Ho is a sepublicant the from all heart, a bevoked to republican indications, republican indications, republican habits, and republican virtues. He is an admirer of one free governments, founded as they are, out the will of the 'people, and adapted to promote their bappiness. He sepports that administration of government, which pursues the public good, by wise and requal laws; which acknowledges no distinction between its citizens, except the moral ion between its citizens, except the mora dirision between the virtuous and the viwhich encourages industry, lays no ninnecessary burdens, promotes economy advances education, indulges liberty of con science, & labours with the utmost integrity, to bring peace, plants in the strong pea to bring peace, plenty and happiness, to the door of every man. He is a patriot, in the most estensive sense of the term, a lovec of his country, and so far as is consistent with. this primary object, a friend to the peace, liberty, and prosperity, of the human race, to the remotest bounds of the earth What then is the oridence of true repub

licanism? I reply, republican professions, joined with republican actions. We must exercise candour in forming a judgment relative to the republican character, and likewise those principles of good sense, which we apply to discover the true sentiments of men on other occasions. We should not believe a man to be a republican, merely be cause he frequently uses the word, and al-ways with reference to himself or his friends. But a consistency of declarations and con duct is the true standard by which we must form our judgment. Our feelings, are by no means wise directors, in forming an es-timate of character, and far less our prejudices.—We should not for a single word or action exalt a man to the skies, nor for a similar cause should we sink him in the deep. A candid view of the general tenor of his conversations and conduct, will lead the mind to a correct result; while by this process we escape the snares of the artful, and have yielded to us the approbation of our consciences. That man, or that editor, who surrenders himself to the designs of others, pursuing an unwearied course of censure or applause, without strict regard to evidence, has a black account to settle, and it so far degraded below the level of honesty, that no upright man will stoop to look upon him. He is a proper object for scorn and detestation, and fit only to be the tool of a despot.

The mind should, above all, he guarded against the suspicion of the interested, or the credulity of the weak, and prejudiced. When we have descended so tar, as to be dispensed to the control of the supposed excellencies of our friends, or formignify the supposed excellencies of our friends, without adequate of the existence of these excellencies of character, we may rest assured, that candour and truth are very far from us. If we are right, it is only by mistake, and it wrong, it is, by the most culpable abuse of all our faculties. The commencing stage, (which is false and unfounded apprehension and judgment without seasonable evidence) is greatly to be deprecated; but the more ripened stages of the progress are deplorable. The mind is perverted under the influence of a had habit, and becomes averse to truth and free inquiry Middlesex Gaz.

THE GREEKS.

By the kindness of a friend (says the New York American) we are enabled to present, in the following extract of a letter from Cambridge, a stalement of the number of women and children, delivered over to sla very, and to all the infamous pollutions of Turkish masters, from the ill fated island of Scio. Where is the American, whose bosom does not swell with indignation at such barbarity? whose hand would not strike in such a cause?-

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Mass. Dec 9.

"Official returns from the Turkish Cus tom House at Scio, report forty one thou-sand women and children to have been sold as slaves, and to have paid auction duties at that office, in the months of May and June. 1822 The fathers, brothers, and husbands, of these women and children met with a more enviable fate, and were butchered.

The fact of the number of slaves is given Annuaire for 1822, a very authentic and respectable work—of which the chapters on Greece appear to be drawn up from ma-terials transmitted by the French Consuls.

My feelings have been much interested the week past by having in my family a Sciote boy of 13 years old, who escaped from the island the day the Turks landed. He had one uncle among the hostages mur-dered at Scio, and another among those sent to Constantinople, and put to death

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Bir. Issae Macauley of Philadelphia, has generously tendered one bundred pair of good drilling Pantaloons for the Greeks.

REV. MR. SUMMERFIELD We have great satisfaction (says the Democratic Press) in stating that recent accounts from Europe assure us of the perfect recovery of the health of the Rev. Mr. Summerfield. He. is expected in the United States, in all the present winter.

There have been six Methodist Church es, erected on (what is denominated) the Boston district this season, most of which are, or will soon be, finished, and several more are to be built soon - Zion's Herald

It is said the British Government has de termined to send 50 Methodist Missionaries to the West Indies.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 2. SURGICAL

Dr. J. B. Strachan, of this town, performed the operation of Lithotomy on the son of Col. John Tucker, of Brunswick countries the State of the State ty, on the 25th ultimo, and extracted two Calculm, time weighing 312 grains, and the other 13. The whole of the operation oc-Conpied one minute and twenty seconds. The patient we understand is doing well. -

Charleston, Dec. 8. The schooner Susan, arrived last evening, Jeft Gibraltar on the 30th of October, but brought no papers. Several members of the Cortes, who had fled from Cadiz, were at Gibraltar, waiting opportunities to get to the United States,

Warpland Dazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1823.

THE TREASURY At appears by a report submitted to the legislature, that the reseints into the treasury of this state from the let day of December 1823, a to the lat. December 1823, a mounted to 148,903 55 cents; and that the disbursements made by the treasurer during the same period, amounted to 196,787 94 3 cents. The report likewise shews the isting deficit to amount to 38,635 86 1-2.

Communicated.

THE GREEKS. THE GREEKS.

The sacred struggle now making by the Greeks, to break the chains by which the cruel Tork has long held them in slavery, has awakened the sympathy of the generous and enlightened of every country. Liberal subscriptions in cash and munitions of war have been made in England, and I am proud to say In some of the towns of my now have country has a subscription. own happy country, to assist this oppressed but chivalrous people in their glorious ef fort to achieve their independence. The long continuance of this effort, and the pa-tience with which its brave authors have endured every privation incident to/a war commenced without previous preparation, prove them to be in earnest, and entitle prove them to be in earnest, and citative them not only to the ineffectual sympathy of the citizens of this republic, but make them worthy of our active and substantial aid. The most shocking cruelies which the citizens against the conflict, whose it is possible for an enemy to inflict, whose main characteristic is barbarity, have failed to daunt them; all the frightful desolation which fire and sword can effect, has been in vain tried to extinguish the holy flame of liberty which lights their bosoms and nerves their arms; the sight of the violated persons of wives and daughters, and the mu tilated hodies of brothers and friends, has not been sufficient to discourage them .-On the contrary, cruekies have served to stimulate to new exertions, and rouse the phlegmatic, yet sincere patriot to a sense of duty to his bleeding country. Triumphing over all, this determined people have pushed on from victory to victory, and like their ancestors, astonished the nations of the earth by their deeds of self-devotion and gallantry

The citizens of these United States often boast, that they were wrocked in the cradle of liberty;" and that at this time, their's is the only free and independent nation on the contract t w common is it for them to wish, that all nations who desire to be as they are, were alike free and happy. To be content with

wishing such nations good, when it is in our power to do them good, savoirs so strongly of affectation, that I am frequently. tempted to question, in my own mind, the sincerity of many of my countrymen, when I hear them thus express themselves. If it be their carnest wish to see the unhappy yet unyielding Greek free, all such have now a golden opportunity of contributing a mile from their abundance to make him so. Dunations in cash, for this purpose. Donations in cash, for this purpose, addressed to "WILLIAM BAYARD. New York, Chairman of the Committee of the Greek Fund," and forwarded by mail, will be received and applied by that gentle-man, to the nobe and humane object of

rescuing the Christian Greek from the mer-ciless bonds of the infidel Turks. Our state Legislature is now in session, and consists of 95 members, each of whom receives four dollars per day. Each of those gentlemen, it is presumed, could spare the HALF of ONE DAY'S FER DIEM, without subjecting himself to inconvenience. Could he spare it, let me ask, for a better purpose than that of assisting rican, whose bosom is warmed by a spark of that fire which burned in the breasts of our fathers during their war for the independence which we now enjoy, will unite with me in responding NO! I would re spectfully suggest, then, that the members of our legislature, hold a meeting in the hall of the state house, and that it be proposed to the said meeting, that each member since the said meeting, that each member give one half of his per diem for one day, to pro note the glorious cause of the Greeks. The sum thus raised, it is true, would not be large; but added to what will be collect her states of the union, may enable those for whose benefit it is subscribed, to persevere in their efforts, till Divine Provi dence shall crown them with complete suc-

cess. Such a meeting and such a subscription, would reflect honour on the state, and be an example which would no doubt be imitat ed by the Congress of the Union, as well as the state legislatures which are now in session. A Real Friend to the Greek Cause

P. S. Would not the subscription proposed above; be an excellent substitute for certain resolutions (now before the Legislature) which relate to the Greek war?

COMMUNICATED

QUERIES TO POLITICIANS.
Will the friends of Mr. Adams for the Presidency, who oppose a Congressional Caucus, as wrong in itself, and especially as oftentimes misrepresenting by those whom they are elected, explain away the example of Mr. Adams himself who went into Cau of Mr. Adams himself who went into Cau
eus, and voted for Mr. Madison, against the
known wishes of the Federal Legislature
of Massachusetts, by which he was elected
into the Senate of the United States?

Is the sincerity of his conversion, and
the disinteres edness of his conduct on that

occasion, proved by his soon after recept-ing an appointment from Mr. Madison which

gave him \$18,000 the first year?

Does the receipt of muta fran \$100,000 since, give him a special claim on the gratitude of the parry, and prove that he deserves now to be invested with the chief command in preference to all the old sentinels of the party, who cattled the watch through every

Is his Democratic Republicanism proved by the fact that he has never acknowledged nimself'a Democracie-Republican, and that those who last winter met in Boston to nominate him, took particular care not to call

him one?
P. S. When he left the Federal party, P. 8 When he left the Federal party, the waters of public condemnation were rising over the upper deck of the Federal Bark—an ald Rat is not slow to desert a sinking ship!!! Only a short time before she went down, the Republicans of Massa. chusetts had proposed to J. Q. A to offer for Governor against Gory, but his father tails the reduced before the world make an incommission because it would make an incommission because it would make an incommission because he function him gold the Federal coerlaiting breach between him and the Federal parcy? This breach ceased to be so frightful when a Mission to Bussia was of-ferred to spo it in with—and as the com-mencement of an apprenticeship for the Presidency of the United States. One would think the democratic party must be hard pushed, indeed if its annot find some "true and faithful" solder of the party, who served out honourably to the end of the war—somn.CLAY or JACKSON!

For the Maryland Gazette. POLITICAL MANŒUVRES the is a bad rule that will not work both

lt is curious, if not amusing, to note, as the Presidential election approaches, the manguvres of the political wire-drawers in the several states, in relation to the mode of choosing Blettore. It would beem, as it from the days of Horace to the present hour wind man is contented with his own hour, 'ino man is contented with his own lot." Hence we see the wise Legislatures of Maryland and North Carolina, both now in session, sailing on opposite tacks—the one deprecating as a crying grievance, that very provision, which the other is seeking to establish, as the best possible arrangement.

In Maryland we choose by districts, as nearly as possible, in proportion to popula-tion; it is the only election, except that for Congressmen, wherein the principle of vepresentation, according to numbers, prevails. On the present plan, each district is left to study and pursue its own local or pe-culiar interests, unbought and unsold by the great jugglers who wield the mass of thickly concentrated populations in large cities Well, it is now proposed by a gentleman, coming from Baltimore, of bright and coming from Baltimore, of bright and coming from Baltimore, of bright and capital the state of th promising talents, to abolish the district mode of election, and to throw the wifel state into a political hodge podge—to amal gamate all classes and interests, that the whole weight of the state may be given, by means of a general licket, to some one of the candidates. By this new arrangement, certain candidates who it is well known might get the vote of certain districts, will not receive a vote in Maryland—and one candidate, though he may not receive one fourth of the votes of the people, may yet get the whole electoral vote of the state.

On the other hand - In North Carolina where they now choose by general ticket, it is proposed in the legislature to change that or the district mode of election, which now exists in Maryland. In Vermont, the electors are appointed by the legislature, a large majority of which is known to be decidedly for Mr. Adams; and there it was lately proposed, as it will be in the New York legislature, to give back the electron to the prople; but the dear levers of the people instantly rejected the proposition, so apt are is possessors to imagine that smight is right." The legislative choice, existing in New York, where a majority of the life. New York, where a majority of the legisla ture is known to be friendly to Mr Craw-ford, (if regularly nominated.) is viewed by Mr. Adams' Maryland friends as the most Mr. Adams' Maryland friends as the most shocking of all political monstrosities—but, in Vermont, it is the perfection of political sagacity! And even in Maryland, they be gin to fancy it would not be a bad thing.

To return to the Baltimore proposition

for a general ticket: - I do not wonder at the source whence it comes -but timeo Danaos et down ferentes-we all know that the au thor of this proposition can climb to the top of the new Shot Tower, and overlook, at one sweep of the eye, seven thrusand voters, rich and poor. old and young, lame, halt and blind, all of whom may put their sallots in the box in less time than an old farmer could saddle and bridle his horse, to ride off ten miles or more to the polls; and should the election, which lasts but one day, happen on a rainy one, Baltimore city would counterbalance the votes of half the State of Maryland Were I a citizen of Baltimore, I should say, it is not for us to object to the preponderating weight which this new mode proposes to give us;—and when the general ticket principle is once recognised and established, and the citizen of Rationers engages. of Baltimore enfranchised, and put on a footing with the citizen of any other part f the state, I shall then be curious to see by what process of reasoning, or by rule of political justice, the same legis can refuse to place the Baltimorean on a le vel with the Kent county man in choosing the executive and legislative functionaries of his own state? The reasoning in the The reasoning in the one case must infallibly apply in the other, and if it lead not to the same conclusion, it will only serve to exemplify the well known fable of the upright Judge, whose conscience always took the bent of his interest, and quickly changed his opinion on finding it was his Bull which had gored his neighhour's Ox, instead of his neighbour's Bull goring his own (the Judge's) Ox!!

I beg the favour, Mr. Editor, for space

enough to insert the following remarks of olina legis lature, at the present session, in favour of districts, our present session, in favour of districts, our present mode, and against a general licket system, proposed by the gentleman from Baltimore, where St. Paul's Church steeple overshadows seven thousand voters, as liable to be agitated and moved by a single demagogue, as are the tenants of the hive by the Queen Bee.

A Caroline County Man.

"Mr. S. recollected to have heard a sentiment expressed when a boy, which then greatly shocked him, but the truth of which he had since believed to have witnessed or some occasions-that .. Monarchies govern

some occasions—that "Monarchies govern by force, Republics by fraug" "By the general ticket, what interest do the people take in the election of a Prest-dent of the United States? Look at the returns of the three last elections. How many votes were given in the whole state? Not, he would venture to say, 6,000 out of 60,000. And yet, he saked, is there a subject on which freemen ought to be more alive? Do not our lives, our liberty, our all, depend upon the right administration of our General Government? Yet you have canningly devised a system by which the freemen of the country are deprived of their influence—they know nothing of the men proposed to be elected as Electors, and they there fore feel no interest in the election. "But by the general ticket, it is said, we give the State of the proper weight in the election of a President. The eastern and western divisions of the State differ materially in their interests. The east export naval. turns of the three last elections. How man

in their interests. The east export naval stores, corn, lumber and cotton, to one market; the west drive their beef to Augusta. Where, then, is the propriety of our acting together upon the choice of President We are told the State is benefitted by it. How! are told the State is penentically in stand of Mr. Calhoun," to large and fishes? If this be the motive, it is at this. Hartford combase one. I spurn it. Let us look for what we has appointed his we are entitled to from the General Government, on the ground of our merits; not on the committee.

account of our giving to the President our.
15 undivided votes.

'I But how have we undereded in our calculation? Look at the Stale of Delaware,
sometimes called the little Republic of St.
Merido, and you will find that she received
more attention from the General Governmore attention from the General Govern ment, than the State of North Carolina -at the command of some Jugglers who hold

the wire behind the curtain.

In his view, Mr. Sasaid, the fairest possible mode of electing Electors, was, to lay off the State in districts, let every district have his Elector, and every man his

P S I am aware that the proposed plan condescends to provide that one elector shall be a resident of each of the existing districts; but what does the man in Allegany know about the character or politics of a candidate residing in Worcester? How are to form the tickets. Will it it be done by the people—can it be done? No, it must be done by a few, and these few must con sult the wishes of Baltimore, where the grew mass of the acting votere reside, such must be the natural consequence. Here then must be not only a caucus, but a caucus acting under the influence of Baltimore! What say the enemies of caucuses to this? How gratifying to the pride, how consistent with the local interests of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince Georges, for example, to have palmed upon them an elector who, if left to themselves, would perhaps be the last manthey would choose—some man of straw set up by Baltimore! But will it not be a sufficient balm to their wounded dignity, that she has graciously condescended to elect a resident of the district, perhaps some young limb of the law sent down to be colonized for that special purpose! How gratifying! what an enviable distinction! to be thus transformed from the troublesome condition of independent districts, with the right and the obligation to think and chuose for themselves! we be mere time servers and hewers of wood and drawers of water; to the monumental city!!! N. B. Another effect of the change i

undeniable—candidates seeking the Presi-dency, and fresidents seeking re election, will bend all their views, and wield alltheir paironage, to conciliate and secure Balti mo:e, because they will see that she is the real make-weight in the election The coun try will be disregarded; influence will be gained, it is true, but that influence will be acquired by Baltimore, and not by the State. Whereas, according to the presen mode, each district has its proper, just and equal socialit, and Candidates and Presidents will seek to conciliate race district. equal importance to their views and this will secure a just distribution of offices and parronage throughout the State; they will not be monopolised by a few leading men-some half dozen bell-wethers in a flock of 50,000!!! now kept and fattened at the head of the Bay by the Farmers throughout the

For the Maryland Gazette. The CHARGE, & the COMMENTARY.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun have been singing a political lullaby to the federalists of Maryland Yet the Franklin Gazette, the paper in which he was first nomlnated, and which continues to support him, speaks as follows of one of the brightest ornaments

of the federal party

No man has ever shed so much lustre "No man has ever shed so much lustre upon the chair as Mr. CLAY; and it is not probable that any little electioneering feelings will be suffered to prevent his almost unanimous elevation to it. Upon this subject, we perceived it stated in an eastern paper that the friends of Mr. Calhoun will support Mr. Websterfor speaker.—This is a wholly unauthorised assertion.— This is a wholly unauthorised assertion.—Pennsylvania will perhaps have more Pennsylvania will perhaps have more friends to Mr Calnoun in congress than any other state; and, as far as we have heard of their sentiments, they will probably vote for Mr. CLAY as the presiding officer of the house of representatives. Certainly they, would never dream of supporting a Hart-ford convention federalist for any exalted political station."

As actions speak louder than words, the reader may best know the real principles of this "Hartford convention tederalist," who othe friends of Mr. Calhoun would never dream of supporting for any exalted political stat on," by attending to the following from the National Intelligencer:

"Mi Webster, of Massachusetts, offered for consideration the following: "Resolved. That provisions ought to be made by law, for derraying the expense in eident to the appointment of an agent, or commissioner, to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make

such appointment. "In offering the resolution, Mr Webster ated, it was far from being his wish, in any manner, to commit the House, in this or any of the political contests of Europe; but the President of the United States having, in his Message to Congress, not only expressed a belief that the Greek nation in its present struggle with its oppressors, had the good wishes of the whole civil zed world, but also advanced the opinion that the Turkish dominion over that country was lost forever: he thought that, if such were the fact, it was important that Congress should act upon the subject. The United States, he said, had diverse interests in the Mediterranean which might be seriously affected, more or less, by the course of events in that quarter —The main object he had in view, he confessed, was to obtain from this view, he contessed, was so could not the sen-flouse an expression, responsive to the sen-timent of the message; in reference to the sacrifices and sufferings of that heroic peo ple-sacrifices and sufferings which ought to excite the sympathy of every liberal minded man in Europe as well as in this minded man in Europe as well as in this country. But, whatever might be the case with other nations, we certainly ought not to be restrained from expressing with free dom, what are our views in relation to the dom, what are our views in relation to the Greek cause, so far as it may be done without committing, ourselves in the contest. And he really did hope that we should show to the world, that there is at least one goodernment which does entertain a proper view of that barbarous despotism, which, under the eyes of Europe, has been permitted, by a system of the foulest atrocity, to attempt to granh an interesting Christian nation. He did not desire that the resolution should be at present acted upon, but simply that it be at present acted upon, but simply that it lie on the table for the consideration and

deliberate reflection of this house " It seems that Mr. Clay, and the "friends of Mr. Calhoun," think very differently of this "Hartford convention federalist," for his appointed him to an "elevated station," that of chairman of a very important committee. GENERAL TICKE

On this proposition, a client who as ment the right of the counties, as heart the right of the counties, the counties of the co

For the Maryland Gazette, LAUDABLE

Mr Printer,

Mr Printer,
Permit me, through your paper, to congratulate our fellow citizens of this size on the refusal of the house of delegated to pass a resolution proposing a recess of the legislature at the approaching Christman. This refusal will cause a saving to the state of upwards of Four Thousand Debtars.

A sum not to he despited the low way. -A sum not to be despised, so long as a deficit remains in our atta treasury.

December 17.

EXCELLENT BILL .- The bill to al ter the time of meeting of the general assembly of this state to the fourth Monday of December, passed the senate by an una nimous vote, on Toesday.

ABSTRACT Of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

SENATE Thursday, December 11. The further supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund to establish free schools in the several counties therein mentioned; and

The bill for the relief of Michael Riddle noser, of the city of Baltimore; were red

the second time The clerk o the house of delegates deli-vered a bill, entitled, An act relating to the appointment of constables in Harford county; a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to provide an office for the clerk of said county; a bill, entitled, An act to settle and asper tain the salary of the members of the coun-cil for the ensuing year; which were read Also a bill, entitled, An act to confirm

the proceedings of certain commissioners therein mentioned; which was read. Also a bitl, entitled, An additional suplement to the act, entitled. An act autho

rising Henry Vernon Somerville to remove certain negroes into the state of Ma ryland; read and referred. Also a bill, entitled, An act to confirm and make valid certain acts and proceedings

of Wm. F. Gleaves, as a justice of the pears for Kent county; which was read and refer Also a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Jacob Taylor, which was read and re-

Also a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, supplementary to an act for the better protection of slaveholders in the several same relates to Dorchester county; which was read.

The bill for the relief of Jacob Taylor, was passed and returned to the house of

delegates.

Mr. Winder reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act against. excessive usury; which was read

Priday, Dec. 12.
The bill for the benefit of Benjamin M. Creery and John Watkins, of Harford

county, was passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill to appoint trustees for the Linie Falls Meeting House and Forest Meeting House, in Harferd county, was passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a bill, entitled. An act for the delivered a bill, entitled.

vered a hill, entitled, An act for the destruction of panthers in Allegany county; a bil to repeal the laws now in force for the destruction of crows in Caroline county; and a bill for the relief of Catharine Fridley, of Washington county; which were se-

verally read

The bill to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to levy on the assessable property of said county the sums of money therein mentioned, was amended, passed, and returned to the house of detegates

The clerk of the house of delegates des livered a bill, entitled, An act to retive an act, entitled, An set to preserve the breed of wild deer in Somerset and Dorchester countries, so far as relates to Dorchester countries. which was read.

Saturday, Der. 13.

Saturday, Der. 13.

Mr. Winder presented the memorial of a committee for the State of Biaryland appointed (in pursuance of the resolution of a General Convention of Delegates from the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, held in the City of Washington on the 5ta November, 1823.) to prepare and present in behalf of said Convention, a memorial to the general assembly of Maryland, on in behalf of said Convention, a memorial to the general assembly of Maryland, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of a company to form a connection of the Atlantic and Western waters; by canal, and their co operation, if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of said canal, in the manner and ether plan proposed in the general resolution.

tion of said canal," in the [manner] and so, the plan proposed in the general resolutions adopted by that assembly, which was read.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered a resolution relative to Thanksgiving and Prayer; which was read the first, and by special older a second and third time, assented to, and returned to the house of delegates.

delegates.

Also a bill, entitled; An act for the relist of Richard Batturs, of the city of Baltimore, which was read and referred.

Also a bill, entitled, Arrect to authorite the state of the control of of the c

Also a bill, entitled, Agreet to authorize the several levy courts in this state to severe from delinquent supervisors and other debtors, any sum of money not exceeding fitty dollars, which may be due to their perspective counties, as other small debts are recoverable by individuals out or count; a bill to accertain the allowance of sharinfor keeping prisoners in gast charged with criminal offences, and finding them siemals, in the several counties therein mentioned; which were read.

als, in the sessual counties therein meblioned; which were read.

Also a bill entitled, An act to authorise the justices of the orphans and fery courts of Caroline county to appoint their respective criers; which ease read.

The bill to estille and ascertain the safery of the members of the council for the ease ing year, was read the account for the ease ing year, was read the account, and or the counties of the force of delegates. ed to the house of delegates.

third time, passed, and returned to delegatest

Monday, Dec 15. The bill to repeal an act; entit to repeal an act, entitled, A su an act, entitled; An act for the tection of slaveholders in the se ties therein mentioned, so far relates to Dorchester county, a mended, passed, and returned t

of delegates.

The clerk of the house of devered a bill for the relief of Nan Charles county; also a bill, for Gasre W. Neale; of Charles Cape W. Neale; of Charles Cape other bulles as a bill. for other purperes; Also a bill u import certain slaves into this si bill for the support of Jenima her infant children, of St. Mary which were severally read.

Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mr Winder aubmitted the foll amble and resolutions, which we made the order of the day for

The senate and house of deleg general assembly of Maryland, c with great satisfaction, the sta country and government, as ex the full and luminous message of dent to the present congress. dent to the present congress.

The prosperous condition of th the admirable system of prompt accountability in the disbursem war and navy departments, the tion and efficient condition of the rangement and discipline of the its branches and appendages, th and rapid progress in securing a tile attacks, the most important our maratime frontier, by adequications, and the profound and pritention freeted to our foreign evince to violance, ability and the administration of the gener ment

But while we feel a lively sense But white we reel a lively sense tude in looking at the rapidly and happy condition of our coun just pride in contemplating the it on which the wisdom of the go

on which the wisdom of the go and the enterprise and patriotic people have given to our country simation of the world, yet we en procate the settlement, what the war procate the settlement without the establishment of the civilised world, and its bear there was great necessity for the public servants with respective, or of virtue, particular mong the people.

A confederacy of certain mo Europe has existed for some y with avowed purposes of hostilisthe system of representative goven of as a mere speculative propose.

not as a mere speculative propos as a practical principle of con-which has already been carried in in several recent instances in Eu in the last of them under such ci ces as manifests a fixed and settle to deny to the people any share pation in government, except of hereditary sovereigns may, of t mere will and pleasure choose to

The people of the United Sta they appreciate the wise and salur im of their government, of keep from the political agitations of from the political agitations of have, nevertheless been unable to avowed principles of this tremen spiracy against the liberties of without strong and indignant feel have been awakened to in a contract that their own happy political way but ill disguised enmity, at the praanimating example to the rest of of the happiness of a represent vernment, may when the opportunity be considered by them as at victim to ensure the final triumph

victim to ensure the final triumph project of universal despotsem Under these circumstances, the and house of delegates of the generalized by the generalized for their principle beyond the bound for their principle beyond the bound for the generalized for their principle segments. Europe, and meditale an attempt t our sister republics, in America f present independent condition, former state of subjection to their by thus distinctly admonish people of the United States, that the position is no security against the tion of a principle which in its re

We cannot therefore but view tempt on these republics who declared their independence and ned it, and whose independence the States have on great consideration jus principles acknowledges, as di to our peace and safety." and sas festation of our infriendly disposs wards the United States;" Therafe Resolved, First States; application on t ject contained in the President's

pet contained in the President's to congress, as justly due to the c and spirit of the nation over which sides, and as directed by sound wis a provident view of the true interes country Resolved That while we hope

Resolved That while we hope were this declaration will prove a warning to the confederated povered deter them from attempting to execute them from attempting to execute them from attempting to execute this hope is fallacious, we feel a caseurance, that the people of the States will be prepared to make gwarning and will be convinced the ploying their energy, power, and rin defeating such machinations and against the independence of the beautiff, they are most effectually a ours, they are most effectually

hours, they are most effectually a their own.

Heolyes, That we view with dee tude and, susious interest the no herole at a fact which the Greei waging a singt their relenitess and rous tyrant, and that we experience gratification in helleying he has fore his power over them, and that Gree again assume an independent as mong the nations of the gain assume an independent sta

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The bill, entitled, An art for the date of panthers in Allegany count passed, and returned to the house retern The The repeal the laws new in