EXTRICTS FROM THE PRESI.

DENT'S MESSAGE.

The actual condition of the public fiveners than realises the "fevourable anticipations that were enteresped of it at the opening of the inst session of Congress— On the first of January there was a balance In the free over the million two hundred and thirty even thousand four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty fivencents. From that time to the thirtieth September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand tollars and the warenditures to else millions one hundred. dollars, and the expenditures to eleven mil lions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is es-timaged that the receipts will, atleast, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the treasury on the first day of January next, a surplus of pearly hine millions of

Og the first of January, 1825, a large m mount of the war debt, and a part revolutionary debt, become redeemable. -Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year 1835. It is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed, by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March 3d, 1817, creating the sinking fund, and in that case, the only part of the debt that will remain, after the year 1835, will be the seven millions of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent Revo lutionary debt, amounting to thirteen mil-lions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of

the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improv-ing for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The military disbursements have been regularly mad and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions, have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little descriptions. This desirable tle additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorgan-ising the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April 1818.

The monies appropriated for fortificati-tions have been regularly and economically price, and all the warts advanced as ra-pidly as the amount appropriated Walliamit.

Three important works will be com-pleted in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the

Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana
The Board of Engineers, and the Topo graphical Corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the coast, and projecting the works necessary for its

defence.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is beleived, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The factory and the contract of the c

larly and economically applied. The fa and by contract with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications ren ders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars for exploring the western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armoury, a commission was constituted, consist-ing of colonel M.Ree, colonel Lee, and captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result and their labours, but it is believed that they will be prepa do it; at an early part of the session of Con-

Having communicated my views to con ress at the communicated my views to com-on, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principal on which it should be founded. I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries, with which we have the most immediate political relations & great-est commercial intercourse, tends to con-firm them. Under this impression I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immedi ately connected with the defence and inde-

pendence of the country.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repairs of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was ap pointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Con

gress.
Many patriotic and enlightened citizens Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of Hill greater importance.

They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Thio may be connected together by one continued canal, and at an expense far abort of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to ealerlate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel Troops might be moved with great facility in war, might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon, and every kind of munition and in either direction. Connecting the Allantic with the western country in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to etrengthen the bond of Union itself. Be. Itering, as I do, that Congress passes the to errengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing, as I do, that Congress possess the fight to appropriate money for such a national pass. I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advitable to author itse, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable sumber of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the userploved ground; during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their agamination to the several routs through which the waters of the Ohio may be commetted by canals, with those of Likejeria.

it expedient to recommend to the states and secondment to the constitution, for the part pose of vesting in the United States a pawer to adopt and execute a vestern of internal improvement, sit is also submitted to sour consideration, whether it may not, be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish toils, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing also, by suitable penatties, for its protection against future injuries.

injuries:
A strong hope has been long entertained founded on the hero-c struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no nower has injuries. in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favour, yet none, according to our information, has taken part a gainst them. Their cause and their name gainst them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any oth er people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to ag grandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to bur knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their ene-my has lost forever all dominion over them that Greece will become again an indethat Greece will become again an inde pendent nation. That she may obtain that rank is the object of our most ardent wish

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those coun tries -and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quar-ter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive ou origin, we have always been anxious and in-terested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favour of the liberty and happi ne s of their fe low men on that side of the

In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make prepara tion for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are in mercesity on this hemispitete, we are not meresylven, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlighten ed and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect, from that of American ca. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured, by the wisdom of their most enlightened citi zens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is We owe it therefore to candour and to the amicable relations existing be-tween the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any at tempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dan-gerous to our peace and safety With the gerous to our peace and safety existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere But with the govinments who have declared their indepen dence, and maintained it, and whose indedence, and maintained it, and whose inde-pendence we have on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposi-tion towards the United States. tion towards the United States.

VELUCITY OF SOUND AS A MEA-SURE OF DISTANCES.

The Philosophical Transactions of the present year contain an able paper from J. Goldingham, B.q F R. S on the velocity with which sound travels under varius cir-cumstances. The paper is far too voluminous for our columns; and we shall merely state, that the observations were made by noticing the intervals between the flash and the report of two twenty four pounders, at distances from the observer, who was stationed at the Madras Observatory
The results of his numerous experiments confirm those of previous observers, that the mean velocity of sound is about 1142 feet per second

We have long been of opinion that the velocity of sound might be rendered agailapurposes, such as estimating the distance between ships, or any given objects at sea; and with still greater accuracy for measur, ing distances on land, which might be deble for measuring distances to complished in the following manner; -Sup pose it be desirable to desermine the distance of a ship from a battery, or other sta tance of a ship from a battery, or other station on shore provided with cannen. With a fort, where a morning and eventing gun are fired, the object can be attained without any concert with the shoin; by an observer on board the ship being provided with a tolerably good seconds, watch, and noticing the interval between the flash of the gun and the report. This may be done to the fraction of a second, by counting the beats of a watch during the interval. Now as the ordinary seconds, watch makes about 25 of a watch during the interval 100 watch ordinary seconds? watch makes about 25 beats in 10 seconds, the distance may be very nearly estimated by allowing 456 or 457 feet for the best of a watch. The 40 beats, or 16 seconds, would give a distance of 6091 vards; or about 60 yards short of 3 1-2 miles. Although the flash of agun 5 1-2 miles. Annuage is not visible distance by daylight, yet, on a clear day, the smoke issuing from a large piece of ordnance is almost as instantaneous as that of the flash, and by the attentive observation it would give almost equally accurate results.

In the department of Military Engineer ing, this method of determining distances would be extremely valuable; as it might be applied in many instances where accusing measurement would be quite impract; cable: such as across a river or vavine, or in case of the occupation of the intermediate ground by an enemy.

cers of the corps of engineers, to examine the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their agamination to the several routes through their three parts of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Like Engineering and Lind Survey. Two perions being stationed on elevated ground within sight of each, one being promise that of cak, and nearly twice as much of the tanning print of the water of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Like Engineering and Lind Survey. It is stated in the French Annales de L'Industrie, that the Chesnut tree, bark be adjuntages, in the following manner:

Two perions being stationed on elevated ground within sight of each, one being promite coloring matter at legamond. With patrong fowling piece, (or rather blunderbass for greater effect) and the light of the Cumberland road will require an attend of the coloring matter at legamond. With the Cumberland road will require an attend of the coloring matter at legamond. With the coloring matter at legamond with cannides de in the following panner:

Two perions being stationed on elevated ground with an one being promited by canals, with those of Like Engineering and Lind Survey.

It is stated in the French Annales de L'Industrie, that the Chesnut tree bark to contains which at the Chesnut tree bark. It is stated in the field with an one ling is the consideration of the tanning prin ciple at that of calk, and nearly twice at much of the tanning prin ciple at that of calk, and nearly twice at much of the tanning prin ciple at that of calk, and nearly twice at much of the tanning prin ciple at the Chesnut tree, bark to contains the Chesnut tree, bark to contain the contains the cont

port, as before mentioned, is to be carefully much by the observer; who, for the sake of greater accuracy, might be assisted by a third person, in order to mark, the instant of the discharge. It might also be preferable to theore the day for the operations; in order to render the flash from the fire arms more distinctly visible. By repeating the experiment a few times, and taking the mean of the observations; a sufficient degree of accuracy would be attain; able by this method for any of the ardinary purposes of land sorveying. It is proper to remark, that, should the wind set to wards the observer, at the time, from fire to ten feet-per second should be added to the estimated distance. If, on the contrary, the wind blows from the observer, the ry, the wind blows from the observer, the same amount is to be subtracted from the distance, as estimated at the rate of 1142

feet per second.
The distance of a thunder cloud from an observer might also be very nearly estima observer might also be very hearly estated, by noticing the interval between the electric discharge and the thunder. This, however, would be a mere point of curiosi vy, while in the former cases (and others which might be named) this mode of mea suring distances would be at once economical and effectively accurate for general cal, and sufficiently accurate for general purposes. [London Lit. Mus.

GUNNERY.

Some experingents were made at Leith Forth, on Thursday last, (the 25th ult.) with a newly invented shell, having the with a newly invented shell, having the spiral motion, and acting by percussion.— It is fired horizontally, has no fuse, and explodes instantaneously upon striking a gainst any hard substance, so that it adapts itself to all rapges. It was tried against an oaken target, four feet aquare and thirteen inches thick which a single shot blew to pieces. It is therefore supposed that it may be used with effect against shipping. be used with effect against shipping

. It may be stated, for the information o those who may not have directed their at-tention to the subject, that the irregularity in the flight of shot proceeds from the inequalities in the specific gravity of their sides, and the action of the air, upon the inequalities of their surfaces. These imperfections it is impossible to guard against in casting; but by means of the spiral motion, they are continually shifted from side to side, so that the resistance becomes 'equal on all sides and the projectile moves straight forward. It has generally been supposed, that in rifle balls the spiral motion is communicated from the barrel. The present throws rests upon the supposition, that it proceeds from the action of the air upon their grooves; that it cannot be sustained unless by the action of the air, and that in the whole range of projectiles no instance can be found to the contrary. Among many other proofs that might be adduced in support of this opinion, that of the arrow may serve as a fair instance-

The spiral motion is accordingly com municated from plain barrets, by making the sides of shot cylindrical, and cutting grooves in them obliquely, upon which the air acts as on the blades of a windmill.— When fired by night with fuses in their sides, it will be found that the spiral motion is maintained undiminished to the end o the flight; the shot revolving at equal dis-tances, whatever the velocity may be.

From some memoranda found among

From some memoranua touth among Robins' papers, it appears that he had made some experiments for the purpose of communicating the spiral motion to cannon shot, between the years 1745 and 1753; and if that scientific man had lived to pursue if that scientific man had lived to pursue them, it is probable that he would have brought them to perfection. He has left us no clue to find out what method he a-dopted, but throughout his tracts ha dwells so much upon the resistance of the air tha it is impossible to read them without sup posing that his plan must have been con-nected with that in some way or other.— Professor Playfair was very near it, but he failed in the shape of his shor and in the placing of his grooves. The principles are also very fully laid down in a work called "Scloppitaria," and it is rather suprising that the ingenious author, after so beautiful an illustration, should have stopped short in the application of the theory

The experiment has hitherto been limited to six and nine pounders. It is probable, however, that in shells of this description, weight of metal will tell in an enormous weight of metal will tell in an enormous ratio; and that, if partly filled with inflammable matter, they will afford a facility of setting shipping on fire, which it will be difficult to guard against. They require to be constructed with great accuracy. Those used upon Thursday last were made at Carron, and very wall executed.

Shells upon this principle may also be constructed so as to explode when trod up-on; and placed with affect in the ditches of fortified places, or where an enemy is like-Edinburgh paper.

LONG HAIRED AFRICANS. Hugh Campbell, of the English navy High Campbell, of the English navy, has addressed a letter to the editor of the London Castrier, dated Bep. 29, 1823, on the subject of intelligence lately published in the British frewspapers, that a horde of savages, with long flowing hair, had made a mischlevous incursion into Caffre Land, and there spread havoe and destruction among the Caffres and settlers. As the fact respecting these long haired savages has been doubted, Mr. Campbell says that in 1802...3; there were more long haired na-1802-3, there were more long haired natives on the island of Fernando Po (am island to the northward of the equator) than those with the common curled hair of Africans. He also states that while in a bay near Cape Lobos, a tribe of upwards of an hundred long (flowing) haired natives presented themselves. These also were evisented themselves These also were evidently of European extraction, the colour of their skins being nearly similar to that of the Choctaw Indians. From the above facts, Mr Campbell thinks it not improbable that in the long lapse of time since the passage to India by the Cape was known to Europeans, and the thousands of shipwrecks that are known to have occurred on the southern coast of Africa, that similar hordes to those of Pernando Po and Cape Lobos may have sprung up on many parts of the southern coast.

CHESNUT BARK.

N. Biddle Esq. of Philadelphia, President of the U. S. Bank, has transmitted to the Chairman of the Greek committee at New York, \$300 as his subscription to this vigrious care.

It is with no small pleasure we learn that the gentlemen composing the board of brokers of this city, have given \$100 to the gorious cause of the Greeks.—N Y. Adv.

BARBADOES. Gaptain Hunter, from Grenada, confirms the account received by the way of Antiqua, that the inhabitants of Barbadoes had destroyed a Methodist Chapel, and that much ferment existed there. The obnoxious priests had applied to the Governor for protection, which was refused, and they had protection, which was refused, and they had been obliged to fice to another Island.

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP

HOEART. HOEART.
The numerous friends of this excellent and learnedprelate, will be gratified to hear, that he arrived at Liverpool, in the packet ship Meteor, on the 30th of October last

From an Ancona paper Sept. 21.

EARTHQUAKE.

We have received news from Ragusa of various unfortunate occurrences. In August the heat was 31 deg. Reaumur, which produced contagious diseases, that carried off a great number of people. The drought was very distressing. On the 20th the air was very distressing. On the 20th the air became suddenly dark; a fiery meteor pass ed over the city, fell into the sea, and was succeeded by an earthquake which overthrew many houses, and several persons were killed. The sea retired nearly a mile from the coast. The first shock was felt in Turkish Bosnia: it eaused an immens piece of rock to fall, which rolling into the sea, truck a vessel laden with flour, and buried it with its whole crew in the waves It is reported that a volcano has broken out in the province At Ragusa, a fort built by the French, and a great number of houses were destroyed.

The Georgia Journal states the amount of actual cash now in the Treasury of that State to be \$425,775—besides \$1,005,000 the state owns in bank and other stocks, making a sum total of 1,430,775 dollars.—
A condition in which there are new public treasuries probably in the world. The interest of this sum at 6 per cent would be \$85,846, sufficient, it is believed, to bear all the expenses of the state, and relieve its citizens altogether from taxes.

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UNITED STATES STATISTICS. Extracted from Mr. Ingersoll's Philosophi-cal Discourse.

There are half a million of scholars at the

public schools throughout the United States: and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees. There are twelve hundred students at the

medical schools, five hundred at the theo logical seminaries, and more than a thousand

There are about ten thousand physicians, and upwards of ten thousand lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and about five thousand clergy

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improve ents in the arta Between two and three millions of dol

lars worth of books are annually published in the United States.

A thousand newspapers are published.—
There are more than one hundred steam boats, comprising more than fourteen thousand tons navigating the Mississippi.

The vessels of the United States, by sea perform their voyages on an agetagen one

perform their voyages on an average in one third less time than the English.

There are five thousand post offices, and eighty thousand miles of post roads, and twelve thousand miles of turnnike roads.

There are three thousand legislators .-There are two hundred printed volumes of Law Reports

The proportion of believers in the non-contagion of the yellow fever among the physicians is as 567 to 28 who believe in contagion.

LORD BYRON.

A letter from Europe, in speaking of the departure of Lord Byron to join the Greeks, mentions that he took with him, by way of defensive armour, three large belmets made new for the purpose, with his arms bla-somed upon them; and that he left behind him six new cantos of Don Juan, as a pregacy

we hear nothing from Lord Byron since his arrival in Zante, except that a letter from Odessa, in a German paper, mentions that his arrival in the Morea had produced a great sensation in Constantinople, from belief that he acted under the instructions of the British government.

Some of the papers say that England Some of the papers say that England makes a stand against any farther extension of the powers of Rossia in the East of Europe, and any attack on the new American States, except by Spain or Portugal, dependent solely on their own resources. The preparations making in the naval arzenals of England, appear to strengthen this opinion.

It is not against the principles of freedom in Europe alous, that the Haly alliance intend to limit their operations; but every effort, according to the advices received this day from Paris, is also to be made to put

day from Paris, is also to be made to put down, what these Legitimates call, Revolu-tion in America, and in conformity with this rast and gigantic resolution, the Emperor Alexander has recalled all nis accredited agents from the Brazils; and an expedition is forthwith to be forwarded from Spain under the flag of that nation, against the Republic of Colombia. This expedition is to consist of twelve thousand soldiers, nominally Spaniarde, but fitted out at the expense of France, attended by French artillery and engineer officers, and the necessary number of priests and licensed spes, who may by bribery, fraud, and fenaticism, preparathe way for tyranny.

Morn. Chron. Oct. 30.

and it is said was executed at Sierra Leons (an inconsiderable found on the coast of Spain) on the 15th Oct. his body behead ed and dragged through the streets.—Ibid.

Bargland Gazette.

the comment

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1823

The Hon SAMUEL STEVENS, was on Monday last re-elected Governor of the State for the ensuing year.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. On Tuesday the following five first His Excellency the Governor.

Col. Thomas Emory, of Queen-Anne's

Joshua Prideaux, esquire, of Warcester county. Philemon Chew, esquire, of Prince George's county, 79 votes Robert Archer, esquire, of Harford coun Nicholas Brewer, sen esquire, of the

John P. Kennedy, John Barney, and James Tongue, esquires, were likew in nomination and voted for. Mr. dy, received 27 votes, Mr. Tongue 25, and Mr. Barney 5.

INTERESTING RESOLUTIONS. Every day gives new interest to the ap-proaching Presidential Election. On Tues-day, Mr. R. Bowie, from Prince George's, submitted the following resolutions relative to a Congressional Caucus at Washington, to the consideration of the Senate of this state. They were made the order of the day for Tuesday pext; when, it is expect-

"The Legislature of Maryland view with concern the attempt now making at Washington, to controul the election of President and Vice President of the United States, by

ed, they will be discussed with much spi-

means of a congressional caucus

The constitution of the United States has The constitution of the United States has assigned to congress certain rights and duties in regard to that election, concerning the performance of which, at the proper time and in the proper place, it is unwise and injudicious for members of congress

previously to pledge or commit themselves.
To the people the same instrument has assigned other rights and duties which the Legislature of Maryland believe they are perfectly competent to perform without the corrective interposition of any other tribunal, and more especially of that one which of all other should be most free house the influence of preconcerted arrangement.

When the people shall have failed to make the election then, and not till then, will

the election, then, and not till then, will the period arrive for the members of congress acting as the representatives of the American people, to decide on the qualifications and merits of the respective candi-

The Legislature of Maryland are not disposed to deny that when the constitution is by a majority of the people, when any principle of government essential to its prosperty and happiness, is likely to be defeated by a party in opposition entertaining different views and arowing hostile sentiments, then were third for the examples of the very properly resort may be had to this expedient to produce union of sentiment and concert of action aim-ug the friends of the government. A nation may be saved from danger and destruction by this remedy, but in times of public peaks and tranquility when nothing disturbs the healthful state of the body politic, the people calm. dispassionate & sovereign, should not be interrupted in the pursuit of their legitimate purposes; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland. That they disapprove of, and will discountenance any congressional cau-cus nomination at this time of President and Vice President of the United States, and that the senators and representatives of this state in congress be requested to use their influence to prevent the same.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forthwith transmitted by his excellency the Governor to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

[Resolutions similar to the above, have been submitted to the House of Delegates.]

For the Maryland Gazette. PEDLERS' LICENSES. Mr. Printer,

It is the opinion of many that the revenue of this state could be considerably increase ed by a modification of the law requiring forty dollars for a pedler's license. As this law now stands no person can take out a license for a less term than one year. The inclemency of the weather during four months of this period, makes it impossib months of this period, makes it impossions for persons licensed to exercise the business of peddling, to follow the same. During one third, then, of the time for which a man pays for his license, he cannot derive the least advantage from it. This inconvenience and the high price of the license, lead to numerous infractions of the law, by persons who are not strictly honest, or by for the full term of one year. There can be but little doubt that the same causes prevent many men whose sound honesty restrain them from evasions and violation of the law, from pursuing peddling for a livelihood. These opinions are formed after livelihood. These opinions are formed after some reflection, and are founded in a knowledge of the provisions of the law in question, having, in many instances been entirely disregarded by hawkers and pediers. To this fact, may with truth be ascribed, the unproductiveness of this branch of our revenue; and no man will be disposed to doubt it, who will take the trouble to sequain himself with the exact profite which have accrued to the state from litemass since they have been raised to forty dollars. Notwithstanding this, 1, am decidely, opposed to the cost being reduced. There is an easier mode of remedying the evil; and it is trusted, that the legislature will not close its present session without duly considering it. It is to alter the law se as to permit persons to purchase a license for thew or six months, on their paying one fourth or one half of the sum now semanded for a license for twelve months. Such are litter than one year, to procure it with early who are now unable to wheelms account of the themse not being gradued for a shorter than one year, to procure it with early which they are destrout to easier. It would likewise make many who me we carry on that business without a license, simply be caused they cannot get one for a least lemithm one, year, and honstly its words the state. Should these hints must with large with some reflection, and are founded in a know

into the legislature, and in the second of t tunber of pedlers would increase ably, and the revenue of the statement of

Pedlers are a defut class of for assist in preserving an equitibit prices of goods throughout the and thus prevent persons resident towns, being imposed od keepers in their neighbourhoods. In denoting these other restains

In dropping these observations ter disclaims all intention to dict legislature. Should that body be by them to take the subject on ware made into its consideration, the result may be, he will submit the deference which becomes

- Dec. 6.

For the Maryland Gazett

THE PER DIEM BILL I was much pleased to hear, had been introduced into our ho legates, by Mr. Worthington of county, to reduce the per diem of bers of the legislature; and ha raged a hope, that the pressure of and the reduced condition of the would have insured the measure port of a majority of the membe body. This hope has proved if for on Tuesday, that bill? was call consideration, and rejected by a jority. What arguments were u fest it I know not; but feel quit that its opponents will not venture that the treasury is in a low stat quires all the frugality and finan-comprehended in the legislature

nish it. The whole number of states in t is now twenty four. Of these there is now twenty four. Of these there is in which allow to the members respective legislatures more than lars per days and TEN of the number of the per diem rot three dollars in ithode Island, cutt, and Virmolt, a delegatered \$1.50 per day. Does not this a \$1 50 per day. Does not this a some measure for the shortness of ons of the legislative hodies of ons of the legislative bodies of mentioned states, and the facilit spatch with which business is traithem? For my own part I will not in saying, I think it does.

Knowing that many were since out that Mr. Worthington's property is the state of the stat

ONE OUT OF M

This bill fixed the per diem at ABSTRACT Of the Proceedings of t Legislature of Mary

SENATE Thursday, December 1. The president laid before the

The president laid before the communication from John M-president of the board of truste Frederick County Academy, con report of the state of the said academy county court of the attendance of the said court; which were reaferred to the house of delegates. The clerk of the house of delegate vered a bill, entitled, An act for the James Burns, of Frederick c which was read.

which was read.
Also a bill for the relief of Gree
Raleigh of Dorchester could; we
read and referred.
Also a bill, entitled, An enfort
fit of the children of Samuel Co
Talbot county; which was read
and by special order a second time which was read. and by special order a second tim

Also a bill, entitled; An act for of Henry Gettings, of Frederick which was read and reterred.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to a bill, entitled, An act to a bill, entitled, An act to a bane and a bill.

change the name of Samuel Busic to Samuel Jump Busick; which Also a bill for the benefit of Ani wife of James P. Boyd, of the city

timore; which was read.
The clerk of the council deliver munication' from his excellency Stevens, Jun. governor, with sund ments referred to in the said come on; which were read and the docu ferred to the consideration of the delegates.

The senate proceeded to the electregister of wills for Dorchester of The ballot box being prepared, the vered to the committee of the se pointed to meet the committee of pointed to meet the committee off of delegates to count the ballots, we do the conference room, and at time returned, and reported that Washington Declesion had six votes, and Josephanni is six votes upon it was declared in the senate liam Washington Decleston, having a light of the washington betteston, having a light of the votes. Of the members of both branches of the ture, was duly elected register of Dorchester county. Adjourned.

Priday. Dec. 5.
The bill for the benefit of Am wife of James P. Boyd, of the city more, was read a third time by a der. On motion, the question Will the senate amend the bill by the following provise at the end of Provided that nothing herein shall be construed to affect, or in right to the said estate acquired by James P. Boyd or any other persons before the passage of this ac

som before the passage of this ac-termined in the affirmative

The question was then put, Shapas? Determined in the affirmative
sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the council deliver

The clerk of the council deliver munication from the executive, ting a letter from his excellency. Morrow, governor of the state transmitting reports of the room appointed to ascertain the practice connecting lake Erie with the Oldon a canal, and a copy of the report of the employed by them in the Also a letter from Andrew Gregg, Secretary of the Commonwealth sylvania, jothe clerk of the council of the counc tomas commissioners; the reso