MR. MILLS'S SPEECH In the Senate of the U.S. on introducing his proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

MR. MILLS, of Massachusetts, rose to

ask leave, in pursuance of notice which he had given on Friday last, to introduce a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in

regard to the election of President and Vic

question, on granting leave being put, Mr. M. said he would, by the indulgence of the

resident Previously, however, to th

Senate, state the substance of his proposition, and very briefly, some of the reasons which had induced him to offer it. The Constitution should be approached with great cantion. He deprecated too frequent attempts to amend it, as calculated to de range its nicely adjusted powers, and toles sen the respect and veneration which all should cherish for that instrument. It was the work of men's hands, and therefore not appeared to the subjected perfect; but still ought not to be subjected to all the varying changes which temporary inconvenience may suggest, nor should al-terations be made as an expedient to effect a momentary and perhaps imaginary good. For several successive sessions of Congress Mr. M. said, efforts had been made to procure amendments in relation to this subject, and at the present session, those efforts had been avowed with renewed zeal, and mul-tiplied beyond all former example. After the various propositions which have been submitted to the Senate, it would be almost impossible to present any project which should bear the stamp of novelty, or which had not before occurred to others. He had had not belore occurred to others. He had therefore not attempted is, nor had he relied upon his own wisdom or invention in the amendment he was about to propose; but had resorted to the united wisdom of that illustrious band of patriots and statesmen, who devised and framed the excellent form of government, under which we have en joyed so much prosperity and happiness; and which, by a wise and prudent admin and which, by a wise and product abunistration of our rulers, and intelligence and integrity among the people, was calculated to continue and perpetuate those blessings. He wished then, to return to the good old ways of our political fathers, and to rein state in the constitution its original provis ion for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States This, Mr. Mills said, was the whole of his proposition.

It had met the sanction of the enlightened assembly to which he had alluded, and the conventions of the several states, it had been applied to the several states. tested by experience, and seemed better calculated in time to come to effect a choice by the Electors appointed for that purpose; and above all, to secure for the second office in the government those qualifications and endowments, which, in a good degree, fit him for the first. The illustrious body of men who framed our Constitution, had defer the control of ficulties of no small magnitude to encour ter, local prejudices were to be removed; conflicting interests to be reconciled; the jealousy of the small states assuaged, and the power and influence of the large states restrained, and it was only by mutual sacri-fices for the common good, that a system of compromise and concession was at length effected. Among those difficulties, the or Among those difficulties, the or ganization of the executive department, the powers with which it should be invested, the number of which it should be composed, and the manner in which it should be appointed, were not the least formidable. Upon this subject, they moved in a new and untried path, and were to be guided only by the light of their own minds, and a knowledge of the institutions of their country. The history of other republies, ancient or modern, afforded them no side for the country or modern, afforded them no side for the country or modern. number of which it should be composed The history of other republics, ancient or modern, afforded them no aid; for, although confederacies of free states had existed in different ages of the world, both in ancient and modern times, yet, in none of them, had there existed a common permanent head, vested with executive powers only the administration of the civil as well as military part of the government, and ap pointed in any manner adapted to the geni us of our people. This part of their duty, therefore, had called forth the most minute investigation and full discussion in that bo A recurrence to the history of those times, and to the journals of that Conven-tion, would show that the plan adopted was not the only one submitted to their co ration; that various projects were offered, hoth in relation to the organization and du ration of the office; that, at one time, it was proposed he should be elected by the gov ernors of the states, and that, for a ling time after the first drait of the Constitution was submitted, it seemed to be determined that the executive should be chosen by the legislative branch of the government; and this plan remained unaltered until about the time the Constitution was reported in at final shape. Until near this ime, too, it was undecided by what number of individuals the executive power should be exercised—whether by one, or more; whether such an office as that of Vice President should be created, or what should be his duties. From the various projects which were before them, and surrounded as they were with such numerous difficulties, the authors of the Constitution devised a plan for thors of the Constitution devised a plan for the election of President and Vice President, which secured the hearty concurrence of which secured the hearty concurrence of the people. Fr., although almost every other part of that instrument met with the warmest opposition, and particularly the powers vested in the executive, yet it is believed that his mode of appointment escaped even the animadversion of its enemies. For what purpose, asked Mr. M., was the office of Vice President created? Was it that he might preside over the meetings of this office of Vice President created vas it that he might preside over the meetings of this House? No Sir. If that had been the case, we should be left, like most other legislative bodies, to appoint our own presiding officer. The Constitution had in view that he might be called upon, in certain events he might be called upon, in certain events to exercise the high and important functions of the chief executive magistrate. Hence, it provided that he should be voted for an Fresident of the United States, from among the candidates for that high effice. This mode of election clearly shows tha This mode of election clearly shows that his business in the government, and the chief reason of his appointment, was not merely to conduct the deliberations of the Senate. The first officer in the Government might be arrested in the midst of his career, by the arm of death; sickness might destroy his faculties: the visitation of Poortiers his faculties; the visitation of Provi dence might prostrate in ruins his intellec-tual powers; he might be removed by im-peachment, or voluntarily retire from his percument. In either of these events, the executive authority must be administered by some individual, and the mode of elec-

for the first office, and presumed to be capable of discharging its high and important duties. If this was the object for which he was elected, Mr M. contended, that, reasoning a priori, that object would be much more likely to be effected; and with greater facility and security, in the mode originally pointed out in the Constitution. To accomplish the end in view, the Convention had. plish the end in view, the Convention had provided, that the Electors should meet in their respective states, and vote for two persons, one of whom, at least, should not be an inhabitant of the same stare with inhabitant of the same state with themselves; that the person having a majority of the votes of the Electors, should be the President, and the person having the next highest number of votes; should be the President, and the person having the next highest number of votes; should be the Very Desident to the very that the very the Vice President; presuming that, as both would be voted for, without designation, as President, both would be worthy of the of fice, and competent to perform its duties.
Experience has sanctioned the correctness of this theory, and proved the conclusion of their reasoning to be well tounded. So long as that provision remained a part of the Constitution, and two persons were vo ted for, without designation or distinction, the person filling the office of Vice Presi dent was, invariably, at a subsequent election, clevated to the Executive chair But since that provision has been altered, and the Electors have been called upon to desig nate, by their votes, a person for a second ry and nferior office, other views and other considerations, have influenced his selec tion-without the hope or expectation of

any further advancement

But, Mr M said, the propriety of the original mode of election, was not only evi dent from the deductions of reasoning, an the voice of experience, but it was fully confirmed by the prospect of the future confirmed by the prospect of the future, and especially by the prospect immediately ocfore the nation. An election is rapidly approaching; and, although a constellation of worthies have been for months, and, he might say, for years, presented to the people, as candidates for the Presidential chair, what single individual has yet been seriously named to fill the office of Vice President? While no small excitement exists in the While no small excitement exists in the public mind in relation to the one, there was. as far as he knew, an utter apathy and in difference in relation to the other. What difference in relation to the other. then, Mr. M asked, would be the probable result of the two modes, at the approaching election? Sunpose all these distinguished personages should be candidates, one only could be chosen to office; because, the friends of neither, under the present aymen, would would probably consent that their favourit candidate for the Presidency should be held up, eo nomine, for the Vice Presidency But, if the Constitution had remained in its original form in all probability, two of the in might be elected one to the first, and another to the second office. You would then have a person for Vice President, ca pable, at least in the opinion of a plurality of the Electors, of discharging the duties incumbent on the President, and who had received their suffrages as such

The leading object avoived by gentlemen who now propose amendments to the Constitution, is to prevent the election of President from devolving on the House of Rep resentatives.

Mr. M. said that, if the view which h had just presented was correct, the event, so much and so justly deprecated, would be much less likely to occur, under the constitution as originally adopted, than in its pre-sent shape. In the various combinations of ballots which would result from voting for two persons for the same office, it would be almost certain that one of them would be elected President, and as the person lisving the next highest number, though not a ma jority, would be deemed to have a sufficient support to entitle him to the second office, as standing second in the confidence of the people, the election of hoth would be secured. Surely this would be a much better arrangement than that half a dozen candi-dates should be contending for the first of fice alone, nei her of whom could have the second, and that too, with very little prospect of either of them succeeding by electoral vote Mr. M put it to the Senate, whether this was not a fair view of the prospect immediately before us. Should the approaching election be conducted in the mode pointed out by the amendment which he was about to submit, very little doubt would be entertained that a choice would he effected, without the intervention of the House of Representatives. But, under the present mode, there was not, he said, proba bly, an honograble gentleman in the Sen ate who indulged a reasonable hope that this would be the result. To those, there tore, who wish to avoid so disastrous an event. Mr. M appealed for their support of the proposition he was about to submit, and to unite with him in restoring the constitution to its original orm.

Mr. Mills said, that the object which he mainly had in view, was to reinstate in the constitution the mode originally prescribed for the electors to give in their votes If this object should meet the countenance of the Senate, some of the amendments which have been proposed by other gentlemen, may, nevertheless, be engrafted upon it.—He did not intend, nor perhaps would it be proper to go into an argument respecting other propositions which had been affered, and which were now before the Senate.— He begged leave, however, to submit a few remarks upon those parts of other plans which might be connected with or are hostile to his own proposition. The districting system, if approved, might be incorporated with the plan he was about to propose. But Mr. Mills thought there were strong arguments against the amendment, which proposed to district the whole country for the choice of Electors. One of its professed objects is, to secure the choice of Electors to the people, without any con-troul of the States. If the election of the federal Executive is to be made by the popular will, it is obvious that justice requires, that the people in every part of the Union should be placed upon the basis of equalily, so that the citizens of one state should ty, so that the citizens of one state should enjoy as great a share of this privilege, as the citizens of another Widely different, however, would be the operation of this system. Great inequality would be produced. The state of Rhode Island, for instance, with a population of a little over 80,000, is entitled to four Electors, and would, therefore, be divided into four districts, each district containing about 20,000: while the state of New York; entitled to while the state of New York; entitled to thirty-six Electors, and divided into thirty-six electoral districts, whoold have a population of 40,000 in each district. The arthe executive authority must be administered by some individual, and the mode of election pointed out by the Constitution, as it originally stood, would always secure to the country, in the second office of the Government, the services of an enlightened citizen, elected with a view to bis qualifications

pla, by which each state is to be divided in to districts, and each district to have one vote, and that vote to be decided by a ma jority of the people, in their primary as-sembiler. By this plan, too, a minority of the people may not only govern the votes of a state, but determine the election of a President. Mr. M. aaid, that, to illustrate the truth of this position, the more familiar by, he would again take the example of a small state. The state of Delaware would be divided into three districts, each district having one vote. Suppose that each of these districts should contain one thousand voters; that in one district they should unanimous for A; that in the two other dis-tricts A should have four hundred and fif votes, and B five hundred and fifty Here then the people of the state of Dela-ware would cast nineteen hundred votes for ware would cast nineteen hundred votes for A. and eleven hundred only, for B; and yet B would count two votes for President, in Delaware, and A only one. In addition to this objection, it would always be productive of great public excitement, if the election should be given immediately to the people, without the intervention of Electors. Experience has proved the truth of this remark. In those large states of the tors. Experience has proved the truth of this remark. In those large states of the Union, where the Executive is elected by the people, and especially if his term is of more than one year's duration, there is much more public excitement, animosity, and bitterness produced, than in small states, where the office is of less importance. The proposition of the honourable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Hayne,) Mr. M. said, frad many reasons to recommend it. But there was one provision in

mend it. But there was one provision in that amendment, to which he could not yield his assent it provides that, when the choice is not effected by the electors, the choice is not effected by the electors, at their first balloting in their respective tates, the power of electing shall again return to them, all of whom, for this purpose, shall he convened in one place. Here would be the same opportunity for intrigue, cabal, and corruption, and the same inconveniences which attend an election by the House of Representatives. Mr Mills begged pardon of the Senate for any apparent transgression of Parliamentary rule, by crenthe alight consideration which he had given to the former propositions for amendment, which he had done only for the reasons before stated. Believing, however, as he did, that the restoration of the Constituhe did, that the restoration of the Constitu rion to its ariginal form, in regard to the important subject, would add to the stabili of the Union, enhance the respectability of the executive, by securing to the people the services of two of her most respected citizens in the two highest officers o Government, and have a strong tendency to prevent the necessity of an elect on by the House of Representatives, he asked leav to introduce a joint resolution to that ef-

Leave was accordingly granted, and Mr. Mills introduced the following resolution Resolved, &c That the following amend Resolved, &c That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several sures; which when, ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the state, shall havalid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state, with themselves.

inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the per sons vo ed for, and of the number of vote sons vo equivalents of the shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the Reesident of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall the terror of the senate and house of the senate and house of the senate and the senate shall the senate and the senate shall the senate of the senate shall t which list they shall sign and cer then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the pre-sident, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such ma-jority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall in mediately choose, by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a ma jority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner. choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each sta having one vote. A quorum for this pur pose shall county of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a ty of all the states shall be necessary to choice. In every case, airer the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by bal lot, the vice president.

LIVERPOOL BETHE UNION. Extract from the Reports of the Committee One venerable looking sailor called upon one of the secretaries; he stated he was seventy years of age, and had sailed out of this port from a boy, but had never thought of those things which are eternal, not did he ever think that he had a soul, any more than the beasts which are in the highway, till abou a twelvemonth back. He was as its light about the dock, when nassing usual idling about the dock, when passing by the Floating Chapel, and seeing some seamen enter, he thought be would go in to rest himself; a person was in prayer, and his attention was directed to the substance of his prayer; to use his own language "the whole freight was the salvation of sailors," and he bore hard upon old sailors, that the devil should not make prizes of them, and carry them into the port of hell, &c. He said he kept his eye upon the person who prayed, and when he got up from his knees, his surprise was great to find he was a young man, and a sailor I began to think, said he, if this youth so sincerely prayed to God, and for salvation from hell, it was to God, and for salvation from hell, it was full time I should "bout ship, and steer an opposite course. I saw that I had been carrying on all sail to the devil, but would now bear away to the Chapel, to hear if there was any chance for me to escape eternal-shipwreck." "I have attended, sir, constantly for near twelve months, all weathers, when my health, permitted, and I can now join in praising God, who remembered me in my low estate, for his mercy endureth forever. Trily am I, at my age, a brand plucked from the burning; and the blessing of an eld seaffath be upon you all. A men." The tear of the trill was parked in his aye; he bowed, and way departed.

Bargland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1824

THE GREEKS.

The Teeling in savour of the suffering Greeks appears to be common throughout the United States. Scarcely a paper reach so us from distant cities and villages, which does not contain notices calling meetings o take into consideration the propriety affording them succour, or accounts of collections made for them. The interest thus taken by our countrymen in of that oppressed and injured people, re flects honour on the American character, and promises to do much for the cause of

William Hayward, csq. a Representative in Congress from this state, concludes his letter to the Governor denying the right of our Legislature to instruct him on the subject of a congressional caucus, with

.But I have determined to give to the preamble and resolution above mentioned that construction only—by which, alone enat construction only—by which, alone, according to the conceptions of my understanding, the legislature can be justified or excused to the people, viz. as the simple expression of the pointions and feelings of certain individuals of the legislature of Maryland, possessing under the bill of rights, the constitution and laws of the state. no the constitution and laws of the state, no reater privileges than one common to me and every other citizen, and nothing more.'

The Bill relative to Negroes and Slaves. The Bill retaine to the rect relative to Negroes and Slaves, passed the house of delegates on Monday, and was sent to the senate for its concurrence. The senate referred it to the consideration of a committee, which has not yet made its report.

On the 7th instant, the Legislature of Delaware elected the Hon Nicholas Van Dyke, a sentior to represent that state in the senate of the United States Her other acancy as to be filled on the succeeding

It appears from the report made to the Secretary of the Navy, by the Navy Board, that the United States have now on the stocks five ships of the line, and five frigates of the first class.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Members of The General As

Sembly of Maryland.
Gentlemen.—It has goneabroad to the world, that influenced by a deep and heart felt interest in the struggle of the Greeks against the relentless oppression of Infidel persecution, you had generously resolved to appropriate the fund herefolore expended in midnight dissipation, and the heartless gaiety of the Ball-Room to the aid and relief of this once renowned and free people. This resolution was sanctioned by universal appropriation, and you have already resal approbation, and you have already re-ceived, in anticipation, the public applause as the reward of your sympathy Can it be true that the subject has been recon sidered, and that the resolution was but the ebullition of a sensibility as short lived as it was sickly? If such he the fact, better had it been stiffed before it was breathed upon the public ear. What is the nature of the contest? A people once above all others renowned for arts and arms, in a land the classic ground of history, struggling not merely for their political liberties, but fighting for the faith on which they have placed their hope of salvation, and with a placed their hope of salvation, and with a filial and pious reverence marshalling them selves for the detence of their fire sides and the protection of the tombs of their fathers; a people animated once more with the spirit that was abroad at Thermopylæ determined to live as freemen or that their bone shall moulder under the sod their father' shall moulder under the sod their father's tile. Is not this a spearagle calculated to awaken the indignant and generous feeling of any people worthy of enjoying the blessings of liberty and the freedom of conscience? To you, then as the guardians of Maryland, I appeal, resounce for once the elegant and refined debauchery of one night, and appropriate to the cause of universal emancipation, what cannot be other wise as well expended. What great and beneficial consequences your example may beneficial consequences your example may produce is incalculable, you will gain the applause of every christian and the smiles of the fairer part of creation; but if you retract, you have done worse than nothing, you have injured the sacred cause you first generously resolved to aid

A Member of the Legislature.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazelte Sir, I am very far from being a friend to in novation, nor do I like to see laws unneces sarily repeated. But it cannot be denied that there are in our statute book, some sarily repeated. But it cannot be denied that there are in our statute book, some laws which ought neverto have been passed, and the continuance of which is worse than useless—some of these, indeed, are highly mischievous. After them may be mentioned, An act, entitled, A supplement to an act to prevent the issuing of small bank indies, passed January 31. 1821 The object of this act, as its title implies, is to prevent the circulation of small bank notes, that is of notes under five dollars. And in what manner is this object to be effected? Why this law eclares, that after its passage, it shall not be law ul for any bank in the state to issue my note under five dollars; this may indeed serve to injure the banks, without benkfitting the public, but it is utterly inconceivable, that it can have any beneficial effect. But this is not the worst part of this most injurious law—It imposes a penalty of five tollars upon any person who offers to pass, osto receive, any note of a less denomination than five dollars, of any bank or company not chartered by the state. And what has been the effect of this provision? Why just that which any man o' common sense, might have anticipated. Our own banks have withdrawing from circulation their small notes, and their place is supplied by an imundation of small notes from other places, from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, from common sense from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, from circulation there and the places, from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, from circulation the first and the common sense from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, from circulation there for the places, from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, from circulation there for the places, from the place of the places of the places of the place undation of small notes from other places. from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.— And how is the circulation of these small foreign notes to be counteracted? Certain ly not by the provisions of this law, for it imposes a like penalty upon him who pass es, and him who receives one ofthese small bills. And who will prosecute his neighbills. And who will prosecute his neighhour for the violation of a law, when he is
at the same time equally guilty, and as much
in the power of his neighbour, as his neighbour is in his power? The only possible

operation that this law can have, as experience has proved, is to prevent the tion of small notes of our own banks, to encourage the circulation of foreign small notes, and to assist the adjoining states and territory in withdrawing our specie from us, and to enable them to keep their own. Can the continuance of this law be instified upon any principle of sound po MERCATOR

SENATOR E. LLOYD, OF MARY-LAND.
The dignity, firmness, and spirit, shews

by this gentleman in his letter noticing the receipt of the instructions resolutions of the legislature of this state; entitle him to the applause of her citizens. That letter makes nown that he is not to be blown about by every blast which the political Ariels of he day may put in motion, and that he is not to be deterred from doing what he conceives to be right, through fear of offending those who have been instrumental in exalting him to the high station which he oc-cupies. Henry the IVth, on hearing Judge Gascoigne had committed the Prince of Wales to prison, rejoiced that he had a omagistrate endowed with courage to execute the laws on a king's son. Let the people of Maryland rejoice that they have a Senator in Congress, who has had the courage to tell a legislative body when it stepped beyond its powers, and trespassed on his individual privileges. It is rate to hear of such an instance of frankness and independence of mind in a man in public life. As an example to the timid and temporizing, it cannot be too highly commended, nor intelligence of it too widely spread, While the rights of the people of Maryland are guarded by a man who will not surrepder his own, we have nothing to fear.

One of the Multitude.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Farmers and Labourers of Maryland. is very generally admitted that the course which has been purpued by the pre-sent chief magistrate of this country, has been in such full accordance with the views and wishes of the enlightened men both of the demogratic and lederal parties, that neary all jarring and discordant feelings have ubsided, and that the loaves and fisheshave become much oftener subjects of dispute, than any point of governmental solicy la these latter contentions the tarmers, the mechanics, and Isbunrers of the country with tew exceptions, take little or no part. Unambicious, and unacquainted with the duplicity and conning necessary to fit me tor the business of office hunting, they keep in the form much control and remain content with giving their votes to the menther

believe to be the worthiest. Thus circum stanced, they have no private interests to consult previous to going to the polls. Knowing that nothing exists to influence you in your choice but feelings the most patriotic, one of your number feels it his duty to guard the rest of you against the outery which interested demagogues have raised against Mr Crawford, by cautioning you not to permit that clamour in the slightest degree to affect your opinion of that gentleman. You should remember that its authors are the friends of those who for years past have held offices ander the general government; and you should likewise bear in mind, that there has been no little complaint against those office holders, on account of a want of punctuality or their part in adjusting the claims held by the country against them, and of the manner in which they have dishursed the public monies. You, I say, should recollect all these things, and connect them with the pedge given by the friends of Mr. Crawford, that should he be elected the accidence up this errants shall to the presidency, public servants shall be bound by more rigid rules of accountability than heretofore, and that abuses which have imperceptibly crept into the administra on shall be peedily corrected. Does not this pledge shew, that it is the interests of office holders and their friends, which prompt them to make an effort to put down Mr Crawford? Does it not likewise shew, that we will be promoting the public good, by exerting ourselves in healf of Mr. Crawford, and against the faction opposed to him? Again, should Mr. Crawford, and against the faction opposed to him? Again, should Mr. Crawford, and against the faction opposed to him? Again, should Mr. Crawford, and against the faction opposed to him? Again, should Mr. Crawford, and against the faction opposed to him? Again, should Mr. Crawford, and against the faction opposed to him? ord be chosen to the presidency, his plan is, to lighten the public burthens and diminish the public debt, by a retrenchment of the public expenditures. These are some of the benefit, which his election will They are not triffing-but it seems, as they are to be effected by bring-ing public officers into a state of strict ac-countability, all those who are favourable to such officers, have arrayed themselves against him, and would fain persuade us not

gainst him, and would fain persuade is not to support him, another have others, who do not exactly understand the ground of opposition to him.

I am aware, that the ostensible and main reason assigned by the enemies of Mr. Crawford, for their hostility to him, is that it is probable he will be brought forward by a congressional eaucus. Could a more stille reason he avowed by men who are the stubborn and inflexible adnocates of caucuses for the nomination of candidates for the general assembly, office of governor, &c? But what makes the conduct of our anti-congressional caucus men appear truly reprehensible naw, is, that it has been but a few years since he were lading congressional nominations of president and vice president, and proscribing as unworthy of a place in the republican ranks, every man who did not feel disposed to support such nominations? Does not this profetore in the republican ranks, every man who did not feel disposed to support such nominations? Does not this profetore in the republican ranks, every man who did not feel disposed to support such nominations? Does not this profetore in the republican ranks, every man who did not feel disposed to support such nominations? Does not this profetore in the republican ranks, that is port such nominations? Does notthis prore to the mind of every reflecting man, that is is not the manner in which it is expected Mr Crawford will be brought forward for Mr Crawford will be brought forward for the presidency to which they are opposed, but that it is a dislike of him, and the policy which he is determined to pursus should he be elected, by which they are actuated? I have briefly stated, what his friends teach us to believe that policy will be. Where is the plain man who holds no office, and who handles no government money, that can entertain the slightest objection to that policy?

The opponents of congressional caucuis endeavour to excuse their inconsistency, by declaring that they are convinced soch declaring that they are convinced sech caucuses are dangerous. Admitting that they are so, no injury to the country has yet resulted from them — so far the danger, that, it is said, attends them, has not been seen or felt. Apprehensive that, it would be exposing this union to greater deseger by throwing the duty of choosing a president upon the house of representative, I consider that a congressional caucus in necessary.

Bay-Side, Talbot, All To necessary,

ABSTRACT Of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Mary SENATE.

Wednesday, January 7.
The further additional supplementat, entitled, An act for the enemer merket-house in liager's town ington county, was read a second ti

passed.
Mr. Price from the committee is a bill to authorise the courts of to grant divorces; read.

Thursday, Janua, 8.
The bill for the benefit Eliza I of Talbot county, was passed and reto the house of delegates
Mr. Johnson reported a bill, entit act to extend to all the cit zens of land, the same civil rights and r privileges that are enjoyed under the stitution of the United States; whi read a second time and made the the day for Friday the 16th instant Frider, Jan. 9.
The clerk of the house of deleg

The clerk of the house of dateg livered a resolution in favour of Cloud; which was read the first tir referred. Also, a bill, entitled, an the relief of Hilleary B Stringer, of Hampton County, in the state of V which was read and referred. Also which was read and referred.

enti-ed, an act to reduce the per
the justices of the orphans court
Arundel county, and for other p
which was read the first time and a
Also, a bill, entitled, an act for the
of Hester

Carl of Montgomery,
which was read the first time, and i Also, a bill, entitled, an act to reper passed at November session, 1812: Also, a bill, entitled, an act for the f Anna Louisa Gibson, of Talbot

which was read the first time, and in On motion the question was put, senate proceed agree bly to their res to the election of a member to fill the cy occasioned by the resignation Wootton, Esq. Determined in the

The senate proceeded to said and the ballots being on osted in thox, on examination thereof it a that Athanasius Femilies Esq. had the being the whole number of the being research in any senate. Where was declared in the senate that Athanasius Femilies and Senate that S Fenwick, Esq. having had all the the attending sembers of the sens unanimously elected a mainber of a

Mr. Fenwick appeared in thesen qualified and took his seat.

The bill entitled a turther supple an ac , entitled an act to provide for assessment, and to appoint collector county tax, in and for the city and of Baltimore, was read a third time, and returned to the house of delega The additional supplement to the

incorporate the sockholders in the Bank of Maryland, was read a thir and passed.

Monday, Jan. 12. Mr. Quinton from the committee to mr. Common rounder commerce was referred the bill far the benefit by Paul of Dore is to county, report the committee and had the same unsideration and were of opinion that it to pass. The bill was then read time, passed and returned to the h delegates.

The bill to authorise John F. G.

Charles county, to receive one si toll at his mill, when the same built; was read a third time, amend sed and returned to the house of de Mr. Johnson from the committee ed a bili, entitled. An act authoris

mayor and city council of Baltimor point wood corders for the said city, was read the first time and laid on th Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The bill to confirm certain offici ceedings of Richard B Mitchell, w a third time, passed and returned house of delegates

The clerk of the house of delega
livered a b ll entitled, a further supp

to an act relating to the removal of for trial within the sixth judicial of also, a supplement to an act entitle act to incorporate the stockholders Commercial and Farmers Bank o

On motion by Mr Johnson, the change the mode of electing electronic president and vice president of the States, was made the eyer of the officers of the change the first threads. Thursday, 15th inst.

HOUSE OF DELEGAT Wednesday, Jan. 7 Mr. Howard presents a petition fr leb {lobbs, of Anne Afundel county

ing for support, referred.

Mr. C. R. Stewart reports a billed, An act to repeal all: such parts constitution and form of governmen late to citizens of Annapolis being to represent Anne Arundel county, house of delegates.

The clerk of the senate returns the senate the senate returns

plement to the act for the relief of Blake, sheriff of Queen Anne's endorsed, swill pass." Ordered to grossed. And delivers a bill, entifurther additional supplement to tentitled, An act for the erection of market house in Hager's town, Webs courte and reserved.

ton county, endorsed, "will pass," Thursday, Jan-8
On motion by Mr. W G. D. Wo
ton, the following resolutions were
Resolved by the General Asse
Maryland, That a committee of set
sons consisting of Charles Carroll,
rollton, Gen. Samuel Smith, Gen
E Stansbury, Col John E. Howar
William M-Donald, Col. Paul Bent
Mr. James H. M-Culloch, be and
hereby appointed to contract for, s Mr. James H. M. Culloch, be and a hereby appointed to contract for, of tend and procure a marble status of Washington, to be placed in the chamber of this state, upon the verwhere he resigned to the assemble grap of the United States, that compared which he contended for, are summated the independence of our try.

Resolved, That the governor be red to disture the expenses which as

actived, intering overnor ber act of distance the expenses which sa mitte may deem necessary for this p of that a som not exceeding — dolls is hereby appropriated therefor.