

Honorable Speaker, on his card and chair, I made this statement a personal question with the then Honorable Speaker of the House. 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, forthwith, those facts and circumstances, which in my opinion, fully authorize 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 honored 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 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 to the House, and those charges not the 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 and my constituents forbid me to abandon. In coming to this determination, I am not governed by any disposition to retract or modify anything 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 manifestly and folly to present charges for their investigation. If such be the obligations of duty in extraordinary cases, the more 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 and 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. 24, 1825.

The report and card were read, and, in pursuance of Mr. Barbour's order, to be on the table, with the accom-

pany of Mr. Taylor, it was...
The Speaker then announced the result of the vote, and the result was in favor of the bill, by a majority of 133 yeas, and 73 nays. The bill was then passed, and the President elect, Mr. Adams, was sworn in, for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, a committee was ordered to be appointed, to notify the President of the United States, and the President elect, of the result of the ballot.

And then the house adjourned.

[When the fact of Mr. Adams having 133 yeas was announced by the Tellers, some clapping and exultation took place in the galleries, and some slight hissing followed. When the House suspended its proceedings until the galleries were cleared.]—*Nat. Int.*

Thursday, Feb. 10.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Pa. it was resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the relocation of military land warrants, in all cases where it is clearly ascertained that the lands granted by such warrants are unfit for cultivation.

THE CREEK TREATY OF 1804.

On motion of Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, the House proceeded to consider the bill "making further appropriation for the military service for the year 1825."

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, moved to recommit the bill to the committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to strike out the appropriation of \$200,000, for the arrears due under the treaty with the Cherokees, of 1804, and ratified in 1824, and also the appropriation of \$1000, for the annuity under the same treaty for the present year. On this motion, an extended debate took place, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, and opposed by Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, Mr. Culpeper, of North Carolina, and Mr. Ingham, of Pa. The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Forsyth, it was negative—yeas 25, noes 90. The bill was then read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

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

Gentlemen: In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the people, and states of this Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the 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 eminent degrees, the public favor, and of whose worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfillment of the provisions of the constitution, presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own name, closely associated with the glory of the nation, and one of them, further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and 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 constitutional organs, oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow citizens, which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that Being "in whose 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 QUINCY ADAMS,
Washington, 10th February, 1825.

Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine.

On motion of Mr. Ball, of Florida, the House went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Talmison in the chair on the bill to provide additional appropriations to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in Florida; and also on the bill authorizing the surveying and laying out a road from St. Mary's river to Tampa Bay, in the Territory of Florida. Mr. C. mov-

ed, all the blank space being appropriated to the bill, and the second bill with 133 yeas, and 73 nays, prevailed.

The committee then rose, and reported both bills, and they were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Friday, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the consideration of the whole was discharged from further considering the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days, and it was taken up in the House. After some discussion, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

An engrossed bill to authorize the laying out and opening of a public road from the St. Mary's River to the Bay of Tampa, in the Territory of Florida; and an engrossed bill to provide an additional appropriation to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida; were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—Be so good, as soon as you possibly can, as to announce the names of the two Members from this state, who are denounced by the Register as having "fainted by the way," as I wish to see their names recorded as true patriots, willing to be governed by the will of their constituents on a question, the decision of which the Constitution has explicitly given to the people, and in which the people are as able to judge for themselves, as are their Representatives.

Q in the Corner.

N. B. When are we to expect Mr. Clay's elucidation of his charges against Mr. Adams?
Q in the C.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1825.

The Presidency.—On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the all important question, Who shall be President of the U. States for four years from the 4th of March next? was decided, in the House of Representatives, by the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN having received a majority of the electoral votes for Vice-President, was declared duly elected to that office. For particulars, see our summary of the proceedings of Congress.

Although the friends of the "Hero of Orleans" have not succeeded in elevating their favorite to the Chair of State, they have, nevertheless, the gratification of knowing that that baneful enemy of the people's rights, the Caucus, is forever prostrated; and the consolation that the man of their choice, notwithstanding he did not receive the support of Congress, is the favorite of a majority of the nation; and that his conduct, throughout the election, has been such, as to extort even the praise of his opponents.

It is true we have been disappointed in the election of our first choice; but we flatter ourselves that we shall have no cause to be dissatisfied with the success of our second, and are prepared, as far as we shall deem his administration conducive to the honor and interests of the country, to give it our support.

As to the part which certain Members of Congress have performed in this great drama, in direct opposition to the known sentiments of their constituents, we leave it to the latter to express, at the polls of the next Congressional Election, how far it meets their approbation. It will then be seen with whom the people are willing to intrust the power of legislation—with those who have disregarded their wishes for the gratification of their own, or with those who have, at the sacrifice of their private predilections, acted in accordance with the true sentiments of those whom they represented.

Visit of Gen. Lafayette.—The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the "Nation's Guest" in this city, have issued the following notices:

The Committee of Arrangement for making suitable preparations for the visit of Gen. Lafayette to this City, make known to the citizens of the State that the General has intimated his intention of being at Raleigh early in the ensuing month. The precise day will be made known as soon as they shall learn it from the General. It is understood that he intends leaving Washington immediately after the usual entertainment given there on the 23d inst.

the Convention.
The Rev. Mr. ...
Citizens ...
Jo. GALE, Secy.

Market.—The ...
Our market has never been more ...
Circumstances continue ...
confirmation to our opinion, ...
expressed, that the present ...
be maintained throughout the ...

Masonic Monument to Wash-
ington.—The Grand Lodges of the ...
states continue to make liberal ...
nations for the erection of a Monu-
ment over the grave of Washington at ...
Vernon. Lately the Grand Lodges of ...
Maine and Ohio have appropriated ...
former 1,000 and the latter 200 ...
for this purpose. The amount ...
already made amount to 3,300 dollars.

Prices of Cotton at Charleston, on ...
7th instant.—S. Island, 28 a 40; ...
do. 14 a 20; Maine and Santos, 25 a ...
Short Staple, 11 a 15.

Gen. Lafayette.—With considerable ...
disappointment, and still more regre-
(says the Warrenton Reporter of the ...
8th instant,) we understand, from ...
authentic source, that Gen. Lafayette ...
will not honor our citizens, and ...
thousands who no doubt would have ...
sembled on the occasion, with ...
in his Southern tour. We learn ...
he will go from Washington City, ...
the way of Norfolk, Suffolk, Mar-
borough, &c. to Raleigh, where we ...
recommend those who feel a strong ...
sive to "behold one of the great ...
men," to meet him, this being the ...
convenient occasion that may occur ...
such a gratification.

The Petersburg Republican of 7 ...
day last, states that the price of ...
at that place remains steady at 10 ...

On the 9th instant, the Senate of ...
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President] happened to be one on ...
the President's mansion is open to ...
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event which had that day taken place."

An extract of a letter, to the ...
of the Columbian Observer, dated ...
Wilmington, Feb. 5th, says, "I am much ...
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The Supreme Court of this state ...
journ'd on Monday evening last, ...
a session of seven weeks. Last ...
Mr. John I. R. Daniel, of Halifax, ...
taped a license to practice in the ...
superior Courts.

The following is a list of the ...
deceased:

John Streeter, Heirs vs. Nathl. Jones ...
North Lane, front Wake, ...
Clerk to take an account of the ...
of the land, exclusive of the ...
also the value of improvements ...
Service, best possession, the ...
and pass up to the time of making ...
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Berkeley, ...
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