In all our great cities, t., e lemales are more numerous than the males. The average of our six largest cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New, Orleans, gives 109 females to every 100 males, while the average of the whole United States gives but 97 females to every 100 males, making the females in our cities shout 17 per cept more numerous than in OUR GREAT CITIES. about 12 per cent mure numerous than in the country at large. This great excess of female population in our large cities, is to be attributed in part to the fact that many

of the males are engaged in occupations in which there is unusual risk of life. Our seamen, for example, are taken principally from the towns on the coast.

This, however, does not account for the whole difference, for it is a singular fact that in every one of the above mentioned that in every one of the above mentioned cities, among the children under sixteen years of age, where of course the cause referred to does not operate, the females are more numerous than the males, while mevery state in the Union, the fact is the reverse; and in the new states especially the excess of males among the children is very great. In the states of Alabama, Mississipper and the states of Alabama, Mississipper and the states of Alabama of Mississipper and the states of Alabama. great. In the states of Alabama, Albinouri, for example, all of which have been recently set tled, there are among the children under ten years of age, 76,06° boys, and 70,033 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are gitts; that is, for every 100 boys there are only 92 girls; in the old states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the District of Columbia, there are 158,113 boys, aul 153,384 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are 97 girls, while in our six largest cities, there are, under ten years of age, 38,319 boys, and 38,223 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are nearly 100 girls.

HEATED ROOMS. The difference between providing for the warmth of the body by means of clothing, and by those of heated rooms, is certainly important, and more immediately as the effect upon the organs of respiration is so plainly to be distinguished in the two cases A bracing atmosphere promotes the action of the lungs; the action of the lungs the circulation of the blood; and the circula circulation of the blood; and the circulation of the blood the animal both internally and on the surface, and thus even lessens the necessity for warming clothing. Ileated rooms, (this is, a heated atmosphere) on the other hand, diminishes the action of the lungs, retards the circulation, and in duces general debility, and want of internal animal heat therefore ultimately, creased necessity for warm closed a withstanding, in the contrast which the writer above quoted has suggested between the costumes of the Neapolitan and the Turk, the truth is, that the inhabitants of Italy do very much practice the rule here adverted to—warming themselves by cloth ing, rather than by fires. No small por-tion of the year, in Italy, is wet and chilly, and the converzazziones of the Italians, in stead of consisting in crowded assemblies in small sultry rooms, like the parties in London, are comparatively small parties, collected in spacious and lotty rooms, with stone floors and stuccoed walls, and with out fire places, in which the guests actual ly suffer from the cold. To these parties, the ladies bring shall chaffing dishes, on the coal of which they burn odoriferous sub-stances, and over which their hands are continually held, to catch the heat. The men draw together, and cover themselves with their closks, or occasional y warm their hands at some fair one's chafing dish This practice, indeed, of depending upor clothing, rather than fires, for the heat of the body may account for much of the warm clothing of the southern nations, as the Spaniards, Italians, and even the Turks of Constantinople.

The author of a "Tour through South ern India, Egypt and Palestine, in the years 1821 and 1-22," gives the following description of the Rajah of Mysoor's Coach.

"In the morning, we took an airing in the Rajah's Elephant Carriage, which is by far the most magnificent conveyance I ever saw; the Genius of Aladdin could scarcely

have done more.

"Its interior is a double sofa for six per sons, covered with dark green velvet and gold, surmounted by an awning of cloth of gold, in the shape of two small scolloped domes, meeting over the centre, and sur-rounded by a richly ornamented ye andah, supported by light, elegant, fluted, gilt pil lars, the whole is capable of containing sixty persons, and is about twenty two feet in height. It moves on four wheels; the hin der ones eight feet in diameter, with a

carriage by traces, as in England, and their huge heads covered with a sort of cap, made of richly embroidered cloth. The pace at which they moved was that of a show trot, of above seven miles an hour;—they were very steady and the springs of the carriage nationizations.

ware very steady and the springs of the carriage particularly easy.

"As it is crane necked, the clephants turned round with it on coming back, with the greatest facility The shape of the body is extremely elegant, assembling a flat scollop shell, and painted dark green and gold. The elephants are an exact match, but against and a nenormous size. The gold. The elephants are an exact but as stated, of an enormous size. The whole was constructed by native workmen, assisted by one half caste Frenchman, der the immediate direction of the Rajah."

seWhat advantage arises from all this boasted love of learning and study of Na-ture?" said Cleon to Aristippus, as they were walking one day under the portico of Minerva's Temple, at Athens; "will they Minera's Temple, at Athens; await they furnish us with splended equipages! or will they enable us to give rich banquets to our friends?"—"Not one of all these," replied Al-tippus, awill they protect us from legal outrage? will they built the poisoned tongue of calumny? will they render us so sacred, that misfortune cannot reach us?"

"Fac form it?" "What had reach us?" "Far from it." "What then will they do for us? enquired Cleon, with some degree of exultation "If there were no other advantages a ising from them than this," re-surned Aristippus, "it were sufficient: they enable us to chastise the mean by our co tempt, the envious by our smiles, the malicious by our silence, and the sordid by our scorn!—"Enough, enough!" exclaimed Cleon, in an ecstacy, "lead me into the

The education of men is intended to an ewer I know not how many purposes—that of women only one; it is intended to improve the qualities with which they were born; it is intended to prevent modesty from dwindling into an unbecoming awkwardness, & simplicity from becoming a prey to

GOVERNMENT OF THEU. STATES.

President, JAMES MONROE. Vice President, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS Secretaries Department of State, John Quiney Adams Department of the Treasury, William H Crawford.
Department of War, John C. Calhoun.
Department of the Navy, Samuel L. South

Attorney General, Wm. Wirt Suprema Court.
Chief Justice. John Marshall, Chief Justice, Bushrod Washington, Associate Justice. Ditto. William Johnson, Thomas Todd Gabriel Duvall, -Ditto Joseph Story, Smith Thompson,

Comptrollers of the Treasury
First Comptroller, Joseph Anderson.
Second Comptroller, Richard Cutts First Comptroller, Richard
Second Comptroller, Richard
Auditors of the Treasury
First Auditor, Richard Harrison.
William Lee.
Peter Hagner Fifth Auditor, Stephen Pleasonton Preasurer, Thomas Pudor Tucker

Treasurer, Thomas Tudor Tucker. Register of the Treasury, Joseph Nourse. Commissioner of the General Land Office. George Graham

Postmaster General, John McLean.
1st Ass't Postmaster General, Abraham
Bradley. jr.
2d Ass't Postmaster Gen Phineas Bradley
Chief Clerks in Public Offices
Department of State, Daniel Brent.
Secretary of the Treasus.

Chief Clerks in Public Offices
Department of State, Daniel Brent.
Secretary of the Treasu?
ry's Office, Edward' Jones
Department of War, Christopher Vande
venter.
Department of the Navy, Charles Hay
First Comptroller's Office, John Laub.
2d Comptroller's Office, Enoch Reynolds
First Auditor's Office, William Parker.
Second Anditor's Office, James Eakin.
Third Anditor's Office, James Thompson
Fourth A ditor's Office, Thomas H Gills.
Fifth Auditor's Office, Thomas Mustin.
Fifth Signal Brook,
Register's Office, M chael Nourse. Treasurer's Office, Register's Office, M chael Nourse John M. Moore L'nd 'ffice, General Post Office, Andrew Coyle.

Superintendent of Patent Office, William Thornton.

Ministers to Foreign Nations

Richard Rush.

France, James Brown France,
Rissia,
Rissia,
Rissia,
Rissia,
Rissia,
Rissia
Rissia
Rissia
Rissia
Rensy
Re Sweden, (Ch des Affairs) Christopher

Hughes, jr
es. Cæsar A Rodney
Haman Allen Buenos Ayres, Chili, Colombia, Richard Anderson Mexico, (vacant )
Consul Ceneral to Barbary Powers

At Algers,
THE ARMY
Major General Jacob Brown, Major General Edmund P. Gaines Brig Gen. (and M G by brev.) Winfield Scott. ditto. Q master Gen Inspec Gen

Thomas S. Jesup, Q master Gen.
John E. Wool, Inspec Gen
Samuel Archer. do
George Gibson, Commissary Gen. of Sub Paymaster General Nathan Towson, Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General.

Alex. Macomb, Col. of Eng (& M. G. by

brev )
Simon Bernard, Asst Eng. Brig Gen.
George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance.
THE NAVY.—Commissioners of the
Navy Board.—John Rodgers, President, Navy Board. - John Rodgers, Pr. 1. Chauncey, and Charles Morris.

Quebec, December 15.

Message of the President of the U States This message which is always of impor tance to us, on account of our proximity to the American union, becomes more so, ment plainly assumes in this sole; n state

orty years ago the United Colonies con tented themselves with wresting the of government from the mother country .-Ten years after they began to lay claims to Louisiana, and in little more than another ten years they invaded Canada and took pussession of the Floridas. They now say to all Europe eset not your foot on the Continents of North or South America. We will suffer you to retain the colonies which you still possess; but you shall no longer colonize; those colon es which have breadth of twelve feet between them.

"It is drawn by six immense elephants (with a driver on each.) harnessed to the know that they cannot be regained by the government from which they have

drawn themselves, and none other shall in-teriere."
Will the holy alliance take up the gauntlet which is thus boldly thrown down by the United States, at a moment when the whole Continent of Europe is subservient to its power, or prost ate at its teet. This decla power, or prost ate at its leeth. This decla ration of the United States, is almost a gua ranty of the independence of the South A-merican Colonies, whose population it will powerfully influence in the support of the

existing order of things.

England, however much she may be as England, however much she may be astonished at the boldness, and we verily believe, the ambition of her young rival, is we are inclined to think, tavourable to the separation of the Spanish colonies from Spaint, and their being laid open to British trade. She also is almost pledged to support the young Republics—and she can do it effectually? If she remains firm, we doubt, it the holy brotherhood of despots, and the still more holy brotherhood of the inquisition, unted, will be able to put down the tion, united, will be able to put down the "scandal" of constitutions, civil and religious liberty, and public prosperity on the

American continents. There is a part of Mr. Monroe's message which concerns this country more nearly than the declaration relating to South America. It seems that negotiations respecting boundaries, and the free navigation of the boundaries, and the free navigation of the St Lawrence from its source to the ocean whave been opened" between the United States and Great Britain, "which, it is hoped," says the message, "will have a sa tisfactory result" "We hope so too. The manner in which

British interests have been looked to an maintained in America, however, leaves u but a poor angury for the future. We trust, that vievery thing is worth what it will bring " Statesmen will have no influence thas "Statesmen will have no innuence in the pending negotiations. England, if she be so disposed, will, no doubt have a fine opportunity of disburthening herself of her North American colonies.

[Nellson's Gazette.]

THE ARMY.

General Brown's Report of the organization of the army, gives six thousand one hundred and eighty-three men; five him ored, and 8,452 privates—354 sergeants, and 424 corporals. Two thousand four hundred and twenty of these men; under the command of Major General Scott, are distributed in various garrisons, from Fort Sullivan, in the state of Maine, to Green Bay in the Michigan. Territory: two thousand three hundred and forty seven, under the command of Major-General Gaines, sare placed in garrisons from St. Marks in are placed in garrisons from St. Marks in East Plorida, to the Council Bluffs in Mis-sourt. Twenty-four thousand and seventy dollars have since the first of January 1823, been advanced to officers on account of recruiting service, and the accounts rendered for settlement since that time, amount to sixteen thousand four hundred and six-Philadelphia Register.

AMERICAN DESERTS.

There is an extensive desert in the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's Lie Extends from the base of the Rocky Mountains 11 textends from the base of the Rocky Mountains 400 miles from the east, and is 500 miles from north to south. There are deep ravines in which the brooks and riversy me, ander skirted by a few stunted trees, but

ravines in which the brooks and rivers/me, ander, skirted by a few stunted trees, but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree to be seen in those desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas and other rivers flow through this dreary waste.

CAPTAIN ATMES RILEY,
Celebrated for his adventures among the
Arabs, in the deserts
of the Ohio Legislature, now in session.

A COMET A COMET

Is now visible from four to six o'clock in the morning; at five o'clok it bears a little to the North of East, at an angle of about 30 degrees from the horizon, and appears to move with great rapidity. It appears to be situated near the two principal stars in the head of the Serpent. the head of the Serpent.

It is presumed it is the same which was visible in England about two months ago.

TÉNERIFFE.

The following interesting and sumportant letter has just been received by an esteemed friend, the contents of which deserve implicit confidence being more explicit on the subject than any information received from that quarter. Balt Gaz.

Extract of a letter dated Oratava, Teneriffe, Nov. 15, 1823.

"A few days since a French frigate ar-rived at Santa Cruz, with a Spanish and French General on board, who demanded the mas is said by Ferdinand. The Government, the whole of the Canary Islands, ceded to them as is said by Ferdinand. The Governor, I understand, requested a few days to reflect upon the subject previous to giving

The inhabitants generally are highly ex asperated and declare they will sacrifice their lives and fortunes e'er the French flag shall wave over them. • shall probably know he result previous to my departure, which I think will be a eighteen or twenty

GREECE.

The Greeks havetaken possession of the castle of Corinth. By the way of Marseilles, news has arrived of an engagement between the Ottoman and Greek flees, which have the both narterminated with equal injury to both par-ties. The Turkish Admiral afterwards pro posed to the Greeks to surrender to the Turkish force, which was indignantly rejected with the declaration that they would sooner perish than submit.

N. Y. paper of Dec. 31.

LATER THAN THE ABOVE.

From the New York Advertiser of Friday. Since our publication on Wednesday, late arrivals from Havre and Liverpool have furnished us with Paris and London papers to the 20th of November. The most important intelligences from Greek, where it is now well accertained, that the

God of Battles has again crowned the arms of the oppressed, with victory upon the water, and a series of successes upon the land. In the naval action which was mentioned in our Summary on Wednesday the Greeks, by the means of their fire ships burnt four large Turkish vessels, others were sunk or stranded on the coast of Asia, and two captured frigates were taken to the port of Psara The rest of the Ottomar fleet being pursued took refuge in the port of Oliveto The action took place as be-fore stated, near Mitylene, and lasted more of the 12th of October, also announces that the Turkish army, under the command of Salib, Pacha of Adrianople, and Jussuf Pacha, which penetrated into Livadia, has experienced several signal defeats, and is now the command of the control of the c flering to Thessaly, with the Greeks close at their heels. The other army, composed of troops of Scodra, has also experienced heavy losses several times.

From the Brattleborough Messenger. WORK SHOPS.

It is of very great importance to a far-mer to have a shop in which he can work in rainy weather, and in the winter season. Every farmer should be something of a me chanic; a very little experience will enable him to use the most common carpenters' and joiners' tools. A small farmer who sends for a mechanic to do every little job. must expect to die poor; few are so improvi dent. But I would not stop here. I am convinced that most of our farmers would make more money, if they made a point of carrying on some mechanical business in the winter.

New England farmers as a class of peo ple, are perhaps the most ingenious in the known world; butfrom the fall to the spring little comparatively is to be done in agricul-ture, and consequently they do but little what they get in summer they too often spend in the winter, by contracting a habit of lounging in stores and taverns. "When people have nothing to do, the Devil sets them to work" To improve our short ammers and long winters to advantage, most of our mechanics in the summer months should be farmers.

Warpland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1824.

MARRIAGES. From the 1st day of January 1822 to the 1st day of January 1824, both inclusive, the number of marriage licenses issued for the humber of marriage licenses issued to Anne Arundel county, including this city, amounted to 115. Sixty seven of this number were issued in the year 1822, and forry-cight in the year 1823. It would be no easy task to account for the falling off in the number during the last year. It is certain that the belles have not declined in wit or beauty; nor the beaux in assiduity. The fault probably rests with Master Cupid, who peradventure has lost his bow, or has been attacked with a fit of laziness, from the in dulgence of which nothing short of the dulgence of which nothing short of the prayers of the Ladies can tempt him They should romember it is Leap-Year, and that the important privilege which it brings them, will avail them little without the assistance of the Young God.

THE CALVERT CLAIM.

The claim of indemnification made in the petition of the levy court of Calvert county, for the destruction of her court house by for the destruction of her court house by the enemy during the late war, has been rejected by congress. We regret to have to state this, as we considered the claim a just one, having always understood that the building was destroved in consequence of its having been occupied by a detachment of the United States troops.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Prince-George's and Anne Arundel Counties

Fellow-Citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate to represent you in the next congress of the United States, from a belief that the time has arrived, when the liberal minded in both sections of this congressional district, will agree that Anne Arundel shall furnish the member, and when each voter will independently choose for himself the person he will vote for, having the questions—Is he hones:? Is he capable? firs: an swered, and satisfactority to his mind.— Should I he so unfortunate as to have ene mies, who shall attempt to misrepresent, defame, or abuse me, as is found often to defame, or abuse me, as is found often to
fisppen on such occasions. It ask at of you
not to lend a listening ear, until Thave had
a hearing, as I pledge myself to appear he
the yould be and whether notifies a
nopportunity, believing it will be at all
times in my power, not only to put such
creatures to confusion but to convince a
tree and an honourable geople of the necessity, at a time like the present, of indig nantly spurning all such from their confi-dence. If we had no other evidence, the

late message of our highly respected and patriotic president, ought to satisfy every reflecting mind, that the time has arrived,

reflecting mind, that the time has arrived, when the people should select efficient men to represent them in all their public councils, more especially so in those of the general government. Did a political calm privade the world, (if I may be allowed the expressions,) we might sleep and sleep on till. But when nearly all the world seems combined and combining, against freedom and freedom's sone, it inquestionably be comes Americans, (who have set an example, to be followed, it is to be hoped, eventually, by the whole of the human family.) to be watchfully alive to every danger; and when we reflect on what the golden bullets of France, (or perhaps more properly speaking, of the Unholy Alliance) have done towards destroying every vestige of freedom towards destroying every vestige of freedom in Spain, surely Americans should be most cautious to guard sgainst a similar effect from a similar cause. And how hetter, than by selecting as your representatives, men known to be capable, possessing the highest serie of honour, inflexible as undeviating in their attachment to the policy established by Washington, and now zea lously and warmly recommended by our worthy president; men having something at stake, bindingtheir interes s to yours. Al though I flatter' myself that. I am well though I flatter myself that I am well known by most of my fellow citizens in this district, yet I am aware that some have come to manh 10d within a few years, that do not know me. I hope, however, before the first Monday in October next, to have

be elected, that I shall consider it the highest that could be conferred upon me, pledging to exert every talent I may be gifted with, to increase and to perpetuate the blessings a merciful Providence has so largely bestowed upon us. And am with earliers of the highest respect and consisentiments of the highest respect and consi Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOIN C WEEMS. Elk Ridge December 26, 1823.

an opportunity of becoming personally acquained with them, and of renewing the request I here make, of each and all their

votes, assuring them, if so honoured as to

COMMUNICATED. A TIMELY WARNING For several winters past, outrages have been committed upon the city property The work of destruction has been again commenced by the demolition of the lamps commenced by the demonstron of the lamps which light is streets, and the removal of the tops of the pumps, is. The frequent repetition of such disgraceful doings, and the selection of the season when our legislature is in session, shew that the shallow pated authors of them, calculate on escaping suspicion themselves, and throwing it on the members of that body. This base and ing anspicion themselves, and throwing its on the members of that body. This base and cowardly attempt to bring censure upon the innocent, is too well understood to deceive. Every person of ordinary observation and reflection, feels convinced, that the members of the legislature entertain too members of the legislature entertain too high a respect for their characters, to descend to so wanton and shameful a violation of our municipal laws. They partake of our hospitality and receive our polite at tentions—to requite us by destroying our property, would be discovering on their part, an ingratitude of which I believe them incapable. The REAL PERPETANORS therefore, of the outrages in question, need no longer flatter themselves that als picion will not attach to them; it already RESTS UPON THEM; the eyes of several constantly watch and pursue them; and constantly watch and pursue them; and their detection, should they again venture on the commission of similar offences, will on the commission of signification energy, will be as certain, as their punishment on conviction, will be inevitable and severe. Respect for their connections, forbids my saying more of them at this time, than that-they are residents of the town!

For the Md. Gesette. THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

The enormous sum expended by the state on this institution, since its establishment, should of itself be sufficient without a farther incentive, to convince every man that the time has arrived when the ques-tion, Whether the Penitentiary ought not to be suppressed, should be brought immediate. ly to the consideration of our stable legisla-ture. The system has failed, in every re-spect, to fulfill the purposes for which its humane authors urged its adoption. Few instances of reformation have occurred in the lives of the unfortunate persons sentenced to it. On the contrary, confinement in it is believed, to have had the effect of hard. ening in depravity those, who, before they passed its unhallowed threathold and breathed its corrupting atmosphere, were novices in crime But admitting that the criminal leaves it with morals and habits no worse than when he entered it, the empoverished condition of our state treasury, and the heavy draws which have been made on it, for the support of the penitentiary, point out the necessity of legislative interference. The legislature, in the plensings of its power and wisdom, should set at bout devising some other mode for the painishment of telons, which will be less expensive to the state. There does not exist the armore propability, that the institutes a remote probability, that the institutes even a remote probability, that the institu-tion will ever arrive at that state of perfection which it must attain to be able support it self, much less to realize to the state that profit, which its triends, when they advocated its adoption, taught the public to believe it would produce. We were then told, that the labour of the convicts would yield more than a sum adequate to their own maintenance, and that the surplus profit would be thrown into our state trea-sury, to be appropriated to the support of government, or to other purposes of public usefulness—Thus making it appear, that by the erection of the penitentiary, a new source of revenue would be opened to the How far these arguments have held good the experience of a number of years will shew. Instead of its proving a mine of wealth from which the state has been a ble to draw for the support of her govern-ment, it has turned out to be a channel through which the revenue drawn into her treasury from other sources has been con-stantly streaming out. It is clear that the authors of the 5: stem were led into egregious error by their zeal in its behalf.

error is manifest, to persevere in that eleror? Let it be remembered that it is norm too late to do good. From the 30th November 1821, to the 30th November 1823, inclusive, the state-has paid on account of the penitentiary the enormous sum of TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUN DRED AND SIXTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND TWENTYEIGHT AND A HALF CENTS. This last mentioned fact, is stated in the treasurer's report to the legisli-

profit which they averred would accree

from the lauour of the convicts was extra vagantly calculated by them. In their anxi-

ety to do good, by making our criminal code more mild and humane, they decide themselves [374 window in us, now her

ture on the subject. Is is a matter of wonder to many, that the people of the counties do not even now hold MEETINGS, and resolve to instruct their delegates in the property general assembly, to exert themselves completely to destroy this huge and frightful leach apparathet treasury. Will the people of the counties for ever remain ignorant of their true interests? Will the film, which prevents their seeing that the penteriary of Maxys. their seeing that the penitentiary of Marys land has failed to effect the objects contem-plated by its establishment, never drop from their eyes? Do they design to entail st with all its concomitant evils, upon their posterity? The promoters of the institution were DECEIVED; let me repeat the question, Is it wisdom in us to persevere in their A County Man

P. S. I regret very much, that I have it not in my power to attach to the above, a statement of the whole expense which the enitentiary has been to the state since is

January 3, 1824

For the Md. Gazette. JANUARY THE 8TH.

This day is the anniversary of the glarious victory obtained by the gallant JACKs
SON, over the British army before New
Orleans I observed on reading the lait
week's papers, that it is to be celebrated by
the parade of the uniform battalion of militia belonging to our town. While this
handsome corps of citizen soldiers comme,
morate the deeds of our second Washington, it is trusted that they will not tored. ton, it is trus ed that they will not forget, that he has been brought forward by the united wishes of many of his fellow citizens, as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of his countrymen. Of his competency to fill that station, I have never heards doubt expressed. His atrong natural understanding; his extensive knowledge; his intimate acquaintance with the true state of our country and her unsign relations, and standing; his extensive knowledge; his is timate acquaintance with the true stated our country, and her oreign relations, and lastly, his decision of character, all combine in fitting him for that exalted station. While these qualifications fit him for the presidency, his important public services in an eminent degree entitle him to it. The writer of this makes no pretensions to the gift of prophecy, when he ventures to gift as his opinion, that very slaw, years will pass away, before the state of Europe will be such as to make it important that we should have at the head of the general givernment, a man of the same energetic as determined spirit which distinguishes Gen Jackson. Why not then, take him? He is the tried friend of his country. In the darkest periods of the late war, the achieve Jackson Why not then, take him? He is the tried friend of his country. In the darkest periods of the late war, the achievements of his countrymen, and gavener evidence to the enhemy, that the valour as patriotism which glowed in the bosoms of the heroes of 76, had not descended to the grave with them, but was inherited by their sons. Shall services like his be remembered to be celebrated by public parades as balls only? I hope not Ingratitude size to be found among the characteristics of Americans. He who is his country's friend in the hour of danger-proves himself worth has passed away. The same laudahls price which prompts the young volunters of Annapolis to unite this day in gring perpetuity to the fame of our fieth, if trusted, will prompt them when the leads on of president shall take place, to give to him a support which will shar this services can be remembered a late. An Bes

For the Maryland Gasette. TO THE YOUNG LADIES O NAPOLISE

On hearing that at their request the subscribed by the Colts, for the eather annual Ball, is to be given support of the cause of the Greeks Ye Daughters of Beautyl what be And exalt with your praises, the far

For high on the wings of the w shall rise.

And Liberty's Bird bear them fa Ye Daughters of Freedom! wh

through our land
Young mirth, and gay splendor
stretch brith the hand,
When through the wide portal the
shall advince,
And viols and clarions provok
dance. dance,

The vaulted roofs vainly shall of sound. False pleasure in vain spread her ga

round,
For the cost of such pageant to Fre And each heart shall turn, from

thinking of you. Whilst thinking of you, the bris shall was slow. The sound of the viol and clar

low; The pride of the ball, and the re cease. Whilst thinking of you and of ha gling Greece.

In your bright example, the pate That Liberty's Daughters are s

deed, And the service most welcome a ! pay, Is to snatch them, and save them ranny's sway

ABSTRACT
Of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Mary SENATE.

Wednesday, December 31
On motion by Mr. Johnson, let
to bring in a bill, to be envited, a
supplement to the act, entitled, ar ing what shall be evidence to

cases thereig mentioned
On motion by Mr. Di kinson, t
inson, of Talbot county, and th
prevent the destruction of sheep in
ter county, were referred.
The bill, entitled a supplement relating to the levy court of Baltime

ty, was read a third time, and pa Thursday, January 1.
On motion by Mr Price, leave en to bring in a bill to be entitled at the amendment of the law

Mr Quinton from the committee was referred the bill to authorise Wederstrandt, to remove certain into this state; reported that the c had had the same under consider:

were of opinion that it ought to p
The bill was then read a secon special order a third time, passed turned to the house of de egates.

Priday, Jan 2.
The clerk of the house of delelivered a bill, enviring an act for of Mary Smith, it is eity of B which was read and referred. Mr Quinton from the committee was referred the bill to confirm a valid the acts and proceeding walid the acts and proceedings M. Miller, as a justice of the

Charles county, reported that the tee had had the same under constand were of opinion that it ought which report was concurred in was then read a second, and by s der a third time, passed and return house of delegates.

The resolution in favour of Joh

was read and referred.

Mr. Orrell from the committee

a bill, entitled, an act to repeal parts of the acts of assembly as the importation of slaves into t which was read the first time and the table.

Mr. Johnson from the committ ed a hill entitled an additional st to the act, entitled, an act to in the stockholders in the Union Ba ryland, which was read. Mr. Bowie from the committee

as reierred the olution in faro Carter, reported that the comm had the same under considera were of opinion that it ought to The resolution was then read a t assented to and returned to the Delegates.

The bill to change the place of the election in the fourth election in Worcester county, was passe turned to the house of delegates.

Monday, Jan 5.
The clerk of the house of delegered a bill entitled, an act to e open Record street, to intersect set open Record street, to intersect se in Frederick town; a bill entitled tional supplement to an act entitl to provide for the building a bridg tieatam creek in Washington co a bill entitled, an act for the Philip Webdell, of Worceste which were severally read the fire laid on the table

Tuesday, Jan. 6 The clerk of the house of del livered a bill, entitled, an act, e act to prevent hoga from going the town of Westminster, in Frede ty, passed at November ession, l ter 47; also a bill, entitled, an a benefit of Eliza Dodson, of Talb also, a bill, entitled, an act, to John F Gray, of Charles cour ceive one sixth for toll at his mill same shall be buik; which were referred.

HOUSE OF DELEGA Wednesday, Dec. 31.
Mr. Slemaker presents a peti Philip Webdell, praying for sup

The resolution in favour of Jol The read the second time, amende