From a London paper of Oct. 17 The following estimate of the extent, in square leagues, and population, of the Continue to America in 1822, was lately transmitted by Baron de Humboldt from Paris, to President Bolivar, with the accompany

ing letter.	
Square leagues	Population
Mexico or New Spain, 75,830	6,800,00
Guatemala, 76,710	1,600,00
Cuba & Puerto Rico 4,430	600,00
Colom (Venezuela 33,700	900,00
bia 7 N Granada 58,250	1,800,00
Peru '42,150	1,490,00
Chili 14,240	1,100,00
Buenos Ayres 126,770	2,000,00

Total formerly 16,400,00 Spanish United States 372,410 125,440 10,200,000 257,990 4,000,000

The above surfaces have been calculated with great care on maps rectified by astronomical observations. The calculations nomical observations. The calculations have been several times repeated by M. Mathieu, member of the Board of Longitude and of the Institute, as well as by myself. The results differ from those published in 1809 in the Political essay on Mexico.—Then the inhabited parts alone had been calculated, without including the desert. calculated, without including the desert of the indigenous inhabitants wander. Now the whole extent, of each country, to its farthest limits, has been measured.
The population of the different parts of cide-

vant Spanish America is very uncertain, nevertheless each portion has been calcu-lated according to the latest data which have reached me. The present estimate ought to be considered in the same light as all my other works on America; they are no other than essays, in which every thing will have to be done over again. Statistical calculations can only be rendered perfect by degrees, in like manner as the elements of meteorological and astronomical tables.

Comparison Spain consists of 16,094 aquare leagues.—Europe contains 304,710 square leagues, and the whole of Southern America 581 891 square leagues.
Signed HUMBOLDT.

From the Boston Recorder. PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Fisk, American Musionear at Jerusalem do Dr. Porter of Andover, dated April 28, 1823.

My first letter from the Holy City shall be to my revered instructors and beloved brethren at Andover I have now spent our days in the city where David lived and reigned and where David's Lord and ling redeemed the world. The house I inhabit stands on Mount Calvary; -my little room
has but one small window, and this opens
towards Mount Olivet. I have walked around Zion; I have walked over Calvary. I have passed through the valley of itin nom; drank of the waters of Siloam; crossed the brook Kedron; a d have been in the Garden of Geinsemane. The next day alter my arrival I made my first visit tomb of my Lord I did not stop to en quire whether the place pointed out as his sepulchre is really such or not If in this there is any delusion I was willing to be deceived for the moment The church was full of people, but though surrounded by them I could not suppress my feelings lookethed at dome which covers the tomb and thought of the death and resurrection of my Lord, and burst into tears. I entered and kneeled by the marble which is sup posed to cover the spot where the body lay. My tears flowed freely, and my soul seemed to be moved in a way i cannot de acribe. I dedicated myself anew to my Lord, and then-offered up my prayers for my father, brothers, sisters, and particular friends. I implored a blessing on Andover, and on all missionsries and ministers, and and on all missionaries and ministers, and on all the world. It seemed then as if Je sus Christ the Son of God; had really suffered, died, and risen from the dead. period of time that has elapsed since his death, dwindled to a moment. The whole seemed pre-ent and real. O, what sufferings! (), what love! Dear bre-bren, it was for us he bled and died. Shall we not then live to him? He died to save us from sin shall we not then avoid sin in all its forms? He died to save us. Can we then be un-willing to make efforts, and endure pri-vations to save others? If you think I have made any sacrifices or undergone any haid ships, I assure you I forget them all when in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre But alas! how little do I see around me of the efficacy of that blood which was shed on the The christian pilgrim cannot enter the building that covers the tomb of his Re deemer without buying permission from the enemies of his faith. I suppose at least threefourths of the inhabitants of Jerusalem Gens the divinity of our Lord, and the atonin efficacy of his death; and I fear all, or near ly all the rest, adore his mother and his dis ciples with almost as much devotion as him self. When I was at Gethsemane there were so many armed Turks about, that I did not think it prudent to stop, but only walked across the field.

"Where once thy churches prayed and

Thy foes profanely roam."

I weep when I think of Zion, and look at the desolations of Jerusalem; and I am sure you would weep if you could see what I see, and you would pray earnestly that anoth er season like that of Pentecost may be enjoyed here. My first impressions in regard to our Mission were discouraging. The first evening my spirits were depressed and desponding. But I now feel much encourdesponding But I now feel much encour-aged. We have already sold and distribu-ted about 70 Testaments and Psalters, and ted about 70 Testaments and Psalters, and more than 300 Tracts, and Brother Wolff is engaged day and night in preaching to the Jews and disputing with their Rabbies. We are surrounded by dangers, and we fremble at every step; yet the Lord our redeemer protects us, and I hope will protect us. Frusting in him, we will go forward. Brethren, pray for us, and ohl P entreat you live near to Christ. 'Meditate much on his love, his death, and meditation. This will show you the world with its distinctions pleasures and strifes, in the proper light. May that Saviour who did here bleed and die for you and me, fill our Rearts with his love, and make us all good ministers with his grace; may we be crucified to the world, and the world to us, bearing about in our body the dying of our Lord Jesus Christ, Your brother in our Lord Jesus Christ, PLINY FISK.

NORTHERN EXECUTION.

Pertimeeth, Eng. 1 Oct. 25.

"His Majesty's july thech. off Cape Farewell, Greenland, dept 29, 1823.

"After an unavailing struggle of two years and a half to get to the westward, we are again thus far upon our passage homeward, by the same rout we went out. In the beginning of October, the frost set in so fast that the ships were scarcely manage able or the sea navigable. It was then the't prudent to look out for a place to winter la, and a small shallow bay on the south west. and a small shallow bay on the south west point of an island, in lat. 66, 11, 40, long 33, was found, which promised us shelter from the northerly winds and drift ice. A canal was cut in the new formed ice, and the ships properly placed by the 10th about a quarter of a mile from the shore. We were soon afterwards frozen upand housed over, and otherwise prepared for the win-ter which now set in very fast; the land was covered with snow, and deserted by al was covered with snow, and deserted by all most every animal; foxes and bears seemed the only exceptions. Our recreations and amusements now became so regular, that the history of a single day may suffice for the whole winter. At seven o'clock in the morning we got up, at eight breakfasted, at nine mustered on deck; the rest of the forenoon was generally spent in visiting our fox traps, of which almost every officer contrived to have one. This amusement. or in walking over the snow, lasted till Christmas. At 1 P. M dined; the after-noon was spent by some in sleep, others reading, or playing chess, backgammon or cards, till five o'clock, when we took tea; at six attended muster, reading or writing, until eight, when we supped; after that con tinued in general conversation over a glass of grog and a segar, until bed time. On the 1st of February, when all our tales had been at least twice told, and the time began to hang rather heavy upon our hands, most seasonable relief appeared in a trib of E-quimaux, who were approaching the

ships
"This appeared the more astonishing to us, as we had seen none of them since lea Hudson's Straits except one family that were seen by our hoats at the top of the inlet, & some others that were heard on the shores to the westward, during the summer, althou in every place we landed we met with re-mains of their huts, & some of them worethe appearance of being lately occupied.

They came towards the ships without hesitation, entirely unarmed, one of them carrying, an old man on his back; on coming on board, they looked round, either with the most stupid indifference, or struck domb with associations, as they never find seen a ship before, nor indeed, man besides their own race. They exchanged any thing they had for whatever was offered them, and received presents with extreme delight jumping and shouting in the most hideous manner, when any thing was given them. They pointed to their hots which were about three miles distant from the ships, on the south west face of a hill, and on some of us making signs, wishing to go there, one or two of them readily accompanied us When we got near, all that were at home came out to welcome us with shouting and jumping; their huts were built entirely of snow arched over like a bakers oven, but high enough to stand upright in; on each eide was a bench of snow, covered with skins which served as the seat and bed of a family; at each corner was a lamp, with a stone pot suspended over it. Each hut was above twelve feet in diameter, and contained from a dozen to eighteen inhabitants, most of the men being accommodated with two wives. The door was about eighteen inches high, and three or four of the huts communicated with a covered passage, having one common door. The horde had ing one common door. The horde had been driven down to the Point hy necessity, to look for open water that they might kill seals; and they had encamped there the evening before.

During the remainder of the winter months we lived in the greatest friendship with them, occasionally supplying them with a mess of bread-dust and oil, when the fishing failed them; they in return, lent us their sledges to ride on."

DIVING BELL.

A particular account of a diving bell, at work at Portpatrick, is given in the Dum fries Courier. The bell is a square cast metal frame, eight feet high, 22 feet in cireumference, and weighs upwards of four tons. The frame is of course open below, and at the top are 12 small circular win-dows, made of thick glass. When the sea dows, made of thick glass when the sun is slear, and particularly when the sun is shining, the workmen can go on with their submarine operations without eardles, which would consume nearly as much air as an equal number of human bellows. In the inside of the bell are seats for the workmen, with knobs to hang their tools on;pump, which is a mighty improvement on the old fashioned plan of sinking barrels filled with air. From this pump issues thick leather tube, which is elosely fitted into the bell, and the length of which ean into the bell, and the length of which can easily be proportioned to the depth of the water. As may be supposed, the bell is suspended from a very strong crane, the shaft of which is sunk to the very keel of the vessel, purchased up for the purpose;—and which is, in fact, a very necessary cast of the diving apparatus. On the deck of this vessel is placed the air pump, worked by four men, with an additional hand to watch the signals. When about, therefore, to commence operations, the sloop is moved to the outside of the break water, the air nump put in motion, the crane the air pump put in motion, the crane worked, and then down go the aquatic quarrymen. From its weight and shape, the machine must dip perpendicularly;— while the volume of air within at once enaoles the workmen to breathe and keeps out the water. On arriving at the bottom, the divers are chiefly annoyed with large beds of sea weed, although from the partially un even manner in which the ledges of the bell occasionally rest on the rocks, it is impossible to expel the wateraltogether, and this, I presume, is the reason why it is danger ous to descend in rough or squally weather when the heaving and agitated deep would be apt to dish in at the smallost cranny, roll or gard against threeffects of several hour's partial immersion in water, the men are provided with large jack boots, cap of wool, and coars woollen lackers. They also oh. and coarse woollen jackeis. They also ob-serve the pressution of stuffing their ears with cotton, as the constant stream of air, which descends from above, decasions, at first, an uneasy sensation, and is ever apt to produce desfness.

Here, then, we have two or three men working with perfect case and safety, 20, 25 and sometimes 30 feet below water. In carrying out the new pier it is necessary to make a bed for the foundation stones which

would otherwise be left at the mercy of the wayes, and this, in a word, is the duty of the divers. With picks, hammers, jump-ers, and gunpowdet, the most rugged sor-face is made even; and not only a bed pre-naged for the horse pared for the huge masses of stone which are afterwards let down, but the blocks are afterwards let down, but the blocks themselves strongly bound together with iron and tement. Do hot start at the word gunpowder; this well known combination of niked and charcoal is applied to other and belier purposes than those of war;—and the divers, live other quarrymen; when they wish ito blast," take good care to be out of harm's way. By means of a tin tube, the powder is kept dulte dry, & a branch from the larger cavity, hollow and filled with an oaten straw is lengthened to the very surface of the water before the fuse is lighted.

THE GREEKS.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent American at Smyrna,

long a resident there:
Smyrna, 29th Sept. 1823.—
The affairs of the Greeks go on well:—
they have had some important successes in Romelia. The fleets have remained idle all summer. The Captain Pacha was, by the last accounts, at Mytelene The Greeks will be too wise to risk a batle with him. not to be beaten, is victory to them In my not to be beaten, is victory to them In my opinion they have more to fear from Russia, than the Turks Themisnamed Holy Alliance governs Europe—England not excepted; and Alexander governs that alliance. There exists at this moment, in my view, a more powerful combination against the rights and liberties of mankind, than ever before existed. The English appear more inclined to befriend the Greeks, than any other nation; but I believe this feeling exists more with the people, than the go vernment. For my part, since the affair of Naples, I have set down the English Ministry to be perfectly in accord with the despots of Europe. There is yet, however, too much of the spirit of liberty in the land of our ancestors, to allow them to indulge in their opinions, without much caution. in their opinions, without much caution It is reported that the Russians and Turks have arranged their differences; and as the Persians, (who are said to be entirely un der the influence of Russia,) have made peace with the Turks, I am inclined to be-lieve this report; and no doubt it is settled among the legitimate brothers and cousins, what the Greeks are to submit to . That Russia will ever wish to see them an inde-pendent nation, I never can believe. The second second

IRELAND.

Extract fam a Work which shows the present unhappy state of Ireland to proceed mainly from the administration of

ceed mainly from the administration of the church government in that country: "The entire population of Ireland amounts to seven millions,—at the very least 56ths of this number, or about six millions are Catholics The remaining million must therefore include not only the members of the Established Church, but the whole body of Protestant Dissenters, who are nu-merous in the Province of Ulster; the members of the established Church cannot therefore exceed 500,000, or are 1 14th part of the whole population. Yet for the cler gy of this small body, tithes are levied throughout the whole of Ireland. Mr. Wakefield estimated the revenue of all Irish Archbishopries and Bishopries, at 146,000 year; a more correct estimate lately taken nakes it 185,700; the poorest Bishoprie is worth £4000 a year, the riche-t £15,000 year. But in England, where the duties of the Bishops are considerable, several are not worth more than from 2000 to \$3000 a year. In England, with more than half the population, members of the established church, there are twenty six archbishops and bishops. In Ireland, with only 500,000 persons belonging to the establishment, there are 22 archbishops and bishops. In Ireland, there are 1,300 beneficed clergy men, and averaging their incomes at 700 to £800 a year, they will amount to about a

In the county of Cork the income of 36 benefices exceeded 40,0001, and a living of less than 5001, in Ireland, is considered as very low. The duty of residence is never enforced, "Although the primate of all Ire land enforced in the summer of 1807, the duty of residence on his clergy, he almost immediately after outted the Island. The immediately after quitted the Island The Bishop of Cloyne was a long resident at Bath; the late Bishop of Derry resided 20 years in a foreign country; and during that period had about 300,000l. remitted to him

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

Mr. J. M. Pike, Lottery and Exchange Broker, Lexington, Ky. cautions the pub-lic against imitations of the American Ea and Hall Eagle, which are in circulation on. He states that several had lately been presented at his office, so well executed as to deceive the eye, but easily detected by than the genuine.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON. A few days since, when at Fredericks burg, Va. on his way to Washington, small boy, about eight years of age, and who was named after him, soon after the glorious eighth of January, 1815, was in-troduced to the General as his namesake. He took him in his arms and kissed him; then putting his hand on his head, said, then putting his hand on his head, said, "God bless you, my dear little fellow: be a "good boy: learn your book; and be always "ready to fight the enemies of your country." Then, taking out of his purse a fifty cent coin, and presenting it to him, he continued: "Here is the Eagle of your "country—never desert it! Wear this next ryour heart, and remember me." The scene was striking; and the impression made on the boy will be lasting. It will influence his future life. He wears it round his neck, and it is the envy of all his schoolfellows. The little fellow is already athorough Jack. sonite, and says he will got to Washington. sonite, and says be will go to Washington, when Jackson is President, and shew it to him, in the President's House.

A SWEEPING CASE.

A SWEEPING CASE.

In a cause respecting a will at the last York Assizes, evidence was given to prove the testatrix (an apothesary's wife.) a lunatic; and among other things it was deposed, that she had swept a quantity of pots, phi als, lotions, potions, plasters, &c. into the street as rubbith. "I doubt said the learn diudes, whether assented as the street as rubbith." ed judge, whether sweeping PRTSIC into the street beany proof of insanity." "True, my Lord," replied the counsel, bebut sweeping the rors away certainly was." London paper.

Marpland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1823.

THB AIR FLOWER OF CUJO.

One of the most remarkable instances of vegetable life being supported without roots, is exhibited in the Air-Flower of Cujo it is a plant without root, and consists of a single shoot, resembling the stalk of a Gillitiower, but with thicker and larger leaves, which feel like wood. Its native situation is an arid rock, or dry tree, on which it entrines itself. Each stock or shoot has two or three white and Vansparent flowers, resembling the life is essembling the life is the same and odour. It may be transported many hundred miles, and suspended on a nail or peg, where it will bloom annually.

Supplement to Molina's History of Chili.

Col. SAMES BOYLE, was on Monday last elected Mayor of this city, vice Col. Lewis Duvill, resigned.

Mr. Rowie's Resolutions instructing the senators and representatives of this state in congress, to use their influence to prevent a congressional cancus nomination of President and Vice-President, have passed President and Vice-President, have passed both branches of the legislature.

In the senate, there were for the resolutions—Messrs. Stewart, Bowie, Claude, Cockey, Chamber Kent, Quinton, and Winder. Against them—Messrs. Dickinson and Miller.

A Christmas Recess of our legislature having been previously agreed on, both its branches adjourned, on Saturday mornng last, until Monday the 29th instant.

The legislature of New Jersey adjourned on the 12th instant, after a session of six weeks, during which time it passed \$9 acts.
One of them reduces the rate of interest to six per cent; and another abolishes imprisonment for debt.

Since the first of January 1823, the navy of this country has lost by death, forty five officers. Of this number 22 were warrant

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE TEDERALISTS OF MARY Who will you support as President of the United States? It is time for you to put this question to yourselves—You will very soon have to answer it to your country. It is well known that we cannot elect a Brooks, a Pickering, a Marshall, a Carroll, a Howard, or any of the unteran statesmen of our own nature. The power of the soon of our own party. The power of the gothe federal party is still powerful in wealth, and yet richer in talents and principles; and it behoves them, to the last moment, to act in such manner as shall secure their own dignity and self respect. This cannot be done by swinging on upport the tail of any personal faction, neither the humiliating at tempts to conciliate apostars. It becomes us, if we would consult our own interests, and high characters to behave the and high character, to choose between a candidate of our own, or the candidate of the democratic, (or dominant) party. In vain shall we attempt to take any middle course—by so doing we shall have our small, but valiant band, split into numerous threads, not one of which will be strong threads, not one of which will be strong enough to give us any hold upon either candidate. If some support Mr. Crawford —some Mr. Galhoun—some Mr. Adams some Clay ome Jackson—the federal party will no longer exist; it will be broken into as many fractions as there are candi dates Thesefractionseven become incensed against each other, and so far from having their influence courted, and their counsels solicited by the successful candidate, they will become totally insignificant in the eyes of all, and what is worse, they will, by their own divisions and contests, have lost all confidence in, and respect for themselves. What can be more plain than this? If the federalists divide their forces amongst five candidates, whoever sneceeds, will have succeeded against, and in defiance of, the opposition of a large majority of the federal party. If on the other hand, seeing that party. If on the other hand, seeing that we cannot elect a genuine, honourable, consistent apostle of the federal creed, we say to the republican party, present us an honourable and respectable man, as the candidate of your party, and we will give him our support; then would our influence be felt and respected. Then indeed might we expect that justice would be done, and patronage be bestowed on talents and virtue, let them be found in what ranks they tue, let them be found in what ranks they might Let us not, my friends, expose our-selves, on this last occasion, by an awk-ward and ludicrous effort to regain lost power or by foolishly frittering away the power we have. Cassar, in the very ago nies of dissolution was yet solicitous to fall

gracefully.

In fixing on the candidate of the prevailing party no difficulty can occur—The systems of that party will designate him as clearly as the north star is seen in the tail of the great bear. In the counties they designate their candidates by a caucus, and under its unfailing influence, the most person-elly unpopular men are often "elected to rule over us." In the Legislature, the Governor and Council, and the Speaker, and the clerk, and so down to the sergeant at arms and the door keeper, all appear at arms and the door keeper, all appear upon the stage, and make their exit, as they are commanded by the dictum of a caucus in those states where Electors are elected by general ficket, the democratic members of the Legislature form, and promulgate the ticket, and altho they have no more to do with this affair, than Congress have, yet when was the general ticket, so designated were defeated. So in the case in question, the dominant party will nominate a republican candidate for the presidency—and that candidate will be elected, as in the case of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; he will be opposed feebly, by other candidates, but the opposition will be divided amongst many, while the great body of the democratic vothe opposition will be divided amongst many, while the great body of the democratic volters, some from principle—some from hope of sharing the loaves, and others from fear of loving the fishes, will vote for the "regular candidate"—Look at the case of flonroe and Crawford. There the votes were 66 for Monroe, and 55 for Crawford, and did not all Mr. Crawford's friends, as in the case here of electing our governors, at once join their opponents; and unanimentally resolve thereafter to support Monroe? and they faithfully redeemadthes caucus-pleage at the polls!!!

If the federalists of Maryland with art is stall between two stools? And near the stall between two stools? And near the constents of all the translates, they ill as once make up their mind to give their sing ted support, however-feells it may be, to a genuine candidate of their own party, is deeming that at last fruitless, they will vote in a body, for the acknowledged the didate of the opposite party. Their rotes if divided, will be outwailing to all the case didates, whether successful ar defeated; and of course, they will establish as claim, for of course, they will establish as claim, for themselves or THEIR CHILDREN, on the of course, they will establish no claim, for themselves or THESTA CHILDREM, on the succeeding administration.

MEMBER

Of the Maryland Legislature.

ABSTRACT Of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

Thursday, Dec. 18,
The bill authorising the levy court of
Queen Anne's county, to pay the funeral
expenses of paupers out of the poor-house
of said county, was amended, passed; and
returned to the house of delegates.
The bill to ascretain the alloweres or

The bill to ascertain the allowance to sheriffs, for keeping prisoners in good charged with criminal offences, and finding them victuals; also the bill to authorise the several levy courts in this state, to recover from delinquent supervisors and other deb-tors, any sum of money not exceeding fifty dollars, which may be due to their respec-tive counties, as other small debts are re-coverable by individuals out of court; also the bill supplementary to an act for the re-lief of the poor of Prince George's county, passed Dec session, [822, chap. 121; were severally passed and returned to the house of delegates

Friday, Dec 19.

The resolution relative to the payment of accounts; the bill authorising the levy court of Frederick county, to provide a suitable room, for holding the orphans court of said county, and safe keeping of the records and papers of said court; were severally pas-sed and returned to the house of delegates, The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the bill to alter the time of holding the county courts in the several counties therein mentioned; also the bill to authorise

Charles G. Robb, of the city of Baltimore, to remove a female slave into this state; which were read

The additional applement to the act.

antitled; A supplement on act a provide for a new assessment and to appoint collectors of the tax in and for the city and consider of the city of the city and considerate of the city of the ty of Baltimore, was amended, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The bill for the benefit of William C.

Beard, of Prince George's county; and the bill authorising Isaac Rawlings, of the state of Tennessee, to bring certain slaves into this state; were passed, and returned to the

house of delegates.
[The senate transacted no business on Sa-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Millard presents a petition from Jemina Floyd, of Saint Mary's county, pray-

ing a divorce; read and referred.

Mr Pitt reports a bill entitled, An act to authorise George A. Z. Smith, of Dorchester county, to import and bring into this state certain negroes therein mentioned; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Cromwell, leave circumstances.

which was read.

On motion by Mr. Cromwell, leave given to bring in a bill to alter the times of holding the county courts in Frederick county.

Mr. W. G. D. Worthington presents a petition from Margaret Hambleton, widow of captain John Hambleton; which was read and referred

Mr Bryan presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of the first election district of Cecil county, counter to a petition pray-ing for a change of the place for holding

the election; read and referred

Alr E B Duvall reports a bill, entitled,
An act to alter and amend such parts of the
constitution, as relate to the election of the senate and council of the governor of this state, and Mr. Gough reports a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Margaret Tippett, of Saint Mary's county; which were read-

Tuesday, Dec 16. Mr. Howard presents a petition from Ann White, of Anne Arundel county, pray-ing for support; read and referred to the committee appointed on petitions of a similar nature.—Also, a petition from Beojemin Griffin, of Anne Arundel county, praying relief for the infant children of Matilda

Simmons: which s read and referre Mr. W. G. D. Worthington reports a bill entitled, An act to reform the constitution of the state; which was read.

Wednesday, Dec. 17. The speaker laid before the house are port from the clerk of Allegany county, relative to the attendance of judges; which was read

Mr. Loockerman presents a petition from
Thomas Philips, praying for a special acta
insolvency; read and referred.
The speaker laid before the house a com

munication from the register in chancer, in obedience to a resolution of December session, 1822; which was read and referred to the committee of grievances and commi

Thursday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Bowie's resolutions disapproving a congressional caucus, were read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent to the same? The year and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Gough, Millard, Coburn, Howard, Linthicum, C.R. Stepart, Iglehart, Chesley, Millard, Edelen, Regreson, J. T. H. Worthington, Johnson, Ely, Loockerman, Jones, Demais, Briton, Dashiell, Prit, Hulson, Bryan, Semes, E. B. Dovall, Wootton, Hugher, ton, Dashiell, Prit, Hulson, Bryan, Semmes, E. B. Davall, Wootton, Huges, Hopper, Moffits Nicholson, Slemater, Franklin, Kiley, Pisher, Grouwell, Waitford, Sewell, Norris, Steele, Boon, W. Stewart, W. G. D. Worthington, Kankliner, Gabby, Bowlet, Mericles, Pater, Richard, Williams, W. Duvall, Bruce, Spriff.

Sour, Williams, W. Duvail, Mruce, J.

Si.

Negative.—Messrs. Speaker, Fenwisk, ireland; Gale, Hadges, Dalrympie, Worm, Garner, Lieyenghterim, Speacer, Willi, Henderson, Gerry Clarke, Carroll, Coniken, Turbutt, Komp, Elliah Barett, Douglass, Edward Barwick, Molecog. Resolved in the affirmative, and the reclutions returned to the sease.

Priday, Dec. 19.

deceased. Road.
The bones according to the ord day, proceeded to the second reading proceeded to the second reading the time of the second reading of the general assembly of M which was passed & returned to the [No business was transacted in the on Saturday.]

The following Preamble and re-were adopted at the town-meeting more on Saturday last:

more on Saturday last:
Whereas the legislature of Mary
their last session, actuated by a deci
viction of the importance and nee
bringing into active and useful o the many natural advantages for improvement and can'al navigation this state, from its peculiar simatic sesses—did authorize the appointm board of Commissioners for the pr ascertaining the practicability, ex-and probable expense of a canal to the waters of the Susquehanna

ty of Baltimore:
And whereas the said. Comm have made and returned their repo legislature of Maryland, now in presenting a full and de ailed vie subject committed to their care, a decided opinion in favour of the bility and expediency, together mates of the probable expense, of from the Conewago falls, on the hanna, to Baltimore-which report more matters of vast importance to ture welfare and prosperity of t flourishing and powerful city. The very extensive trade which the tainly presents a prospect which

citizen can look upon with indi The improvement of this river ways been a favourite object with ple of Baltimore, and they must greatest please that all doubts are moved as to the fracticability of the from a point above all the obstruits davigation done to the harbority—securing, beyond the reach petition, the whole ascending and ing trade of this area to the reach the securing and the securing and the securing and the securing the securing and the secur ing trade of this great river and the

helonging to it.

And this meeting perceive with a satisfaction that the contemplated mant is not confideration bighest holds out consideration highest notice and consideration high notice and consideration highest notice and consi highest political and commercial im to the nation at large by uniting the Eastern with the Western wal also the waters of the St. Lawren the East, and the lates with the peake Bay—a bless he which, if plished to the nationact, be produced to other way than by nears of ouehanne tire. More than one quehanna river. More than ever fore, should the people of Baltimor their undivided and exclusive att the improvement of this great ch communication with the West—th

and the East...
The spirit of internal improvem ginating in the powerful and patric of New York, has rapidly spread it the whole Union; and the Presiden United States, following out if the his political life the liberal and enli views which have always marked his has in his recent message to congre their attention to the improvement internal resources as a matter of

up the subject with a correspondin

The union of the various parts country, by means of canal navigits political and commercial result haps the montainpoon to question ever occupied the attention of the ment of the United States—and it fore with infinite gratification this perceive that measures are likelyperceive that measures are likely dopted to ascertain with certainty t surveys recommended by the President those which it appears are about to under the authority of the state a formation upon which an accurate can be formed as to the manner cted_& also whether it be most p ble and economical to form this with the waters of the Potomac,

those of the Susquehanna.

The grand operation of conducti a he grand operation of conduction allower the most rocky, elevated an Cainous country in the Union, mu work of much time, even suppose opinion of the whole nation could once united in favour of an instamencement of the labour. This therefore carnestly hope that the relocal canals contemptated by the leg of Maryland will not for one mon lost sight of by those most intere their success. The salvation of Bi must in a great measure depend up Susquehanna canal, and the people with one voice and one heart unite with one voice and one heart unite spirited and determined prosecutivork apon which to much depend out permitting there are to be divide magnificence on the projects, however spleaded, may not be comer finished for ages to come. The condition of Baltimore requires a that quarter which will afford the mediate relief; and the vigorous pen of our own plans of intproveming the themost effectual stimulus to the val Government to commence the val Government to commence the

tional canal.

Therefore, Resolved That we the Susquehanna Canal, as reporte Commissioners, capable of being plished—andthat in the opinion of the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to and ought to receive the sing it is entitled to an entitle the entitle the sing it is entitled to an entitle the entit unanimous and undivided support. thus proclaiming the determined of our own interest, we disclaim al ly to the projected improvements portions of the state. Resolved; That it would at this

premature and improper to expr spinion as to the means of uniting ters of the Oblid with the Cheape either the Potomac or the Susquier and that the legislature ought not the sovereignty of the state over the ere until the anyweys recommended President hast have been maded

ere until the surveys recommended ere until the surveys been made, an formation shall be had on the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection to requester their exertions to easies the said subjection of the subjection of t

A Maronic Missionary.