From a late London paper. The following experiment, which was made by Sir A-tley Cooper at Guy's Hos pital on Friday, 21st Nov last, is impor tant, as the instrument employed in it may furnish the means of immediately evacuat ing the contents of the stomach in cases of "Friday, Nov. 21.

At half past one o'clock, the operating theatre was crowded to excess, in consequence of its having been stated on the preceding l'uesday that some experiments were to be tried on a dog this day, for the purpose of ascertaining whether liquids could be put into the stungeh, and so more of from it by the angle of an instrument, which had been lately invented by Mr. Reed, of

Hosmonden lane, Kent At two o'clock precisely, a dog was placed on the table. Its legs and body being secured by two or three of the pupils, an iron pestle was put into his mouth, to keep the jaws separated; and then a drachm of opium dissolved in four ounces o wa

ter, was poured into the stomach. After this, the peatle was removed, and the dog left free on the table "In the space of twenty minutes the dog manifested a disposition to vomit, which was immediately checked by pressing the finger against the assophagus. The opium however, had no very sensible effect on the dog till the expiration of thirty minutes

when the dog was unable to stand upright "When the opium was administered, the dog's pulse was one hundred and twenty. In seven minutes after it became one hundred and ten, and gradually sunk to ninety,

which was the lowest point.

"A: the expiration of thirty-three mi notes from the time the opium was given, the stomach was evacuated of its contents by means of the instrument, and appeared to be little worse for the experiment. Mr. Recd was in the theatre during the whole of the time and superintended the use of the instrument. On quitting he received

the unanimous applause of those present Sir Astley Cooper, just after the experiment had been tried, looking at what had been removed from the stomach, smiled and said, the instrument would do well for an alderman after a city feast."

In a subsequent lecture, referring to this experiment, Sir Astley Cooper said - This experiment, gentlemen, delighted me; I do not know that I have ever experienced greater pleasure in my life than I felt in going home from the hospital on that day With respect o ant dotes against the ef fects of poison, it is well known that they are in a great degree useless. It is impos sible, for instance, to get rid of arsenie from the stomach by any remedy that can be administered. It is doubtful whether any man ever recovered from the effects o that poison by means of an antidote. with respect to opium, when it is taken into the stomach in such large quantities that vomiting cannot be excited, the patient cannot be relieved by the exhibition of medicine; for where is the antido e against medicine; for where is the antido e against the effects of opium? A few weeks ago, a nurse in this hospital died in consequence of having swallowed opium. No relief was administered to her; but can it be said, after what we saw on Friday, that no relief could have been administered to her? A shor time since, a patient died in the other hos-pital under similar circumstances; the pital under similar circumstances; the quantity of opium taken being so large, that vomiting could not be excited by any means which were employed I was myself, on one occasion, called to a young lady, who had taken two ounces of the threture of opium. It was ten o'clock in the moraing when I first saw her; she was then comatose. I fried to excite vomiting, by the sulphate of copper, given in as large doses as I could venture to administer; which I have sometimes known to succeed when all other means have proved ineffectual. It was however unavailing in this case al. It was nowever unavaiming interested, and I sate by this young lady from ten o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, watching the regular progress to death, without being able to administer to her the least relief Let me ask you, then, gentlemen, whether an experiment of this kind is not in the highest degree interest. ing, and whether we are not infinitely in-debted to the man who first suggested the means of administering relief under such afflicting circumstances?"

The papers from Canada state, that an act has passed both branches of the Legis-lating of Upper Canada, for incorporating Company to mite the waters of lake Erie and Ontario.—The contemplated canal is to be from the Chippewa river, about three miles above the Falls of Niagara, to lake Ontario; a distance, we believe, of 9 miles.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Sharpaburg. Md. held on the 29th alt. among other proceedings it was "Resolved, That this meeting will leave no bonourable means untried for the promotion of the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson."

MIGRATION OF THE SWALLOW, ANOTHER VOICE ROM MAINE.

It has often been asserted, by the naturalists of former ages, that the awallow takes up its winter abode in the bosom of the mighty waters, but modern philosophy treats this notion as fabulous. From the following fact, however, it would seem that the opinion of the ancients was not found ad wholly on conjecture. The late Captain Milner, o' Hull, who for many years commanded a ship in the Greenland and Baltic arms, to units with the republicant of the ams, to units with the republicant of the Union, in the support of such a candidate as will semost fully meet the preference of the republican party." These resolution it is stated have been signed by more than two thirds of the republicans members of the Legislature. Bost, Repertory.

PLAIN TALK.

(By Request.)
From the Balt American.

from the Balt American.
It would seem to be the opinion here, and that too of gentlemen who profess to be governed by pure, disinterested and liberal principles, that Baltimore ought to hear all the burthens of the government, and enjoy as few of its privileges and as little of its protection as possible. A bill passtle of its protection as possible. A bill passed the Senate unanimously restoring the appointment of Wood Corders to Baltimore, and has been rejected by the House of Dele gates because, as a late event has proved, a worthy and highly thlented member of the worthy and highly talented member of the House of Delegates wanted such a situation! Time was, when it was supposed the pro-vision in the Constitution prohibiting a mem-ber of the Legislature from holding any oth er office of trust or profit in the state meant something, and ought to be enforced — l'ime is when it is construed to mean nothing Time was, when it was supposed no one could be appointed to a local county office without having resided anterior to his ap-pointment six months in the county in which the office was located. Time is, when a citizen o Queen Ann's county on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, forty or miles distant from the city and county of Baltimore, and who never resided there, is thought to be eligible to fill an office specially confined by law to the city of Baltimore. Time was, when it was supposed every county and city could furn sh compe-tent persons to fill all their local offices— Time is, when it is thought to be impossi ble to find, in a population of nearly seventy thousand, any man capable of dischar ging the common, & as has always hereto measuring a cord of wood, with a measured standard staff in his hand But to speak more seriously, I believe there is no cit in the Union that has not the power of ap pointing officers of the description I have been writing about save alone Baltimore— poor Baltimore, who it seems is to be cast out of the pale of the law. Her people are so ambitious, designing and corrupt that they are not to be trusted. How long can

od when justice will be meted to Baltimore?' Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of Buston now in the East Indias

this last? Truth, moralists tell us, will soon

er or later prevail-how distant is the peri

"On our passage out (in August 1823,) we stopped at Tristan D Acuna, afew hours and procured an abundance of fresh potatoes and pigs. I went on shore, from curiosity, to k ow the economy of men from the lower order of society on a remote Island. The governor was a sergeant in the English aimy, when this place was garrisoned during the confinement of Buona-paite on S., Helena. After the troops were patte on St. Hejena. After the troops were recalled, he procured this discharge for the purpose of remaining. He has a wife (a mulatto) and five children, and he has lived there seven years. William Glass is the name of his sovereigh. His subjects, fourteen men, three women, and seven children, have gradually accumulated, some from sealing ships, two or three who belonged to the Blendon Hall, an English ship, wrecked about two years since; some ship, wrecked about two years since; some tew others have been induced by governor Glass to join him in procuring Sea Elephant (ii); they told us that in this there was ve-

little encouragement.

Glass's house was tolerable;—built of stone, having two rooms and furnished with chairs table, couch, &c. Mrs Glass did not say much, but regaled us- plentifully with fine potatoes and new milk; moreover her children were remarkable clean. A surgeon's mate of a man of war lives with them, who, besides exercising his professi onal skill as may be required, holds the highest offices in Church and State, and is highest offices in Church and State, and is at the head of the University. There are also four or five other houses of mud and sone. Each married man has a house for his own family, (there are no old maids,) the others live together. A tract of land is appropriately on the north side of the Island. perhaps a quarter of a mile square, (I may be erroneous in the extent,) potatoes are the chief article raised, besides this spot, the chief article raised, besides this spot, the land is very poor and covered with bushes and scrubby trees. They have 20 head of cattle, fifty to seventy sheep, as many swine, and some fowls and geese. Fish may be had in abundance fifty tee: from the shore. We were boarded by the inhabi tants in two boars seven or eight miles from the land; they had seen no vessels for six months, and wanted many things. Capt. S supplied them liberally. I am happy to say that gov. Glass did not ask for spirit, but bread, tobacco, sugar, books, writing paper, &c. The sailors who were there generally wished to go away; in fact they were all d scontented. A regard is paid to the Sabbath; other days they work regu-

The editor of the National Gazette has received official proclamations, dated Mexico, 16th and 17th December, which announce that the Sovereign Constituent Mexican Congress had accepted the fifth article of the draft of the constitution, reported by a committee, vie.—"The Mexican nation approves, for its government, the form of a Representative, Popular, Federal Republic." The annunciation was accompanied with discharges of artillery, and the usual demonstrations of public.joy, such as the decoration of balconies and such as the decoration of balconies and windows for three days, the illumination of the houses each right of the same period, &c. It is mentioned in the proclamations, that the fact was communicated to the provinces, to give the people the consolation for which they sighed; but that no changes would be permitted to take place until the federal and state constitutions were formally published Success to the noble Mexican experiment! If the people be not yet republicans in spirit and fact, they will become so under the system which they have thus elected, sooner than under any monarsuch as the decoration of balconies and thus elected, sooner than under any monar chial or arbitrary sule.

Warpland Bazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1824

THE DIVISIONAL LINE BILL.
After much debate, the bill to agcertain the divisional line between Anne Arunde and Calvert counties, has passed the house of delegates. It provides that the line sepatrating the two counties shall run from the mouth of flerring Creek with a creek or branch, on the south side of the farm of Gueranss Reems; Esq. called Parker's Branch, ta the head thereof, and thence to the head of biom's Greek Branch, and thence with said branch and erech to Pausen. So far Calvert is Buccessful; but whether this success will be consummated by the senate, which has not yet acted on the bill, remains as yet unknown,

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE The committee of conference of the two

to withdraw the bill for raising supplies for the present year, for the purpose of attering the apportionment of the tax therein proposed. The report agreed to by this committee, has been concurred in by the senate. It proposes levying on each county the senate. the sum placed opposite its name: \$1,686 Saint Mary's county, Kent, Anne Arundel. Calvert, Charles, 1,02 2.876 Baltimore. Talbot. Somerset, Dorchester, Cecil. Printe George's, Queen Anne's, Worcester, Frederick. 3,644 Washington, . . Allegany, * Last year the sum levied on Anne-

Arundel was \$3,924.

† The amount directed to be collected in Baltimore city and county by the law of last year was \$19,468.

THE NAPLE A report on a plan of a naval peace estab-lishment of the U. States, has been made Navy, and has been submitted to congress by the former Accompanying this report is the project of a bill for the reorganization of the vary This project provides that the naval establishment shall consist of not the the following grades and number less than the following grades and number of commissioned and warrant officers. It may be increased to a greater number, which is named in the bill, when, in the o pinion of the President, the interests of the

country shall so require
1 Vice-Admiral, 40 40 Pursers, 2 Rear Admirals, 40 Pursers, 2 Rear Admirals, 40 Surgeons, 3 Commodores, 56 Surgeon's Mates, 25 Captains, 400 Master's Mates & Midshipmen, 25 Captains, 400 Master's may 25 Masters Comd't. Midshipm 26 Boatswains, 26 Gunners,

149 Lieutenants, 51 Sub-Lieutenants, 19 Masters, 6 Second Masters, 16 Sailmakers

10 Chaplains, The bill fixes the pay of a Vice-Admiral at \$200 per month and 20 rations daily; that of a Rear-Admiral at \$150 per month and 18 rations daily; and that of a Commodure at \$125 per month and 16 rations dai This project lays the navy yards of the

U. S. off into two classes, viz.

First Class. Second Class First Class. Second Cla Portsmouth, N. H. Lake Ontario, Charlestown, Mass. Lake Champlain Brooklyn, N. Y. Lake Erie—w Philadelphia, they are continued Washington, as navy yards or South of the Charles South of the Che-

BANK OF BALTIMORE. The President and Directors of the Bank of Baltimore, have petitioned the legislature to alter their charter in such manner as to enable them to invest their funds in the

In our next page we insert the notices published by the members of Congress on the subject of a congressional caucus; and some ingenious remarks by the editors of the Intelligencer, designed to shew that the most numerous body of Democratic members in favour of any one of the presidential candidates, is the body which will compose the caucus.

For the Md Gazette.

TO _____.
Clear as the lake's pellucid wave, (Whose waters calm and still The banks of some lone valley lave

The banks of some lone valley lave
With scarce a rill,)
Reflects the azure morning-sky
All spotless, bright and true,
We fancy beaven's own mansions lie
Within its blue;
So truly shews thy beauteous face
High heav'n thy origin,
Angelic pure each eye can trace
T'ny soul within.
And every vision bright and fair
Which most our fancy prized,

Which most our fancy prized,
More chastly beams reflected there
And realized.

COMMUNICATED.
THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
The citizens of Baltimore loudly complain of the want of liberality displayed by the present legislature, when it has been called to decide on any question involving her interests. Their complaints are not altogether founded on imaginary wrongs. Plans have been devised by her citizens and submitted to the legislature for its approval, which, had they received legislative sanction, would have meliorated her condition, and placed her in a fair way of recovering from the shock she has sustained by a sudden and general stagnation of business. The passage of the Baltimore Canabilli in the form in which it was originally reported, would of itself have done much for her. However, this has not only been refused her, but even the right of appointing her own wood-corders has hear withheld from her On what principle of institute this last mentioned dealal was founded. It am totally at a loss to divine. Will it be said, that air City Ceuncil will not deep lines of thought become visible. Plans have been devised by her citizens and submitted to the legislature for its approval, which, had they received legislative sanction, would have meliorated her condition, and placed her in a fair way of re-

choose men of integrity as corders? To say so, would be accusing the members of that body of a blindness to their own interests and the interests of their fellow citizens, whom they represent. They would be as liable to suffer by dishonest men being appointed to act as wood corders, as the sellers of wood It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the City Council, was it clothed with the power of appointing wood-corders, would, for their own safety, and that of their constituents, select honest, capable men for corders. And when men of this description are appointed, no just cause of complaint can exist. The right of choosing woud-corders is properly a manicipal right, and is exercised by all the cities of the union except Baltimore! Concities of the union except Baltimore! Con-sidering these things, is it fair that she should be deprived of it? Let those whose prejudices have influenced them to oppose prejudices have influenced them to oppose measures, favourable to her interests, whe-ther right or wrong, bear in mind, that by persevering in so doing, they will ultimate-ily effect her ruin. Should this be their ob-ject, let them continue heir paralyzing policy towards her, till her enterprizing caitalists remove to states more liberal, enlightened and just in their views of govern-ment. Their triumph will then be complete-Baltimore, now the mart of Mary land, will be destroyed; but let the seekers of her destruction beware. Samson,
in pulling down the edifice to destroy the
Philistines, was himself buried in its ruins. Jan. 9. No Baltimorean.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Mr. Printer,
You will oblige several who signed the following memorial, by inserting it in your Gazette

To the Honourable The House of Delegates of Maryland, in General Assembly con.

vened, The petition of the undersigned citizens of Annapolis, respectfully represents to your honours, as the constitutional judges of the elections and qualifications of dele gates, and as guardians of the rights of the izens of the state - That Jeremiah Hughes, Esq. one of the gentlemen returned as de-legates from the city of Annapolis at the last election held on the first Monday in ()ctober 1823, was not elected according to the laws and constitution of this state.

That no person who is legally or consti tutionally disqualified to take a seat in ei the branch of the legislature, can be votthe branch of the legislature, can be votthe for of legislature, can be votthe control of the same
during such disability, but that the cleer on
must be of those who were at the time qua
lified to serve. That it is provided by the
32d article of the declaration of rights, 32d article of the declaration of rights,
withat no person ought to hold at the same
time more than one office of profit." that
it is also provided by the 37th section of the
constitution, "that no person holding a
place of profit, or receiving any part of the
profits thereof," &c or holding any office
under the state, shall have a seat in the geof this state, as will appear by reference to the same.

That Mr Jeremiah Hughes who is re-

turned a delegate from the city of Annapo-lis, was at the time of theelection aforesaid the Printer to the State, employed and appointed to that office, or place of profit, by the executive of Maryland, in virtue of a resolution of the general assembly passed at December session 1822; and that he the at December session 1822; and that he the said Jeremiah Hughes had taken upon him self the execution of the duties of the said place of profit, or office of printer to the state, and had made and executed his bond, (as now appears of record in the executive department,) for the due performance there of, and under the same condition contained in the bonds of printers to the state hereto fore given according to law.

fore given according to law.
Your petitioners further represent, that
heretofore the United States soldiers stationed at Fort Severn have been permitted
to vote for city delegates, and for other purposes, but that at the last election anoresaid,
the judges of election made a determinati
on, whereby a majority of said-soldiers
were presented from voting or offering to were prevented from voting or offering to

Your petitioners therefore submit the Your petitioners therefore such as a ford the necessary redress, and determine whether the soldiers, and other persons belonging to the army of the United States, be entitled to vote at elections for delegates to the assembly, and for other purposes appropriation to the povernment of the state, pertaining to the government of the state and under what circumstances the right of elective franchise shall be exercised by them; and also to determine whether Jere miah Hughes, Esq. one of the persons re-turned as delegates from the city of Anna polis was eligible, and has been elected ac cording to the laws and constitution of the state of Maryland, and as in duty bound

CONMUNICATED.

Presidential Caucus—It is now ascertain ed beyond doubt, that a congressional caucus will be held to nominate a candidate for the Presidency How the intelligence of the event will be received by the great body of Republicans throughout the union, requires no great share of foresight to predict. Deprecating the convulsions which would attend a contested election, the majority will hear of it with joy, and even the few demagogues who are now the most clamorous against a caucus, will immediately make a merit of necessity, sacrifice their predilections for other persons now apoken of as candidates, and marshall themselves for the support of the candidate nominated by the caucus. Experience.

An editor of one of the New-York paper in a letter to a correspondent gives the following DESCRIPTION OF MR. BANDOLPHI.

You discover a tall, straight, slender figure, say about six feet in fieight, with remarkably long limbs, small and sallow features, advancing with a hasty step, having in it a little of the gravity and stateliness of the ordinary Virginian gait. He dufformly wears a neat fur cap, a white cloth greater with heavy aneather contacts with heavy aneather.

Parsed by the Legislature since the Jist at 71. An act to incorporate the Yell Point Beneficial Society of Ballimore 72. An act to provide for the wisening of Cheapside attrect in the city of Baldmore 73. An act relating to the proble rolls in Somerset and Dorchesier counties.

74. An set for the relief of Richard Waller, Josiah Broughton, and Samuel Hein, securities of William S. Handy, late theris

of Somerset county.

75. An additional supplement to the set entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled An act to provide for a new assessment and to appoint collectors of the act in and for the city and county of Baltimore.

76. An act to repeal an act, presed by

76. An act to repeal an act, passed De-cember session, 1815, chap 761, for the benefit of the infant children of Jeremiah. Crabb, late of Montgomery county. 77. A supplement to the act, entitled, Ag act to lay out and open two roads in Queen. Anne's county, passed at December su-sion, 1213, chap 103. sion. 1813. chap. 103.

78. An act to authorise the levy court of Harford county, to open certain roads, 79. An act for the benefit of the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting of the people called Quakers, in Harford county.

80. An act to alter the time of halding the county courts in the several counties therein mentioned.
81. An act to incorporate the Fell's Point

Washington Beneficial Society.

62. An act for the preservation of the breed of fish in Antietam creek.

83. An act for the benefit of Daniel

Shawen, of Frederick county.

84 An act for the relief of Malachy Craddoch, of Frederick county.

85 An act for the relief of Hillary B.

Stringer, of Northampton county, in the state of Virginia.

86. An act for the benefit of the infant

children and heirs at law of Jesse H. Wainwright, late of Somerset county, deceased, 87. A supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled. An act relative to negroes and slaves.

88. An act for the relief of Catharine

Fridley, of Washington county.

89. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned.

90 An act for the relief of Joseph Natta li, of the city of Baltimore.

91 A further supplement to the act entitled. An act for the erection of a new court house in Washington county,

Washington county,

act concerning public worship, pasted at

December session 1816, chap. 152.

93. An act for the relief of Robert Oliver,

of the city of Baltimore 94 An act for the benefit of Uriah Black-

burn of Cecil county.

95. An act for the relief of Mary Megen-

96. An act for the benefit of Joseph Har ris, clerk of Saint Mary's county court 9/ An act for the relief of Samuel Meeds,

of Queen Anne's county.
28. An act for the relief of Mary Smith,

of the city of Baltimore.

99. An act to divorce Ellender Gray, and her husband, or Anne Arundel county.

100 An act to alter and change the place of holding the election in the third election district in Washington county.

101. An act for the relief of Simon Fra-

ser of the city of Baltimore.

102. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act empowering the levy court of Cecil county, at their discretion, to levy a sum o money to build a bridge over creek, in said county, at or near Samuel Kowland's store.
103 An act for the relief of Isaac Lyon,

of Frederick county.

104 An act for the relief of Elizabeth

Harding, of the city of Baltimore. . 105. An act to provide for the completion of certain Records of the orphans court of Somerset county.

THE CANAL RESOLUTION. The resolution relative to the Chesa-peake and Delaware Canal, the substance which we published in our last, has received the assent of both branches of our legislature.

Extract of a letter from a Bostonian, residing at Smyrna, dated

ding at Smyrna, dated
Smyrna, Nov. 22, 1823.

"The Greeks go on tamously. A navil
action has lately been fought, in which the
Greeks captured a sloop of war, several
brigs, a schooner, and transports—the sloop
of the same formerly an American ship, beof war was formerly an American ship, be lenging to New York, captured during the by the English, and sold lately to the

"P. 5 .- I have just time to add, that we AP. S.—I have just time to add, that we have this moment received official news of the surrender of Corinth' to the Greeum army, under a capitulation, the prisoners to be landed in Asia. The Greek vessels, which entention of landing. It is an all important place for the Greeks, whose cause appears daily to brighten." M. H. Books.

Extract of a letter from a respectable ele-

Extract of a letter from a respectable clargyman, in the vicinity of Nashville, is his friend in this place.

"A man like Gen. Jackson at the head of the union, would be an incalculable lies ing to her. Republication a under his auspices, would appear in her native simple dress, without any of the poor friperry of kingly courts. Corription if she exists, could not live in his presence, no readure his frowns. Talents and integrity would be elevated, and insignificants thrown into the shade. He is the prise sed friend of religion. He is an advocate of the divinity and atonement of the sone God."

A DUELUS

Extract of a letter from a gentieman in Lee county, Va. to a member of the Lift is lature, dated.

"Uncestille, 11th January, 1824.

"We have had a doel leoght in this evide ty since you left here, between two nertor fellows Belonging to Edward Prantingon and John Hooyer. The fellow belonging to Pennington fell dead at the awards date gun; the other survived it few days, light derstand they differed about a guit belong ing to Pennington."

THE PRESIDEN In the National Intelligencer and for a Caucus nomination of and Vice President of the Unity In ponsequence of the states have gone aproad, to relation to have gone abreas, in relation to sional numination of Candidate dent and Vice President of the the undersigned have been re-many of their Republican coll associates, to ascertain the num Members of Gongress who dee dient, at this time, to make suc tion; and to publish the same f mation of the people of the U

In compliance with this re have obtained from gentlemen ing the several states, satisfact tion, that of wo hundred and is whole number of members co present contacts, there are o and eighty one who deem it under existing circumstances, Caucus, for the purpose of candidates for president and vi of the United States; and that good reason to believe, that the remainder will be found usttend such a neeting Richard M. Johnson, of Ke Jno. H Eaton, Te. David Ratton, Mi Ala

Ma-Ohi

Indi

David Barton, Wm. Kelly, Robert Y Hayne, Charles Rich, T. Fuller, J. Sloane, Geo Holcombe, S. D. Ingham, R. Harris, Joseph Kent, D H Miller, Thomas Me calfe, Robert S Garnett, James Hamilton, jr. J. C Isaacks. Geo. Kremer, B. W. Crown Crowninshield, Wm. Burleigh, L. Whitman, Jonathan Jennings, J. R. Poinsett,

THE DEMOCRATIC ON CONGRESS Are invited to meet in the Ker Chamber, at the Capital, on the

United States for the Offices Noyes B Elisha 1 M. Dick Walter

Washington, February 6, 18 From the National Intelligencer

Edward

By the notice, published in ou able Republican Members of from eleven different states, it that what we have heretofore from sufficient authority, is acti place on Saturday next, by a of the Democratic Members to recommend candidates for the cy and Vice Presidency of the Ur Simultaneously with the No Meeting of the Democratic & Congress, our readers have see been published a statement, si

number of Members of Congre-ing their belief that an hundred one Members of Congress ode pedient, under present circum meet in Caucus or the purpose To a statement, published und ly so credible, nothing can be a a doubt, whether some of those from whom so precise informati obtained, may not, in some de deceived themselves, by their of Until, however, a statement is by something more than doubts

acription, we feel purielyes be its correctness for granted On this state of things, we sh fer a few brief suggestions. 1. Though the whole number bers of Congress be 261, there

number, a proportion, variously at from larty five to filty six, of deralists; who, whatever their or agard to the Presidency, and much those dishorpare entitled would; under no ciliamstances, Democratic Cureus. Say that her be but 45% Deducted from leaves the number 2:6

leaves the number 2:6.

2 Of this number (2:16) therefore, whose scruples we respect, dissent from them, who would, circumstances whatever, join suing, and whom, therefore, no con whatever not seem that we wanted the seem that we wanted the seem to be s eircumstances whatever, join suing, and whom, therefore, no compatible from detriment, would go into Cuicus. Among thesig Anti Caucus Notice, are at least gentlemen to whom we allude, their number is but 16—it is bell at least soman. Deduct this nutte 216, sulther remains 200, compy he professionally that 80 (remains to make a nomination, leaving the term of the product of expedition of expedition of the principle of a Cauchitant of the principle of a Cauchitant for the principle of the others of of the other

any sircumstances, engago in a

We have no reom, and if we We have no room, and if we have no inclination, to add, anyr of ours to these rough estimates ral results. The results themselve raments. Suffice it to say, our of the expediency of the only means is at all likely to keep the election the House of Representatives, rechanged. But, as the Members grain new have the question dis