Cambridge Chronicle

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, Dec. 10th 1825

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in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, after the roll was called over, the balloting for Speaker took place; on the first balloting there were

For John W. Taylor, of N. Y.	89	votes
John W. Campbell of Ohio,	41	
Louis McLane, of Del.	36	
Andrew Stevenson, of Va.	17	
Lewis Condict, of N. Jersey	6	
Scattered,	5	

Neither of the candidates having received the requisite number of votes to constitute an Election, a second ballot was taken; when the votes stood as follows:

John W. Taylor, - - -	99
John W. Campbell, - -	42
Louis McLane, - - -	44
A Stevenson, - - - -	5
Scattered, - - - - -	

John W. Taylor having the constitutional number of votes, was accordingly announced to have been elected Speaker of the House, and was conducted by Mr Newton, (the father of the House) to the Chair, whence he delivered the following address.

"Gentlemen: When I see around me so many Representatives whose virtue and talents adorn our country; whose services at home and abroad, in the cabinet and in the field, in Halls of Legislation and judicial tribunals, have largely contributed to our national prosperity; I am penetrated with gratitude for the favorable opinion which has recalled me to this distinguished station. My brief experience has served rather to assure me that its duties are arduous, than to create confidence in my ability to discharge them to your satisfaction. Every effort, however, of which I am capable, shall be faithfully directed to merit your support.

"In the complex questions frequently presented to the Chair for prompt decision, unerring accuracy is scarcely attainable. When mistakes occur, my best endeavors shall not be wanting to correct them, and to repair whatever injury they may have occasioned.

"With an anxious desire that your countenance and advice will not be withheld, and that the just expectations of your constituents may be fulfilled, in our Legislative labors, I enter upon the duties of this important trust."

NEWTON CANNON, formerly a member of Congress, from Tennessee, and WILLE BLOUNT, have addressed letters to the Editor of the Nashville Whig, announcing themselves as candidates for the office of Governor of that State, at the next election, which takes place in the summer of 1827.

Com. M'Donough died of a pulmonary disease.—The Nat. Advocate states that "he literally wasted to the bone, not weighing, when he died, more than *sixty* pounds!"

Gen. WILLIAM BULL died on the 19th ult.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

The New York American says, that the people of that State, by an immense majority, have determined that hereafter their Electors of President and Vice President, shall be chosen in *Districts* by the People and not by the General Ticket or by the Legislature. This determination we regard as of much importance, not only in point of principle, but as it may effect the next election for President of the United States.

Next Governor.—Nathaniel F. Williams Esq. of Baltimore, is mentioned as a suitable candidate to fill the office which will be vacant in January, of Governor of this state.

The Light house on Pool's Islands near the head of the Chesapeake Bay, was illuminated for the first time on the night of the 27th ult.

Mr. *Solomon Devenish*, of this town, killed a Hog on Wednesday last, which weighed 218 pounds. In June last it weighed but 35 pounds, making a gain of 183 pounds in six months, or 30½ pounds per month.

Fifteen hundred men are now employed on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

There are 332 prisoners at present in the Maryland Penitentiary.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine.—John Anderson,* Wm. Burleigh, David Kidder, Enoch Lincoln, Jeremiah O'Brian, Peleg Sprague,* Ebenezer Herrick.

New Hampshire.—Ichabod Bartlet, Titus Brown,* Nehemiah Eastman, Joseph Healey,* Jonathan Harvey,* Thomas Whipple, jr.

Vermont—Wm. C. Bradley, Rollin C Mallary, John Mattocks,* Ezra Meech, George E. Wales.*

Rhode Island.—Tristram Burgess,* (one vacancy.)

Massachusetts.—Samuel C. Allen, John Davis,* Henry W. Dwight, Edward Everett,* John Bailey, Francis Baylies, B. W. Crowninshield, Aaron Hobart, John Locke, Samuel Lathrop, John Reed, John Varnum,* Daniel Webster.

Connecticut.—John Baldwin,* Noyes Barber, Ralph J. Ingersoll,* Elisha Phelps,* Gideon Tomlinson, Orange Merwin.*

New York—Parmenio Adams, Wm. G. Angel,* Henry Ashley,* Luther Badger,* C. C. Cambreleng, William Deitz,* Nicholl Fosdick,* Daniel G. Garnsey,* John Hallock, jr.* A. B. Hasbrouck, § Michael Hoffman, § Moses Hayden, § Charles Humphrey, § Jeromus Johnson, § Charles Kellogg, § William M'Manus, § Henry C. Martindale, Henry Markell, § Dudley Marvin, John Miller, § T. H. Porter, § S. Van Rensselaer, Henry H. Ross § Robert S. Rose, Joshua Sands, § Henry R. Storrs, James Strong, John W. Taylor, G. C. Verplank, § Aaron Ward, § Elias Whittemore, § Bartow White, § Silas Wood, Egbert Ten Eyck.

New Jersey.—George Cassedy, Lewis Condict, Daniel Garrison, George Holcome, Samuel Swan, Ebenezer Tucker.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. Adams, James Beecham, Samuel Edwards, P. Farrelly, John Findlay, Robert Harriss, Joseph Heaphill, Samuel D. Ingham, Joseph Lawrence, § P. S. Markley, Daniel H. Miller, Charles Miner, § James S. Mitchell, Samuel M'Kean, John Mitchell, § George Kreemer, Robert Orr, jr. § Geo Plumer, Andrew Stewart, Alexander Thompson, James S. Stevenson, § Espy Van Horner, § James Wilson, George Wolf, John Worts. §

Delaware.—Lewis McLane.

Maryland.—Clement Dorsey, § John Barney, § John Leeds Kerr,* Jos. Kent, Peter Little, Robert N. Martin,* George E. Mitchell, George Peter,* Thomas G. Worthington.

Virginia—Mark Alexander, William S. Archer, William Armstrong, jr.* John S. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, Thomas Davenport,* Benjamin Estill,* N. H. Claiborne,* John Floyd, Robert S Garnett, Joseph Johnston, Charles F. Mercer, William M'Coy, Thomas Newton, Alfred H. Powel,* John Randolph, Wm C. Rives, William Smith, John Tyler, Lewis Williams, Robert Taylor,* James Trezvant,* Andrew Stevenson.

North Carolina—Willis Alston,* John H Bryan,* Samuel P. Carson,* Weldon N. Edwards, Henry Connor, Archibald M'Neill,* Willie P. Mangum, Lemuel Sawyer,* Romulus W. Sanders, Lewis Williams.

South Carolina—John Carter, Joseph Gist, A. R. Govan, James Hamilton, jr. George M'Duffie, Thomas R. Mitchell, Sterling Tucker, John Wilson, William Drayton.

Georgia—George Carey, Alfred Cuthbert, John Forsyth, C. E. Haynes,* Jas. Meriwether,* Edward F. Tatnal, Wiley Thompson.

Kentucky.—Richard A. Buckner, Jas. Clarke,* Robert P. Henry, James Johnson,* Francis Johnson, Jos. Lecompte,* Robert P. Letcher, Thomas P. Moore, Thomas Metcalf, David Trimble, Wm. F. Young,* Charles A. Wickliffe.

Tennessee.—Adam R. Alexander, Robert Allen, Jno. Blair, John Cocke, J. C. Isaacks, John A. Marable,* James C. Mitchell,* Samuel Houston, —— Polk,*

Ohio.—Mordecia Bartlett, Philemon Beecher, John W. Campbell, Jas. Findlay,* William M'Lean, David Jennings* John Sloane, John Thompson,* Samuel T. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey, William Wilson, Joseph Vance, John C. Wright, John Woods.

Louisiana—Wm. L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

Mississippi.—Christopher Rankin.

Indiana—Jonathan Jennings, John Test, Ratcliff Boone,*

Illinois.—Daniel P. Cook.

Alabama—Gabriel Moore, George W. Owen, John M'Kee.

Missouri—John Scott.

Arkansas—(territory.)—— Henry W. Conway.

Florida—(territory)—Jos. M. White*

Michigan—(territory)—a vacancy.

SENATE.

Maine—John Chandler, John Holmes

New Hampshire.—Samuel Bell, Levi Borowy*

Massachusetts.—James Lloyd, Elijah Hunt Mills.

Connecticut.—Henry W. Edwards, Calvin Wiley.*

Rhode Island.—James D'Wolfe, (resigned.) Nehemiah R. Knight.

Vermont.—Dudley Chase,* Horatio Seymour.

New York.—Martin Van Beuren, one vacancy.

New Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, Joseph McIlvane.

Pennsylvania—William Marks,* Wm Findlay.

Delaware.—Thomas Clayton, Nicholas Van Dyke.

Maryland—Edward Lloyd, Samuel Smith.

Virginia—Littleton Tazewell, one vacancy.

North Carolina.—John Branch, Nathaniel Macon.

South Carolina.—John Gaillard, Robert Y. Hayne.

Georgia.—John M'Pherson Berrien,* Thomas W. Cobb.

Kentucky.—Richard M. Johnson, Jno. Rowan,*

Tennessee—John H. Eaton, Andrew Jackson, (resigned.)

Ohio.—William H. Harrison,* Benjamin Ruggles.

Louisiana.—Dominique Bouligny, Josiah S. Johnson.

Indiana.—Wm. Hendricks,* James Noble.

Mississippi.—Thomas H. Williams, one Vacancy.

Illinois.—Elias K. Kane,* Jesse B. Thomas.

Alabama.—Henry Chambers,* William R. King.

Missouri.—David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.

It will be seen by the foregoing list, that there will be *seventy eight* new members in the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress, and *twelve* new Senators.

Those marked thus (*) thus, (§) or thus (°) are new members.

PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

From the Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present year, we learn that upwards of *nineteen thousand members*, with a proportionate number of Preachers, have been added to the connexion. This is a larger increase than our church has witnessed for several years, and is calculated to excite a spirit of gratitude and praise to the common head of the militant church, not only in the bosoms of the friends and adherents of the Methodist Society in the United States; but it also presents cause of thankfulness to all the lovers of Jesus, in every Christian denomination; and while we feel indescribable satisfaction in reflecting on the unprecedented success of that branch of the religious community with which we are immediately connected, we hail with pleasure the indications of spiritual prosperity exhibited in the evangelical churches at the present day; and anticipate a period not far distant, in the vista of time, when all that love the Lord Jesus Christ, will present to the world the interesting spectacle of an entire union of exertion in the promotion of the cause of vital piety on the earth—and when the external expression of benevolent feeling in all, will constrain the enemies of the cross of Christ, to adopt the language of the astonished pagan in day of primitive Christianity—"*See how these Christians love one another*"—Methodist Recorder.

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

Ohio Conference -	38,259
Kentucky - - -	25,094
Missouri - - -	12,579
Tennessee - - -	13,577
Holstein - - -	14,934
Mississippi - - -	10,024
South Carolina - -	43,059
Virginia - - - -	28,990
Baltimore - - -	32,316
Philadelphia - - -	36,655
New York - - -	28,848
New England - -	16,655
Maine - - - -	6,960
Genesee - - -	26,940
Pittsburgh - - -	7,051
Canada - - - -	6,875
Total - - -	348,195
Total last year - -	328,523
Increase this year -	19,672
Number of Preachers -	1,314

The Church.—The Revd. JOHN M. DUNCAN, of Baltimore, and the Revd. CHARLES G. M'LEAN, of Adams county, declared before the Synod of Philadelphia, convened at Baltimore on the 31st of October, that they had withdrawn themselves from all connexion with the Presbyterian Church in the U. States, and that they were no longer members of nor amenable to the Synod, nor to any Presbytery within its bounds, or under the care of the General Assembly.—By reason of this declaration, the Synod on the 1st ult. declared their congregations vacant. It seems, the above ministers "disown and oppose the Confession of Faith, and form of government of the Presbyterian Church in the U. States"—they are fearful, that the use of creeds and confessions in the church may tend to beget a substitution, in some measure, of the creeds and confessions so used, in the room of God's word, which they regard as the only rule of faith and practice. *Chambersburg Rep.*

In announcing the success of Gov. Troup, the Georgia Patriot remarks:—

At the result of the election, on the whole, however, we cannot complain, & are half tempted to join in the rejoicings of our opponents. In fact we have better cause to rejoice than be sad, after having gained such an important accession of strength since the previous election. 'Tis true, there is no change in the Executive Department of the Government, but in the Legislative there is a great and important change. So that the *People's Party*, which was the minority at the last session, have now the power in their own hands. Returns of members have been received from all counties, and from our own knowledge, make no hesitation in saying, that in the Senate there will be a large majority opposed to the administration; and it is believed there will be a decided majority in the House of Representatives also.—The people of Georgia may quiet their fears, therefore, of a civil war this year; and our fellow citizens of the other States may rest assured, that the wisdom of our Legislature will completely defeat any executive project (should any exist) that has for its end the separation of the Union.

By the Steam Boat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The polite attention of the Editors of the Baltimore *American*, has put us in possession of Washington dates, to Tuesday last, by which we are enabled to lay before our readers a part of the President's Message—the remainder shall be given next week. It was received in Baltimore, about 2, P. M. on Tuesday last, in *two* hours from Washington, and in *two hours and fifteen minutes* more, was in type in the American Office.

WASHINGTON Dec. 6, 1825.

From the National Journal Extra.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate & House of Representatives, at the commencement of the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of a good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquility; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of their people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues.—Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which afford the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March 1815, to all the maratime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost.—This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, & has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction.—The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of the 8th of January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture.—Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime state, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited in the first instance, to two years from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a provision, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce, unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, by either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force, by common consent.—But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect.

The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I have referred could long since have been settled and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Government of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion in which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nations. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thraldom of commercial monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgement of the South American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that no remote, when some of these States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have acceded of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the re-

cent changes of their condition, is the of assembling at the Isthmus of Panama a congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon subjects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at these deliberations, & to take a part in them so far as it may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent have nearly completed their labors, that is, the report recently received from the agent on the part of the United States there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the commissioners or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizens to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture and of the sex entitled to protection from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation standing in perpetual panoply of defence in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would seem necessary so to shape its organization as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping the whole body. But it is a body of disjointed members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances.—The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, excluding of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the treasury from the first of January, to the thirtieth of September exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars, forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more by two millions. By those expenditures nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the revolution, a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparations of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the navy: an equal sum for the purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration, Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Na-

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