substitutes for it were proposed and rejected; and after considerable debate it was adopted and senv to the senate—Ayes 42, nays 31. All the substitutes offered were disapprobatery of the letter.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 14. By the House of Delegates, Jan. 14.
Guntlemen of the Senate We have to acknowledge the receipt, by transmission from your honourable body, of the reply of William Haward, esquire, to certain resolutions containing an expression of the pinion of the General Assembly of Mary Jand, as to the propriety of a caucus numi-nation of candidates for the offices of presi dent and vice president, by the members o the national legislature. Had it been trans mitted to us directly from the hands of the writer, it would probably have met with that reception from us, and have found that place in our hall, which, however high the respect we might entertain for the author of it. we could not but deem due to itaintrinsic merit and delicacy-a place un

Although garnished with many professions of regard and esteem for the legislature of Maryland, and of respect for its opinions in all cases where respect for its opinions in all cases where respect is due to them, yet in our opinion, these declarations only serve as so many reliefs to place in a more striking point of view, and to render more classics. glaring, those expressions in it which would fain impute to us not merely an error in the performance of duty, but even a criminal negligence or forgetfulness of it; or which would charge us with an attempt to usurp that right of instruction which resides ex clusively with the people As our resolutions were aimed against acts of a private d unofficial character, which have been heretofore surreptitiously invest ed with the garb of official dignity, we can not well conceive how the gentleman above named, or any of our senators and representatives in congress to whom the same were transmitted, could for a moment have regarded as instructions or imperative re ests, or could have founded upon them a surpation; nor can we see in such replies thing else than a vain attempt to cast the cloak over their own illegal assumptions and exercise of power by raising the hue and cry against those which they would denominate the usurpations of the general assembly of Maryland.

It is but too manifest, as the reply rather frankly confesses, that the construction therein placed upon the caucus resolutions, as they are termed, was not founded upon candid and dispassionate consideration of ham; but rather the inviewing them; and

in seeking for their purport, the author may be likered unto those who hearing, hear not, and seeing, see not Had such consideration been given to them it would have been evident that they regarded cau-cus nominations as heretofore made by vir-tue of an implied or express assent of the majority of the nation, with a view of countrating their will and opinion, and as illegal nominations in all cares? unless based upon such assent; and that they contained nothing but a bare expression of the opinion of the general assembly of Maryland, in relation to the legality of those in question at this moment. We cannot well divine in what new book of constitutions, or article of rights, the legislature of Maryland, or any of the state legislatures, are inhibited the expression of an opinion upon acts which are upon the very face of them, fla grant, atrocious usurpations, or which would fain be such upon the rights of the smaller states. The respect which we owe to your honourable body, impels us to a course of conduct which we would not have pursued in relation to such a paper coming from a less authoritative source, and urges it upon us to return it to you, leaving it with your honourable body to make such disposition of it as you may deem proper.

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY On the 14th instant Mr. Pitt submitted to the House of Delegates the following re-

port relative to the Pentientiary:
The committee appointed on the part of the house of delegates to inspect the pentientiary, and report the situation of that in stitution, beg leave to submit the following as the result of their investigation.

In the discharge of the duties assigned the difference of the difference

them, your committee encountered the dif-ficulties always attendant upon a scritiny of the administration of public institutions However zealous they may have been to perform faithfully the functions entrusted to them, and however anxious to disclose to the legislature the real condition of the Penitentiary, they have to lament that the information to be derived from an actual in spection of the institution, is vague and unsatisfactory, and that the knowledge of its internal administration to be acquired by an examination of its officers, is interested, and consequently deceptive. After an examination however of the various re-ports and documents connected with the aubject, and a caudid and deliberate review of all the information they have obtained from sources private and official, they are enabled to present to the legislature, following view of the true situation of the

Penitentiary.

There are more than three hundred con victs in the Penitentiary, engaged in various mechanic arts, none of which, sawing ous mechanic arts, none of which, sawing and smithing accepted, are calculated to operate as a punishment upon persons who had fived before their confinement in habits of indolence and vice. Their employments are chiefly of a sedeniary kind, requiring little of that hard bodily labour which is the punishment the most dreaded and coverate? a migrify of the crimnals. and severe to a majority of the criminals, who when abroad in society were too lazy to earn an honest livelihood, but led a vagrant kind of life until they were detected in some one of the vices to which they ow ed their subsistence. On this class of of fenders, hard labour with coarse diet is the severest punishment, less than capital, which can possibly be inflicted.

From the first of December 1822, to the

Och of November 1823, inclusive, one handred and thirteen convicts were received into the Penitentiary, only one of with was sentenced to confinement for a greater term than ten months. This fact alone, in the opinion of your committee, will account in a great measure for the enormous count in a great measure for the enormous expenditure of the public money upon the Pententiary, and its total inefficiency as an institution for the reformation of offend ers. Their term of confinement is too short to inure them to labour, to instruct short to inure them to labour, to instruct them in some series trade, by which to gain an honest subsistence when discharged, but yet is sufficiently long, thoroughly to initi-sts them in the arts of villainy, and to deyet is sufficiently long, thoroughly to initial the most hardened and atroctous of the critical art of yilldiny, and to destroy all remaining sensiplifty to shame. It may be remarked, that unless previous to may be remarked, that unless previous to the prisoner confinement are various, and do not expire at the same time, the calls the want of success of the experiment, they had been instruct their confinement, they had been instruct mighthe the means, judiciously managed, of end in some mechanic arr, or accustomed to

1977

hard labour. (which is rarely the case) they hard labour, (which is rarely the case) they defined by their work repay to the institution the expense of their maintanance. It is obvious then that all such prasoners must be a source of loss? to the prasoners must the expense of their subsistence, they turn to society with tabits unphanged, and principles unreformed. As a practical illustration of the truth of this obtainer, your commutee will observe, that of upwayds of our teen hundred criminals who have been fourteen hundred criminals who have been confined in the Penitentiary, since its establishment, more than one nundred have been sent there twice, some three and for times, which incontrovertibly demonstrates that as a place of punishment, it has no terrors. Indeed so lax is its discipline, so mild its punishments, and so comfortable its dist, that in severe and scarce seasons, it has become the winter quarters of thethieving, vagrant and gypsey population of the state. All those who by idleness are in want of bread, look to it as a state panper. nouse supported out of the public treasu

During the same period, one hundred and sixteen were discharged, filteen by par don. Your committee will remark that the power of discharging prisoners from the Penitentiary, by granting them a pardon. can but have a pernicious tendency convict, when he enters his cell, instead of ciety and himself is cut off as a penalty for his crimes, that he has nothing more to do with the "world and the world's law," be gins to plot and scheme how he can obtain a pardon or a commutation of his term of confinement for a shorter one than that ad judged by the court. It can scarcely be conceived that a convict while animated by the hope of a speedy exit from the Penilen tiary, will very diligently attend to his work, or think very seriously of any amend ment in his conduct, or reformation of his principles and dispositions. On the con trary, and especially if sentenced for along term, and for a crime of a heinous descrip tion, he should be taught to believe that his return to mankind is hopeless for ever, that society and himself are separated by an in superable barrier, which no authority in the state can remove, but that his only re fuge is to that Being, whose laws, in com with those or his fellow man, he had Your committee wish, in the most em

phatic manner, to call the attention of he house to one fact which has existed from the first organization of the Penitentiary, and which alone is sufficient to defeat the and which alone is sometime to detect the appropriate the indicate of the court, relative to solitary confinement, upon the low and coarse diet. been carried into complete effect It ought not then to excite the astonishment of the public, if the Penitentiary has failed to ac complish the main purpose of its institution. It has been asked, have violations of our laws diminished? lave offenders been reform ed by the Penitentiary? And as they have not, but rather as offences have been aug mented, and the vicious part of the population become emboldened in the commis sion of crimes since its establishment, to the supposed inherent and incurable defects of the system itself, such effects have unliesitatingly been ascribed The Penitentiars ystem has as yet never been fairly tested, seither in this state, nor in this country. Unless the sentence of the court, which commands the prisoner to be confined a part of his time in solitary confinement on ow and coarse diet, be rigorously enforced, the Penitentiary is nothing more than an ordinary, well regulated manufacturing establishment. In confirmation of the fact that the judgments of our courts in crimi nal cases, are entirely disregarded, you committee will refer to a letter from the di rectors of the Penitentiary, dated January 28, 1823, and contained in the votes and proceedings of last session of the house of delegates, pages 141 and 2. In the letter rred to the direct rs expressly declare. "That the subject of confinement as part of the sentence of the law had been early in vestiga ed by the present board, for their satistaction and justification, when it appeared the nonexecution of that part the sentence of the court, was founded on uninterrupted usage since the establish authority to inflict solitary confinement the extent prescribed in the senience, as offences given in the institution might re quire, and to dispense with it so far such occurrences in the conduct of the pri soner would admit, or his good conduct merit an exemption from it altogether 'Ir fine, as an affair belonging to the police of the house. On this construction the pre-sent board might not haverested themselves in the first instance, but as uniform usage, they have felt unwilling to disturb it for the following reasons: That the most powerful influence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners, consists in the punishment by so litary confinement; which of course would be weakened, if not obviated entirely by the sentences, which would comprehend as much of such confinement as the prison-er's health could well-bear, and which it added to by similar police punishments ,al so, would cripple his utility and acquire ment of mechanical knowledge, to an ex

Thur it is manifest, the directors of the Penitentiary have erected themselves into a court of revision, not only to decide upon the intentions of the legislature, in the es-tablishment of the Penirentiary, but to in terpret the decisions of our courts of justice in criminal cases, as they may deem fit; set ting at nought the most important part of the sentence passed upon the sentence passed upon criminals, or viewing it as mere authority vested in them to enforce their police regulations by confinement, as a punishment for their infraction. The directors also declared, that othe utility and acquirement of mechanical knowledge (of the criminals) are the leading objects of the institution.

That the Penitentiary from its foundation

tent undermining those leading objects o

to the present time, has been conducted on such principles, not a doubt exists in the minds of your committee. It has been con sidered and carried on as a state manufacto ry; and consequently from 1809 to the pre sent time, no criminal code has existed in this state, except on paper. There are twenty two cells, which, as your commit tee believe, are entirely inadequate to carry anto complete effect, the sentences of the courts. Yet if used only for the purposes intended by law, they would be sufficient to enforce the sentences of the courts on he most hardened and atrocious of the cri

producing a salutary effect upon the crimb-nals, a few months before they were disnals, a few months before they were discharged and turned loose upon society. As to the internal administration of the tentiary, other punishments for misbehavi-our nught to have been devised, such as corporeal punishment, harder work and di minished allowance. Your committee wil ubserve that the cells prepared for solitary confinement are too large, admit too much light, and differ in no respect from an o'di-nary apartment. They are not adapted to effect the purposes of confinement as coufemplated by the sentence or the could fadeed so entirely unsuited to such purposes are they, the keeper informed your committee, that the chiminals preferred confinement in the cells, where they could aleep as much as they pleased, to the performance of their daily tasks, and he believed many were refractory in order to be lieved many were refractory in order to be punished according to the police of the di-rectors. Yet the directors assert the cells are necessary to enforce their internal regulations, and that "the must powerful in fluence of the house over the conduct of the prisoners, consists in the punishment by solitary confinement." The absurdity of transferring a criminal from his work, to confinement in a cell, by way of punish-ment, when he prefers the latter to the former, must be apparent. Your committee believe that the criminals, when confined in the cells, are not treated as the law prescribes, in regard to diet, and hence it can-not excite surprise, that they prefer dozing in the cells to working in the shops. Their confinement is entirely a matter of internal think proper to require.

Your committee are also anxious to at-

fract the attention of the house to another act, which they discovered in the adminisration of the penitentiary, which isscarce y less injurious to its interests than the nonexecution of the sentences of the courts, relative o solitary confinement in the cells, on low and coarse diet Upon inquiry how the prisoners were lodged at night, committee were informed, that ter twelve slept in one apartment Had the legislature designed by the establishment of the penitentiary, to erect a school where vice of every description should be syste matically taught, where the old and hard ened villain should be confirmed in his depravity, and the young, who from the im pulse of passion, or the pressure of tempo. rary want, were prompted to violate the laws of their country, should be prevented from returning to virtue, and should be in-

atructed in all the graditions of crime, no before system could like been devised the like pentitions and in present administered. Every night the murderer, the robber, the counterfeiter, are locked up with prisoners whose light offen ces, by a rainous policy, has consigned them to the same abode with the most infamous of mankind Every effort of return ing virtue is checked, every struggle of re-viving honour is paralised, all the sugges tions of sensibility to shame, and all the re solutions of retrieving a character are overwhelmed by the nightly communications of confi.med depravity, and narratives of successful vice. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, united too with the nonexecution of the sentence of the courts, as already mentioned, your committee are not at a loss to discover who the penitentiary has not answered the san guine expectations of the benevolent authors of its establishment.

that your committee intend to offer on those gross and palpable defects in the or ganization and administration of the Penitentiary, which are of such magnitude, that they defeat the chief objects of its institution, and militate directly against the pur poses for which the present mild penal cod was framed, the prevention of crimes and the reformation of offenders. Whether they can be remedied in such manner, that the Penitentiary system need not be abandoned, your committee will hereafter in

stration of the Penitentiary, there are some delects of minor importance, for which a tion of the laws regulating its internal at fairs. The prisoners are permitted to fa-bour in the various departments without being subjected to the constant and vigilant inspection of one of the deputies. Although their tasks may daily be assigned to them and they may be punished if not perform ed; yet it is necessary that no communica-tion whatever should take place among them, which can only be prevented by the firmness and vigilance of a deputy will do his duty...
Your committee have been informed, and

state with regret, that the officers, chief and subordinate, are livided into petty ca bals, each endeafouring to advance his own interest, thus destroying that unani mity, concert and energy of action, which are indispensably necessary to the successful administration of the Penitentiary.— Your committee would suggest the pro-priety of renewing the laws which vested the appointment of the keeper, physician, agent and book-keeper, either in the legis-lature or the executive branch of the go-

Your committee have also received in formation that the discipline of the Peni tentiary is not maintained with uniform vi gour, that it is sometimes excessively lax and sometimes unnecessarily rigid T is au evil which ought to be corrected, it ends to prevent the growth of good dis-positions among the prisoners; a treatment uniformly energetic, but not tyranical and dictated by caprice, is the only one by which a change in the morals and disposi-tions of the criminals can be wrought.— They have also received information which induce them to believe, that gross impost tions are practised upon the state in the supply of materials for the various manufactures carried on in the Penitentiary. An enquiry on this subject ought to be institu-ed by means of a select committee, which may save the state large sums of money, wasted by the manner in which materials are supplied.

Your committee having laid before the house such information as they have obtained, it must be admitted that the present situation of the Penitentiary constitutes it a mere Augean stable of abuses, that it is not only the receptacle, but the nursery of crime; in short, that it is nothing more than a manufacturing establishment, differ-ing only from other establishments of that kind, in the ciscumstance that the persons employed are collected from the refuse of mankind. It has falled entirely to accom-

unless some very important charges cam of the be made, so as to effect the object of its establishment, the prevention of crimes and the reformation of offenders that it should remute the reformation of offenders; that it should be wholly shandened. At present it is nothing more than a state manufactory, where the meanest, the most profligate and advantored of the community are employed. As now organised, it is no benefit to the state even viewed as a manufactory, and the state even viewed as a manufactory and the state even viewed as a manufactory and the state of a state of the state operates greatly to the disadvantage of a large and respectable class of society, those employed in the various mechanic arts.a. Besides injuring the manufactures of the

erinjuring the manufactures of the ionest artizan, annually wretches are dis gorged from the Penitentiary who mingle in society, as hatters, shoe-makers, combinaters, &c thus degrading those who have honestly and industriously pursued hose avocations Your committee are unwilling to recom mend the Immediate abandonment of the

Penitentiary system, as they are impressed with the idea, that it has not been fairly tested. Believing that all establishments of the kind must necessarily have in its first organization, defects which time, patience and experience will never fail to cor rect They are also of op nion that the Penitentiary was not organized in as efficient a manner as it was susceptible. They also feel a heart of the susceptible of th also feel a horror of recurring to a more sanguinary system as directly opposed to the spirit of the age, and entirely hostile the spirit of the age, and entirely hostile to the republican institutions of the coun try. Moreover they are convinced that a severe and sanguinary penal code, so far from checking the growth or preventing the commission of crimes, produces direct by opposite effects. The history of the criminal jurisprudence of Great Britain confirms the truth of this position. Half continuence when Blackistone published his commentaries, he stated that at that time, there were more than one hundred and sixty affences for which the laws of England inflicted the punishment of death had in the punishment of death and in the punishment of the puni And it is an indisputable fact, that more felons are executed in England in one year, than in all the governments of Europe be side. That a mild penal code providing for the punishment of offenders by other me thods than the forteiture of lite, cropping, branding, &c is more effectual, both to prevent rings and reform offenders, to satisfy the pusitive of the state, without dis regarding the dictates of humanity, is the opinion of the most enlightened statesmen of modern times. From the period when Beccarisage of his essay to the late effort of the eloquest and enlightened Mackin tosh the professionent men of all countries that the profession against a barbarous and the profession of the committee therefore recommendations are the profession of the

that the Penitentiary system be reorganised. that its internal administration be rendered more accountable to the state, and in many

respects more effective

For the information of the house your committee will state that the Penitentiary to the 30th of November 1823, inclusive, the 30th of November 1823, inclusive, the sum of two hundred and eighty one thousand five fluidred and sixty four dol lars and twenty that and an half cents.—
The state has expended within the two last years on account of the Penitentiary forty five thousand one hundred and ten dollars and thirty-three cents; its annual charge upon the public treasury may be estimated at \$20,000. Your committee believe that the charge of the Penitentiary on the public funds will diminish. Still in the ore sent exhausted state of the treasury and em barrassment of the public finances, unless some very material changes can be made to render the institution more beneficial to the state, and less burthensome to the trea sury, the people will not be disposed to sus sury, the people will not be disposed to sustain it any longer. As a committee has been appointed by the legislature for the express purpose of inquiring into the expediency of reorganizing or wholly aban doning the Penitentiary system, your committee will very concisely suggest some alterations in the system as they believe will republic in the system as they believe will republic in the system as they believe will enable it not only to support itself, but to effect the main purposes for which it was instituted, and become the means of entire ly carrying into effect the mild and humans riminal code which now exists in this 1. Your committee beg leave to recom

mend that the act concerning crimes and punishments be revised, that offences of the highest grade, such as treason, murder, rape, arson, &c. be punished with death or confinement for life. That offences of the second grade, manslaughter, grand larceny sec. be punished for a term not less than fitteen years, and if the convict is without a lamily he be banished from the state whe this trees, that for all remaining of fences allegent terms of confinement be assigned according to the degree of criminality and the circumstances attending their commission, and that no term be less than five years. That for all offences which ought to be punished for terms less than five years, the courts of justice be authorised to sentence the offenders to fine and close imprisonment in the county gaols. but few offences are committed for which

confinement in the Penitentiary five years, would be a disproportionate punishment

2 Your committee also recommend that for all offences committed by free negroes, new punishments be devised, that they be sold for terms of years or for life, accord ing to the degree of the offence, and banish ed—such punishments will operate more completely to deter them from the commis

sion of crimes, than confinement in the Penitentiary for life 3. Your committee further recommend that a tread mill on a small scale, to cost about 1500 dollars, be erected in the Peni tentiary, to answer two purposes; first, ig serve as a punishment for the most refrac tory and terocious of the criminals; and se condly, it may be made to turn a mill by which all the grain used in the establish ment may be ground. If the fegislature should deem it expedient to erect a tread mill'of the above description, the committe mile of the above description, the committee would suggest the propriety of employing the most robust of the criminals on the public roads or digging canals. None but lemales and males of weak and infirm constitutions, or those devanced in years ought to be employed in sedentary manufactures.

4 The power of pardoning or commuting the sentences of criminals should be taken from the executive, not that your commit tee believe that branch of the government will abuse such a prerogative, but they are well convinced that pardons are granter npon ex parts at tements and sometimes ex torted by bold and harrassing importunity and solicitation

The above alterations with others of in ferior note which might be suggested, (which your committee deem it unnecessa ry to explain and enforce in detail, as they come more immediately within the duties

salutary, and that the Penitentiary may be rendered a cheap and useful institution. that by reorganizing it entirely, and it the attention of the legislature be directed to a sedulously for the purpose of reform, as stead of a nursery of crime, as it now is the may be made the engine by which the state may carry into complete effect and prest, cal operation its existing mild system of lawa respecting crimes and punis is a respecting crimes and passequences.
If on the other hand the Peniterilary is a
remain in its present situation, your committee recommend that it be immediately All which is submitted abolished. JOHN R. W. PITT, Chairman

Annapolie, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1824

Report of the Committee appointed to visit inspect the Penicentiary.

We recommend to the attention of the

it a duty we owe the public to correct an important error made by a correspondent in subject, we find t'at this is the enhale

The consideration of the bill to secure to all the citizens of this state the same civil rights and religious privileges, that are en-joyed under the constitution of the United ta es, has been postponed by the house of delegates until Wednesday next

CECIL ELECTION.

Samuel Ray, esquire, has neck acted a desasted repeated Cecil count of the present legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Daniel Shereding, Esquire This is the second time Mr. Kerr, has been chosen to fill this vacancy his election in the first instance having been set aside on the ground that the notice required by law had not been given.

The following is from a gentleman is

that county...

Mr. Green... You will particularly to blige me by publishing the result of the election which took place in this county on the 16th instant Samuel Kerr. T. L. Savin Districts. Warwick 355 Charleston 309 188: Rising Sun 781

142 majority for Samuel Kerr, the federal candidate, against the democratic Caucus Nomination

LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE. A writer in the Delaware Gazette states, that a resolution has been introduced into the senate of that state, having for its object the repeal of the act of last session, authorising a subscription of 25,000 dollars to the stock of the Chesapcake and Delagate ware Canal Company.

John M. Clayton, Esquire, lias been elette ed by the legislature of Delaware, to fill her second vacancy in the senate of the United States.

MR. RODNEY & CAPT. BIDDLE.
The misunderstanding which took plate between these centlemen on their late pas sage to South A nerica, has been mades matter of legislative interference by the state of Delaware. A preamble and resolutions in relation to the affair, were unanimously adopted by her legisture on the 9th inst. The preamble sets forth ality and the circumstances attending their that Mr. Rodney had, eafter a series of idied insult a the commander, Capt. James Biddle, bers compelled by that commander to leave the ship with his family, 1200 miles distast from the place of his destination." The following is one of the resolutions.

"Be it therefore unanimously resolved by the Senate and House of Representative of the State of Delaware in General Atsembly met. That the Senators and Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, be requested to use their best efforts to have an inquiry instituted into the conduct of capt Jame Dridle, commander of the United States frig to Congress, during her late voyage from the U. States to Rio Janeiro."

COMMUNICATED. The second volume of the Transaction of the Linnean Society of Landon, for 1816, contains some observations on the Corps contains some observations on the Lorgis-don Calbeina, (Bryophellum Calycinum) a native vegetable of India. This plant has the peculiarity of a sour taste in the morn-ing, insipid at noon, and bitter in the even-ing. Does this plant absorb oxygen during the night and part with it during the day time?

A member of congress from Fennsy transpasses, in a letter to the editor of the Frisk lin Gazette, "One bandred and nicely members (of Congress) are against a Case cus, and only 68 for that measure."

The sum of one hundred and eighty for-lars, was collected in St. James Church in Lancaster, (Pa.) on Sunday week, in its of the Greek cause.

The committee of the New York Con-Fund, acknowledge the recept of ACL IS, the amount of a contribution from hose cers, instructor, Cadete and Citizen West Point, to sid, the Greeks in the struggle for independen

Maryland Gazette.

people of this state, the report made by alr. Pitt, a member of the committee appointed by the house of delegates to examine into the condition of the peritentiary. With the facts, disclosed by the report,
in their possession, the citizens of Maryland at large, will be themselves capable
of judging of the value of the Institution.
In justice, however, to the directors of the
stablishment, we must attack that the the establishment, we must state that they deny the correctness of the report; in consequence of which the legislature has appointed another committee to visit the penitentiary and examine on oath, such witnesses as may be deemed necessary.

While noticing this subject, we conceive

our paper of the 8th inst. He states that the penitentiary cost the state from Nov. 1821 to Nov 1823, \$281,564 28 1-2 cents. On examining the treasurer's report on the mount which the penitentiary has cost the state since its establishment

Jackson's not having resided a court, not only as a vain attempt of the production of the highest rets in mendating of favour of his countrymen, w well be given. It leaves us to that his manners are those whice plain republican, and that his having never been sullied by the of monarchs, ministers or cos purely American. It is true the ous public stations which Gener is not deficient in a knowledge of affairs. The stations which here, (particularly the one white fills), while they have compelled form himself of the concerns country, have necessarily broughts view, the art is of other country which she is homested by treaty which she constantly keep up and commercial intercourse. A the presidency however does

For the Md. Gugette

GENERAL JACKS

The growing popularity of t

fords good reason for believing, receive the whole of the votes of

at the approaching president

is not a coubt. This disposition zens of our state to reward the

rices rendered our country by

soldier, whose atchievments the late war were distinguished tant advantages to the nation,

to its military reputation, reflected the hearts and under trading of pendent electors. Indice are prejudiced in favour of the codites for the presidency—may

General Jackson, it is certain, departing from the truth, they

he is not a brave soldier, a patri

and intimately acquainted with

tion and interests of his own

know, it has been urged as an

know, it has been urged as an his election to the presidency, in ever represented this mation a court, and that the secon much this encouraging to the friends, that his enemies have no strong

than this to press against him

elgn countries did our immortal visit? None. Is Jackson more o than he was? No Yet Washing

be admitted, great soldier and man as he was, made this cour president she has ever had.

tion, then, is of no account. a short residence at the sp'er

tuous court of a foreign potent man? It initiates him into the sc

trigge and deception-A knowl

ed necessary to princes to enab keep the canaille in their proper will likewise help high to form j

fect conceptions of the characte

side. But let it be remembered

he is acquiring this knowledge which it is altogether unnecessar

dent of these states to possess to to the corrupting influence of fo tices, prejudices and opinions.

likely to adopt the ideas of s

which prevail at the court at spends his time, that he is the republican simplicity habit nions, which he acquired amon which should always characteric sidents. I view then the char Jarkson's not having resided.

man conversant with the laws

the presidency, however, does solely in a knowledge of foreign towards distant empires and ki There are other qual fications, what alone can im, art, which are e prepare a man for the discharge prepare a man for the discharge portant duties i cumbent on t These are, stability and firmnes and a sound discriminating judgi most implacable opp sers of Jamot say, that he illustry gitted blessings Let his character, and promise his character, and promise rigid their scruting, the more rerigid their scrutiny, the more poet their conviction of his fitness

A Repub and an Enemy to all Anne Arundel county, Jan 19.

THE PRESIDENC From the Edenton (North Car zette of the 13th instant. THE PEOPLE'S FICK We understand, that it is content

put in nomination in this District tor, some well tried Republican for President and Vice Preside United Stats, in opposition to the Ticket inserted in our last .- 1 le

being ascertained that Mr. Idam From the Washington Recorde
9th, we copy the following.
PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.—A
of the male citizens of this town,
to the Caucus Ticket, was held

evening.
We are authorised to state, to Willfam A Blount is a candidate for President and Vice President of ted States for this District, in opp the Cauens Ticket. .

A large meeting of the inhal Dauphin county (Pa) was held of inst. The following a nong other tions was adopted.
Resolved, That this meeting for imperiously called on, by every motive which can actuate the hear to declare that we will give our adport to Gen Andrew Jackson use all honourable means to profession to the Presidency of the States. States.

Litt W Extract of a letter to the Editor, 19 Manington Gity, Dec. 30 Myon may trace well that a sould Oracus. Fill a held in the season moved that it will manisonally attended in this than miss occasion. It is pratty well as that his his hundred and twenty men at that his insurred that there exists and inflexible the continuous made present circumstatum, the para regular and inferently of the messure and necessity of the messure. Frederick Town O

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