the United States, without entertaining any of those fears which possessed the honorable gentleman.

Adjourned.

Thursday,

House of Representat

MR. RANDOLPH's LE

Mr. Randolph rose in his addressed the chair. A lett had addressed to his constitu been the subject of animadv he felt it due to himself, as w he represented, to state to th briefly as posible, the facts He had been appointed a me committee to whom was r memorial of Ninian Edwa 28th April. A proposition ha mitted to this committee, wh recollection of the House. position he moved an amend it ts equally unnecessary to he was informed that a prop lar to his had been agreed t mittee. He asked to see th referred to. It was handed saw a dissimilarity betwe and pointed out the differen ner which every member m hend. But that nothing u unexplained, he proceeded t proposition by such observ considered essential to the way of any possible doubt.

During this discussion, t member from Louisiana on tered the room. To him proposition before the Co that honorable member co opinion that it was not eas any other course which th could pursue. Then, and there was a general acqui proposition. Then, and were all the members pr and not till then, was his dopted It was unneces the House, that nothing written or said, could rega dicision of the Committee were required, proof to s incredulous could be fou It could be found in this the 11th of the ensuing sition was made by him utes of the Committee, before the House, which overruled. He had no wi into the subject; but he it his bounden duty to t opportunity to make hi the House.

The *Speaker* then b the petitions, and Mr. C sented one, when

Mr. *Livingston* (havi mission of the House) m vations. The facts whi from Virginia had state what passed before the correct. He was there took place in the precis by the gentleman fro misunderstanding which ly arisen upon the subj sumed, have proceede ception of the phraseol The words of that lette fied the Commitee in ment to impute to the conduct. The explan tleman from Virginia s was not his intention, sure in bearing the t bore to the accuracy of

Mr. *Owen* rose to re the charge which had Committee and whic disposition of the Co the Secretary of the T He wished to know from Virginia charge with refusing to recei He, for one, was neve When the gentleman mittee room, a propos to that effect. He wa gentleman's statemen that particular. The took place in the comm to the manner in wh done. It was the opi the language used w could have been adop have been proper to c tary; such a call migh tive of personal incon santness. Besides, i him to answer, it w cessary to embody th answer. He concl that he had, in the ob had made, relied en lection.

Mr. Webster sai which the letter had was that a majority had been prevailed to allow the Secreta to make a reply to red against him. tended, or if no m letter had gone abro been no cause for tions which were m of the session. Bu been such as to ren on him to make the the charges contain not intended to m sion, then all tha said under a mere

Mr. Randolph made as clear a s of the facts which

Mr. M'Arthur w er the gentleman to have it understo the committee did, sent to permit the S sury to reply. If that gentleman, on different from that ed. He never k member had objec the gentleman fro such an impressio

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