

originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it proved an injury? Repeated libels and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged; to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfillment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country; and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, in her service, are all the pledges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service; and knowing that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchman's watch is but vain, with fervent supplications for his favour, to his ever-remembered Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

J. C. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS
To the Senate of the U. S. on qualifying as Vice-President of the U. S.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

I feel deeply the responsibility of the station, to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow-citizens. To no other branch of the Government has the constitution assigned powers more various or important than to the Senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that while the other branches are confined with few exceptions, to what may be considered their appropriate powers to this body only, is granted a participation in all the different powers of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

In its Legislative character, it partakes, with the House of Representatives, in all of the powers vested in Congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills; in its Executive, it holds an important control over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; in its Judiciary it constitutes the court before which all officers of the government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while from its peculiar character, as the representative of the States, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and sovereignty.

It must be apparent that, on a wise and virtuous exercise of these important powers, the success of our free and happy system of government, in its small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is admirably adapted to the discharge of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation. So fortunate indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect, of remedying what might, at first, be considered the only defect in the body. At the formation of the government, the members of the Senate were probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has, however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new States have been added to the Union, and twice that number of Senators to the body, and before the termination of the next four years, the original number of States and Senators will be more than doubled.

I feel gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be familiar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the constitution to the Senate must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured from past and present experience, will never be wanting in the members of this body.

In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, endeavor to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the Senate and its duties, and I shall strive with a feeling of pride (in the station, I trust not reprehensible) to preserve the high character able to be attained by the Senate, for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1825.

GEN. LAFAYETTE is now on a tour through North-Carolina. His reception in that State has been marked with the same cordial respect and attention which distinguished the reception he met with in the States which he had previously visited.

AN ACT
Relative to Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Licenses to Retail Spirituous Liquors at Horse Races, and Licenses to Hawkers and Peddlers.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter the clerks of the several counties in this State shall collect and receive, on issuing licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, to retailers of spirituous liquors at horse races, and to hawkers and peddlers, the taxes upon the same, which have been heretofore collected by sheriffs.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor and council shall cause to be furnished to the treasurer of the western shore, blanks for said licenses, of which said treasurer shall deliver, on the application of the several county clerks, as many as may be deemed necessary, in the same manner, and at the same time, that blank marriage licenses are now furnished.

3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the act, entitled, An act to secure the collection of duties imposed upon marriage licenses, shall be extended, so far as applicable, to the licenses mentioned in this act, and so far as relate to the duties of the several county clerks and treasurer.

4. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, that so much of any act or acts, as are inconsistent with its provisions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Seat of Government of Louisiana.
The Legislature of the state of Louisiana have thought proper to remove the seat of Government from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, about 70 miles in the interior, on the Mississippi. We have not inquired into the particular reasons for this change, as we believe that they have been governed by the general principles which impelled the legislatures of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and indeed almost every state, on the sea board, to transport their deliberative bodies into the interior, where they are less exposed to the distraction and bustle that is almost inseparable from a residence in a commercial city.

The committee of State Prisons have reported to the New York Legislature, favorably on the subject of the Auburn Prison, which contains six hundred cells for the separate confinement of convicts, where they are doomed to solitude and hard labour. They state that the New York prison contains fifty-four rooms 12 feet by 18, where the average number of convicts huddled together, varies from 700 to 800—sometimes 12 and sometimes 13 inhabit a single room. The committee recommend that Commissioners be appointed to sell and dispose of the state prison in New York, for the purpose of erecting a prison on the plan of the Auburn.

MR. CLAY AND GEN. JACKSON.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. Clay to Judge Brooke, of Virginia, is copied from the Richmond Enquirer, to which print it was communicated, no doubt, by the latter gentleman.
Washington, 29th Jan. 1825.
My Dear Sir—My position in regard to the Presidential contest is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move, without exposure. I have pursued in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interposed my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams, should his friends' injunctions, Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the people, appear to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberty, and to the preservation of our institutions, 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 partisan zeal, malignity, and rivalry can invent. I shall view, without emotion, these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What a noble and worthy it will not expose him to, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

At 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. Adams, and believe me, always,
Your Cordial Friend,
H. CLAY.

The Hon. F. Brooke,
New-York, March 4.

To the Editor of the N. Y. National Advocate.

Sir—The following letter was received by me, a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views, and noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper.

This letter will be read with the deepest interest by the American people. It breathes the language of the purest patriotism, of the most perfect devotion to the rights, interests, and the republican institutions of our country. It is a manly, temperate, but convincing vindication of the character and public services of one of the greatest men, and purest patriots, that this, or any other country, has ever produced.

SAM'L SWARTWOUT.

[COPY]
Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

My Dear Sir—Yesterday I received your communication, advertising to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brooke, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, a military chieftain. I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary—such a belief, however, I cannot entertain without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honoured by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "Military Chieftain" has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but the vote with which I have been honoured by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced has availed not little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to hold up the fabric of free government. And when later in my country was involved in war, bearing the commission of Major-General of militia in the late war, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the West, when 3000 went with me to the field to support her eagles. In this constitute me, a "Military Chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people, and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and valuable point of our union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made; and, if Mr. Clay pleased, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honour, the safety, and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains?" and denounced therefore? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardour of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril, with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences be what they may.

I have, as you very well know, been charged by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but as they were appointed for any benefit to myself, I should not under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man who in times of difficulty and danger, shall fail at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges, and the independence of his country, is unworthy to be called a citizen. And if these aphorisms and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content to be considered satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he please, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the West, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading force; of course his conscience assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "Military Chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be considered a successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. His only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and correct statesman.

Defeat might be sure have brought with it one benefit, it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him, thank God, I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself—to the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal whence is derived whatever reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference there it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of President; it was the friends and flattering call of the freemen of this country, nor mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking through art or management, to entice any representative in congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret convales were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institution, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner either before the people or congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quiet with me, regardless of the imputations of those who through management may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in times past done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a "military chieftain," and in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life; and have seen some men too making the boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfishness and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them. The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to cultivate life, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or patron, nor have I ever been willing to hold the post longer than I could be useful to my country, nor myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me out, I am a "Military Chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
To Sam'l Swartwout, New-York.

DESHA ESCAPED.
A letter from a gentleman in Shelby county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Millington, Penn. states that DESHA (son of the governor)—the murderer of Mr. Baker, has broken jail and escaped, since his trial. It is to be hoped that an accurate description may be given of him, that an extra vigilance will be exercised throughout our country to arrest so foul a monster.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.
The "Big Walnut"—Three miles south of the Catawagus creek and about five miles from the Councilhouse of the Catawagus Indians, on the south bank of the Walnut creek, is a black walnut tree, whose uncommon and gigantic dimensions have excited the curiosity and arrested the attention of travellers, ever since the first settlements of the country. The road leading from Buffalo to Erie passed directly over its roots; and the injury they sustained from their exposure and from the wheels of carriages, has been such, that a few years since, in a severe gale of wind, this giant of the forest was prostrated. The trunk, within a few feet of the ground, measured 10 feet in diameter; its length, I could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy, but should judge that it might be between 150 and 200 feet. While standing, it had the appearance of being perfectly sound; but after its fall it proved to be hollow; and the person to whom it belonged, for the purpose of making the most of it, has cut off about 16 feet of the trunk, raised it up an end, and now uses it for a grocery. On one side is a door, and in the other is inserted a window with six lights. The inside is hollowed out and made perfectly smooth. It is furnished with seats, and is sufficiently large to accommodate fourteen persons. In the centre is a circular table, loaded with the choicest productions of the country. Above you, are shelves covered with the most of the articles usually found in establishments of this kind. I must confess, I was not a little moved with feelings of pride, at the thought of being comfortably seated in the trunk of the largest black walnut probably of the age. The wholesome and substantial fare that is spread before you, seems to partake largely of the character of the tree.

Captain Jackson of the Laurel Packet, arrived at Charleston in six days from Havana, states that a squadron composed of a British 74, two Spanish frigates and six armed transports, went into Havana the day he came out. The Spanish fleet was said to be from Spain, and had on board 2,500 troops.



NEW APPOINTMENTS.
We learn from Washington, that the following nominations, made by the President on Saturday last, were on Monday consented to by the Senate:
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.
JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
ALEX H EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Minister to Spain.
We understand, also, that Mr. POINSETT, of the House of Representatives, was on Monday nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico.

The editors of the National Intelligencer contradict the report that Chief Justice Marshall is about to resign.

Washington, March 8.
In the Senate, on Monday, it was decided that the Hon. Mr. Lanman was not entitled to a seat in that body. The Legislature of Connecticut omitted to choose a Senator at the late session, & Mr. Lanman, whose term of service expired on the 3d inst, received a temporary appointment from the Governor. It was contended that the Governor had no right, in such a case, to make an appointment.

FROM EUROPE.
By the ship Bayard, from Havre, arrived at New-York, bringing Paris papers to the 1st February, and London to the 30th January.

The French ministerial paper continued to reprobate the conduct of Great-Britain in recognizing the independence of South America; & the government paper L'Etoile, of the 29th Jan. announces as a positive fact that Austria, Russia and France had determined not to acknowledge the independence of Mexico and Colombia. The Council at Madrid, which had been held for the purpose of deliberating on the matter, is stated to have come to no decision on account of the apathy which prevailed. They complained of England to the foreign ambassadors, who appear to have given evasive answers.

London, Jan. 28.—M. Hyde de Neuville has arrived in Paris, from Lisbon, and had an interview with the King. The French papers assert that the Portuguese Government has acceded to the solicitations of England, by recognizing the independence of Brazil, and changing his ministers. It is added that it was in consequence of these measures, that the French Minister left Lisbon.

On the 3d of Dec. the Greek fleet gave a deadly blow to the Egyptian naval forces upon the coast of the Isle of Crete. After this victory Admiral Miaulis Vocou sent to Napoli, where they had arrived, 12 large transport vessels, having on board 3000 negro soldiers, disciplined a la European, 4000 Arabian stallions, and such a quantity of provisions, that an ocque (44 ounces) may be bought for 50 paras (84d) and an ocque of rice for 5 paras.

Madrid, Jan. 20.
"The note in which the English diplomatic agent announces to our government that England has recognized the independence of three States of America, was communicated the day before yesterday to the extraordinary council of ministers, to the Charge d'Affaires of France, and to the ministers of the northern powers. This note has raised alarm in all minds. The most bigotted now consider the loss of our Americas as certain and a rupture between some of the powers of the Holy Alliance as more than probable."

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Johnson late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Abner Linticum, Adm'r.
Ezekiel Johnson, Adm'r.
Feb. 10.

Drawing Announced.

In consequence of the great demand for tickets in the University Lottery 5th Class New Series, and in order to return to adventurers as soon as possible the amount of prize money, same fortune has determined to favour them with thereof, the manager has fixed upon the 16th day of April, for the time of drawing said Lottery, and he will draw it at an earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.
All persons intending to adventure to this Lottery, are advised to make immediate application for the capital prizes of \$10,000, 5,000, 2,300, 2,000, 1,412, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 500, 100, &c. lest by a little delay they may be unable to procure a single ticket, and the price of them, if any remain unsold, must soon be advanced to 5 dollars each.
P. CANFIELD, Manager.
Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery for Sale at the Office of the Md. Gazette, J. GREEN.

Grand Conclusion!

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, March 5th, 1825.
The commissioners of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, 3rd Class, to accommodate adventurers, have determined to bring the remaining four drawings of this lottery to a

Brilliant Conclusion!

And have fixed upon the following days, viz:
The 17th drawing on Thursday 10th March
The 18th drawing on Thursday 17th March
The 19th drawing on Wednesday 30th March
The 20th and last drawing will take place on the following day, Thursday 31st of March, provided the \$40,000 Prize should be drawn on the day it is put in the wheel, (the 19th drawing) in case however, the \$40,000 Prize should not be drawn on that day, the 20th drawing will then be deferred for two weeks, in order to give adventurers in the country an opportunity for the renewal of small prizes. And it will positively take place on the 12th April.

It is highly important, that adventurers in the country should lose no time in providing themselves with chances in this "Brilliant Lottery," before it is too late.

It is a matter of fact, that a greater part of the prizes in the Maryland State Lotteries, heretofore were distributed to adventurers abroad.

It scarcely ever happened that any prize of consequence was or is sold in the City of Baltimore.

And from appearance now, it is presumed that the principal part of the prizes in the present splendid scheme will be sold in different parts of the United States.

During the remaining four drawings of this lottery, the following list of **GRAND CAPITALS MUST BE DISTRIBUTED, VIZ:**

The most Magnificent Lottery ever Drawing in America.
Party Thousand Dollars!!
Twenty Thousand Dollars!!
Ten Thousand Dollars!!
Five Thousand Dollars!!
Twelve of One Thousand Dollars!!
Six of Five Hundred Dollars!!

And a host of smaller denominations!
PRESENT PRICE,
(But will soon Advance.)
Whole Tickets \$12 Quarters \$3 00
Halves 6 Eighths 1 50
To be had, warranted in the wheel, at

CONINE'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 39 Market Street, and 217 Market Street, Baltimore.
In a great variety of numbers. Who will give information of the fate of tickets when the lottery is completed, or before, if requested.
Orders from any part of the United States enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets, will meet with the most prompt attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
Remittances will not be invested unless the state of the wheels justify it, and returned on receipt, or if requested invested in other lotteries.
March 10.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on Monday the 4th day of April next, (if not the next fair day thereafter,) at the late residence of Henry Johnson, deceased, near the Patapsco lower ferry.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE
of said deceased, consisting of five Negro Men, three Women, and one Boy, Horses, Cattle, plantation utensils, and some valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond and security with interest from the day of sale, under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.
Abner Linticum, Adm'r.
Ezekiel Johnson, Adm'r.
Feb. 10.