Executive of this government, but that this inition; that our untire political fabric, base, column & entablature, rulers & people, with heart, sont, mind, and strength, are all on the aide of the ration he is crushing, he will be more likely to restrain, than to inerensa his atracities upon suffering and

bleeding Greece. It has been said, that the proposed measure will be a departure from our uniform policy with respect to foreign nations; ... that it will provoke the ire of the Holy Alliance; ... and will, in effect, be a repetition of their own offence, by an unwarrantable interfer-ence with the domestic concerns of other powers. No, sir; not even f it proposed, which it does not, an immediate recognition of Grecian independence. What has been the uniform policy and practice of this Government, from the days of Washington to this moment? In the case of France, President Washington, and his successors, received Genet, Fauchet, and all who followed them, whether sent from king, cortion, anarchy, or emperor Sir, the conven tion, anarchy, or emperor Sir, the rule we have followed has ever been this: to look at the state of the lact, and to recognize that government, be it what it might, which was in actual possession of sovereign power When one of these governments w thrown, and a new one established on its ruins, without embarrasing ourselves with any principles involved in the contest, we have ever acknowledged the new and actu al Government as soon as it had positive existence. Our simple inquiry has been which is the Government de tacto? An ex ample has recently been furnished in rela-tion to the Government of pain. When the foreign ministers were driven or refired from Madrid, and refused to accompan Ferdinand to Cadiz, our minister sought at out, to present himselfto the constitu tional Ferdinand - why? This Governmen held Ferdinand to be the actual king this produce any declaration of war? Were diplomatic notes ever received com plaining of this proceeding? Nothing like it, sir. The lines are so painly marked in which we are to go, that there is no mista-king them. We are to engage in no inter-ference with their disputes, no contests for either party, no entangling alliances, but to maintain our diplomatic intercourse with existing sovereignties. It has been admit-ted by all, that here is impending over this country a threatening storm, which is like-ly to call into action all our vigor, courage, Is it a wise way of prepar and resources ing fouchis awith event, to talk to this na-tion of the incompletency to resis: European Agrestica, comment to pirit, to heaten its moral lorce, and do what we can to prepare it for base submission and easy con pare it for base submission and easy con squest! It, sir, there beany reality in this menicing danger, I would rather adjure the tation to remember that it contains a million of freemen capable of bearing arms, and ready to exhaust their last drop of blood and their last cent, in detending their try, its institutions, and its liberty. Sir, united? But I am quite sure that that dan ger, so far at least as this resolution is concerned, is perfectly ideal and imaginary Bu , if it wege otherwise, any danger is beguarded against by invigorating our minds to meet it by teaching our heads to think, our nearts to conceive, and our arms to execute the high and noble deeds which belong to the character and glory of our country. Sir, the experience of the world may instruct us that conquests are atchieved when they are boldly and firmly determined on; and that men become slaves as soon as they have ceased to resolve to live freemen. If we wish to cover ourselves wi h the bes' of all armor against perils, let us not dis-courage our people, let us stimulate their ardor, let us sustain their resolution, let us we are prepared to live or die like treemen. Surely, sir, we need no long or learnedlec-tures about the influence of property or o rank; let us rathe. remember that we can bring into the field a million of bayonets: let us remember that we are placed over a nation capable of doing and of suffering all things or its liberty I can never forget what was once said to me by a most line. I can never forget her sex, on this subject. "Mr Clay, (said that enlightened lady,) A NATION NE-VE.: Y TWAS CONQUERED." No. Sir-no united nation can be, that has the spirit to resolve not to be conquered; such a nation is ever invincible. And sir, has it come to this? Are we so humbled, so low so despicable, that we dare not express our sympha hy for suffering Greece, lest perad ventute, we might offend some one or mor of their imperial and royal majesties? If gentlemen are atraid to act rashly on such a ubject, suppose, Mr Chairman, that we draw an humble petition addressed to their Majesties, asking them that of their conde scension they would allow us to express something on the subject. How sir shall it begin? We the representatives of the free people of the United States of America, hum-

ry, at the mere details of which, the breast If the great mass of Christendom can If the great mass of Christendom can look coolly and calmly on, while all this is perpetrated on a christian people in their own vicinity, in their very presence, let us, at least, shew, that, in this distant extremi-ty, there is still some sensibility and sympathy for christian wrongs and sufferings, that there are still feelings which can kin-dle into indignation, at the oppression of a people endeared to us by every ancient re-

bly approach the thrones of your Imperial and Royal Majesties, and supplicate that of your Imperial and Royal elemency"-I

your imperial and Royal clemency.—I will not go through the disgusting recital? my lips have not yet learnt the sycophantic language of a degraded slave. Are we so low, so base, so despicable that we may

not express our horror, articulate our de testation, of the most brutal and atrocious war that ever stained earth, or shocked

high heaven, with the ferocious deeds of a brutal soldiery, set on by the clergy and followers of a fanatical and inimical religion

and rioting in excesses of blood and butche-

collection, and every modern tie.
. Sir, the house has been attempted to be alarmed by the dangers to our commerce, and a miserable invoice of figs and opium has been presented to us to repress our sensibilities, and to eradicate our humanity .-Ah, sir, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" or what shall it profit a nation to save the whole of a wretched commerce and lose its liberties?

As to the question of American Interesta, hitherto it has not been necessary to depart from the rule of our foreign relations laid down in regard to Europe Whether is shall become us to do so or not, will be discussed when we take up another resolution that lies upon your table. But we may not only pass this resolution; we may go far- An ancient city of no small renown.

ther; we may recognize the government in the Morea, and yet it will not be any cause of war; inor will it be wat nor even aid.

Besides, air, what is Greek to the Allies?

A part of their own damisions? By no means. Suppose the people in one of the Philippine Isles, or in any other spot still more insulated and remote, in Asia or Africa, were to resist their former rulers, and set up and establish a new government) are we not to recognize them for four of the Holy Alliance? If they are going to interfere on the principle of example, here is the spot where they must strike. This so vernment, you, Mr Chairman, and the body over which you preside, are a living reproach to allied despotism. If they attack us at all, they will do it here. They will assail us in our own happy land. They will assail us in our own happy land. They will attack us hereath. will attack us because you, sir, sit beneath that canopy, and we sit freely debating and deliberating spon the great interests of free-men. They will strike because we pass one of those bills on your table. The passing of the least of them by our authority is as galing to despotic powers as will he the passage of this so much dreaded resolution

Pass the resolution, and what, sir, do you sovereignty, for which you are responsible to none of them. You do the same act as when you pass a bill—no more. If the Allies object, let them firbid us to take a vote in this house-let them disperse uslet them strip us of every attribute of sove

Do gentlemen attempt to mainta n that. hese powers have cause of war? Sir, if there is any princ ple settled for ages, any which is founded in the very nature of things, it is, that every sovereign power has the right to judge as to the fact of the existence of other sovereign powers. I admit there may be a state of inchoate, inactive sovereignty, in which a new government struggling into being, and may not be said yet perfectly to exist; but the premature recognition of such a new government can recognition of such a new government can give offence justly to no other than ancient sovereign. The right to recognize comprehends the right to be informed; and the means of information must depend upon the s und discretion of the party seek-ing it. You may send out a commission of inquiry, and charge it with a provident attention to your own interests and your own You merely grant the means which the Executive may act when he thinks proper. What does he tell you in his measured that Greece is tribuding for thinks proper What does he tell you in his managet that Greece and Haming for freedom that all sympathise with her, and this resolution, and

that no power has declared against her .ay to the President? "You have sent us grateful intelligence: we teel tor Greece, and we grant you money, that, when you think it proper, when the interests of this nation shall not be jeopardized, you may depute a commissioner, a public functionary, to Greece.". This is all it says; and the whole responsibility is left with the Execu tive, where the constitution puts it. sir, it is not first and chiefly for G that I wish to see this measure adopted. It will give them but little aid, and that aid ng and solacing in distress, to hear the ac cents of a friendly voice, (we know this as a people) But, sir, it is principally and mainly for America herself, for the credit and character of our common country, that I hope to see this resolution passe it our own unsullied name that I feel. appearance on the page of history would a record like this make, Mr. Chairman, "In the month of January, in the year Lord and Saviour, 1824, while all Euro-pean Christendom beheld with cold and unand inexpressible misery of the Christians

in Greece, a proposition was made in the Congress of the United States, almost the sole, the last, the greatest depository of hu man hope and of human freedom, the Representatives of a nation capable of bringwhile the freemen of that nation were spon taneously expressing its deep toned feeling, its tervent prayer for Grecian success, while the whole continent was raising, by one simultaneous emotion, solemnly heaven to spare Greece and to invigorate her aims, while temple- and senate houses were all resounding with one burst of gene-rous feeling—(gentlemen may call it enthusias ic declamation if they please; would to God we could hear such declamation, and the utterance of such feeling from them) in the year of our Lord and Saviour, that Saviour alike of Christian Greece and of is -a proposition was offered, in the American Congress, to send a Messenger to Greece, to inquire into her state and condition, with an expression of our good wish-

Go home, if you dare; go home, if you can, to your constituents, and tell them that you voted it down-meet, if you dare, the appalling countenances of those who sent you here, (he meant no defiance,) and tell them that you shrank from the declaration of your own sentiments—that you cannot tell how, but that some unknown dread, some indescribable apprehension, some indefinable danger, affrighted you—that the spectres of scimetars, and crowns, and crescents, gleamed before you, and alarmed you; and that you suppressed all the noble feelings prompted by religion, by liberty, by national independence, and by humanity

s and our sympathies—and it was rejected

He could not bring himself to believe, Mr C said, that such would be the feeling of a majority of this house. But, for himself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, and he left to stand alone, with the gentleman from Massachusetts, he would

ENIGMA The following Enigma was made by Misa Seward, and was found in her will, with the direction to her executors to pay fifty pounds to the person who should discover the true solution It yet remains a mystery in Eng-land and Scotland:

give to the resolution the poor sanction of

his unqualified approbation.

The noblest object in the works of art, The brightest gem wnich nature can im-

part,
The point essential in a lawyer's lease, The well known signal in the time of peace, The ploughman when he drives his plough, The soldier's duty and the lover's row, The planet, seen between the earth & sun; The prize which merit never yet has won; The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews, The wife's ambition and the parson's duer Now if your nobler spicit can divine . A corresponding word for every line. By all these lessons clearly will be shown

CHESAPEARE & DELAWARE CA-

CHESAPEARE & DELAWARE

The canal to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, Bays is contracted for, and a number of hands employed in clearing the groupd.

Elkton Press.

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STEAM ENGINE WITHOUT BOIL-ERS. From the United States Gazette. The novelty of a Steam Engine without there, could not fail to attract curiosity and investigation. From a comparison of the former with the new plan, I have drawn the following interness. the former with the new plan, I have drawn the following inferences. All the inconveniences ansing from boilers, are effectually obvicted by the new method. 1st. The room saved will be in a ratio of ten to one 2dly. The difference of weight will be in the same proportion. 3dly A greatsaving of fuel 4thly. All the dreadful accidents to which passengers, and the attendants of the machinery have so a ten fallen victims, are by this mode of generating steam enare by this mode of generating steam en-tirely removed. In a word, this method is so simple, that it may be said to be perfection itself. The whole apparatus consists merely in a Cylinder, placed in a furnace into which when sufficiently heated, coid water is injected which is instantaneously converted into steam. Three or four strokes with a hand pump, are sufficient to work the piston, after which the water is injected by the machinery from the condensing tub. The quantity of water necessary to be injected is proportioned to the power to be ob-From the present experience, half a gill is sufficient for a four horse power. These are truths so strongly demonstrated by the sight and action of Mr. machinery, that the most incredulous have been and will be co-vinced. Much credit ing taken Mr. Hawkins by the hand and with so much expense, and difficulty, as attends the birth of any new invention, having brought into practical use a discovery which promises to be of so much importance to Man

By an Amsteur of the Arts.

COMMERCE OF THE U. STATES. From the Annual Statements of the Com-merce and Navigation of the United States, hich have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress it appears, that othe imports during the year ending on the 20th of September 1823, have amounted to \$.7,579,267. of which amount \$71,311,531 avere imparted in Ame sels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$74,699,030, of which \$71,155,408, were domestic, and \$27,543,622 were toreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and \$8,050, \$16, in foreign and \$10,050, and \$16,050, and \$16,050, and \$16,050, and \$10,050, and 816, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$26,241,005 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,302,618, in foreign vessels; that 776,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810.761 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same

To the Editors of the National Intelligen-

I observe in your paper of this morning a statement, purporting to be the relative strength of the Presidential Candidates in Congress, in which Mr. Crawford is put down as having 93 republicans in his favour, and Mr Calhoun but 25 I know not who your informant is, but I pronounce it to be wholly erroneous. Mr Crawford's whole strength in caucus was 62, which compre-hends his entire republican strength in Congress, with the exception of 6, counting the two proxies Mr Calhoun has up-wards of 50 republicans known to be in his tavour; and when we consider that he has looked to the people, not to Congress, and that the former has looked steadily to a Congressional Caucus, and with that view his triends have endeavoured to secure, in all the states, the election of persons to Con gress favourable to his election, one cannot but be surprised that he is so weak. Instead of 10 only from Pennsylvania in Congress, Mr. Calhoun has a majority of the whole Delegation, and between two thirds and three fourths of the republican part of the delegation A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1824.

JONAH AND THE WHALE. Dr. Pearson, of London, in lecturing upon the stomach, observed that this organ had no power over substances endued with vitality, and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the prophet Jonah having semained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr Pearson's discovery is highly important, both in a medical and theological point of view.

PASTE FOR RAZOR STROPS. A good paste may be made of suct and emery beat up together to a proper consistency in a mortar. The emery powder tency in a mortar. The emery powder must be very fine Forabout sixpence can be made a quantity sufficient to last a per son blessed with a good beard for several

MAMMOTH TREES. We have now before us an account of a nammoth white oak, cut on Mr Sager's and in Virginia, the dimensions of which were as follows:

were as follows:

4 The stump measured 4 feet 10 inches across and 14 feet 6 inches in circumference. When dressed to haul home, 3 feet 4 inches at butt, 3 feet 2 inches at the top, and 25 feet long. It was ascertained to weigh 6 tons."

Compared with the above the feet 10 inches at the top.

Compared with the above, we have now Compared with the above, we have now growing in this parish, a sassafus which measures 13 feet in circumference, diminishing very little to the height of about 15 feet. A sweet gum which measures 17 feet in circumference; and diminishing little in size to the height of 25 feet—and a yellow poplar, measuring at the height of 6 feet from the ground 27 feet, and tapering gradally at least 30 feet, at which height we preally at least 30 reet, at which height we pre-sume it it would measure not less than 16 feet in circumference. The oak of every description prows to an extraordinary size, but we have never known any of the larger ones measured. Louisiana Journal.

At a very large meeting of the democratic republicans of Boston," on the evening of the 15th inst. it was resolved that John Q. Adams is the most suitable man for preWarpland Bazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1824

The Communication from Mr. Jones being of considerable length, and received at a late period, is necessarily excluded this week but shall be attended to in our next.

THE PRIZE CUP

THE PRIZE CUP
To be Shot for by Captain Neth's Company
of Sharp Shooters.
Since the appearance of our last paper,
we have been notified that this Cup, will
not be shot for until the first day of May
next. The postponement of the time of ooting, has been directed by the Captain at the solicitation of the company.

Theodorick Bland, and George Winches ter, Esquires, have nobly declined receiv-ing any compensation for their services as commissioners in fixing a route for the Baltimore Canal. They are content with having refunded to them the advances they made to defray their personal expenses, while engaged in the work

Ought not the legislature to vote those gentlemen its thanks for their disinterestedness, and the able and satisfactory manner which they performed their duty as com missioners?

THE DIVISIONAL LINE ESTA-

BLISHED
We noticed in our last, that the bill to establish the line between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, had been so amended by the senate v as to refer the subject of dis pute between them to the decision of the Court of Appeals. This proposition of the senate was rejected by the house of dele-gates, and the bill returned to the former body accompanied with a message expressing a hope that the senate would act decisively on the bill. In compliance with this wish, the senate reconsidered the bill, struck out the amendment which the house had refused to sanction, and adopted another. This last mentioned amendment having received the concurrence of the house made the hill a law. It vields to Cal vert about one-third of the territory which she claimed of Anne-Arundel, as will be seen by the subjoined view of the courses pursued by the line established by this law. For this description of the line we are in-

house-"The line between Anne Arundel and begins at the mouth of Muddy or Red Li on's creek, and runs with said creek to the a chesnut tree, one of the boundaries of tract of land called "Maidstone," (which is west of R. Griffith's, house,) and running with the east side of "Maidstone" continu ing the same course to Lyon's creek, and thence with the creek to Patuxent river.'

The anniversary of the birth-day of the immortal Washington, falling on Sunday, the celebration of it was postponed until Monday, when the uniform battalion of this city paraded, and the usual discharge of artillery were fired.

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES.

Judge ARCHER, is announced as a candidate for elector of president and vice-president of the U. S. in the district composed of Harford and Cecil counties. If elected, he will vote for John C. Calhonn, as presi

dent
Mr. Thomas Hope, announces himsel a candidate in the same district, and pledges himself, if elected, to vote for Gen Andres Jackson, as president. CHRLES S. SEWELL SEWELL, Esq. has likewise

been recommended as a candidate in said ct, and if elected will support John Q. Adams, for the presidency.

A WARNING TO SLANDERERS. At a late Circuit court for Cayuga county N. Y. Elijah Baker was fined one thou sand four hundred and fifty dollars, and costs, for slandering Parnel Moody.

For the Md. Gazette. Mr. GREEN,

The accompanying memorial was intended, as you will see, to be presented to the legislature, in consequence of finding that no notice has been taken of a memorial that I had last year the honour of offering to the then legislature, at an early period of the and referred by the then House of Delegates to the standing committee on that subject. Believing that it might be noticed as a part of the unfinished business of that session. waited until my arrival here to ascertain what would be the pleasure of the house on the subject; finding nothing done in it, I prepared the present memorial, which on reflection, I have concluded best to offer to the notice of the members, and the public, through the prints of this city, the session drawing it is to be presumed, too near a close at this time, to admit the subject to receive that consideration it merits. Your self, and Mr. Hughes, are therefore request-ed to give it a place in your papers, pro-vided it be found convenient to do so.

Respectfully your's,
JOHN C. WEEMS. Annapolis, Feb. 1824.

To the Honourable the Legislature of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

When we reflect on the relation which subsists between the representative and the constituent, no apology can be wanted for constituent, no apology can be wanted for any communication, upon matters of public interest, which either may consider it proper to make to the other. And if allowed to judge of your honours by myself, it must be at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free and respectful interchange of opinion should be had, as far as practicable, on questions of importance. But if it be asked why an individual should thus trouble the representatives of the state? it be asked why an individual should thus trouble the representatives of the state? I would answer in the language of a good man who lived before us, "That the rising generations may learn to think greatly of God, justly of men, humbly of themselves, and to think nothing contemptible but vice, and that most so, when found in them is lives." Influenced by these considerations. I am induced to invite your attention ons. I am induced to invite your attention to some important facts involved in the

proposition to establish free schools in Maryland. I last year had the harbur of submitting my views on this subject in the form of a memorial, to the house of delegates; which was respectfully referred to the committee on free schools; but I believe the committee on free schools, but I seller nothing further was done. My chiest them, as now, is to offer nothing except in the outlines of a plan, which what improve by the collected wisdom of the state, my be used as the foundation of a work, not longer and more loudly called, for, than it is found absolutely to be wanted, to perpetuate the blessings of freedom. Por it is and must be universally admitted, that are presentative governments can only be lasting where the people are enlightened. Many laws have been enacted by the legislatures of Maryland, said to have for their object of Maryland, said to have for their object the advancement of learning, and the esta-blishment of free schools, and the revenue arising therefrom applied annually to any and every object but the one said to have been intended. This I humbly hope your honours will at once consider to be improper. For it the aggregate amount be found not sufficient to establish as many free schools as we could wish, and ought to have, yet surely it would be found sufficient to commence the goodly work, as recommended by the plan I had the honour to adgest, viz I that the whole of the revenue arising honours will at once consider to be imp viz) that the whole of the revenue arising in future from all laws that have been u that may hereafter be enacted for the promotion of learning or establishment of free-schools, be subdivided among the countin, agreeable to population, or as the wisdom agreeable to population, or as the wisdom of the legislature shall direct; and that the levy courts or some other more suitable ority thereof, be empowered rected to loan out the same on landed seep rity, to at least four times the amount of the sums loaned. The interest to be paid semi-annually, with summary powers to fore close all such mortgages, whenever to then it may seem necessary after a default in the payment of interest for -- months. (The execution of which said power could not be complained of by the debtor, as he would know the conditions of the loan, and would also recollect the object for which the interest was wanted, particularly to arising to himself from being allowed to re-tain the principal so long as he was punctu-al in the payment of the interest, his punc-tuality would be ensured). And that the interest arising as aforesaid, be applied to the payment of teachers, as far as called for annually, any surplus thereof to be loan-ed out on interest, and considered there-

after as sor much increase of principal

he found to enlarge yearly and rapidly from

legacies, &c. &c.) An agent to be ap-pointed by the legislature for each election district, to be called the free school agent, whose sole compensation shall be the hor our and the satisfaction arising from such a god-like employment, (the enlightening of the rising generation,) whose duty it shall be when called on, & as called on & notified by different associations of his fellow citi-zens, and informed by them, that a school house is in readiness and arrangement made for furnishing a teacher his board and at least ten scholars in readiness to place under his instruction, to advertise for and as soon as practicable engage, a man for them, capable of teaching reading, with ing and arithmetic, and for whose services the said agent shall be allowed to draw or the aforesaid interest fund, for an amount not exceeding ten dollars annually for each pupil under said teacher's tuition, and is no instance to allow more than thirty scholars to any one teacher. Also to draw a further sum, equal to his actual disbur-ments for advertising, &c. &c. To make quarterly reports to the courts aforesaid of he schools established and wanted, so as to know from them in return the aggregate a mount of interest thus to be used, that the disbursments may in no instance be found to exceed the receipts. The parents and guardians of the children to elect the trusnumber, nor less than — for each school. The free school agen', whenever present to act as president, and to be allowed to ell a neeting of the board of trustees whenever he may think it necessary. By such a plan, as the above, the obnoxious name of pauper is removed, and each man's child will be sent on an equality, although the one may find the teacher his board, and another barely carries the hyd filled with mostar, tempered by a third, to the fourth who builds the chimney, yet all having joined will be on an equality, and the state will have only to find the teachers salars. will have only to find the teachers salary, often the smallest half of the expense And need I say to your honours, that where attempts have been made by charitable individukis, to educate poor children, it has of ten proved abortive, from the offensiveness of the name. Indeed, on more occasions than one, I have myself given offence for asking persons to send their children. One when acting as a trustee under a late law for establishing free schools; under a lety in Anne-Arundel county, endeavouring, by not selecting too many at the commentement, to prevent the law becoming unpoperate in the service of the s lar, as it was very soon found to be, I gen serious offence by entering on my list the name of one man's child, whilst I omitted to set down the name of one of his neigh-hours. There are, it is believed, but few neighbourhoods, where schools could and would not soon be established upon such a republican plan. so, perfectly consisted republican plan, so perfectly consistent with the views and feelings of a free people, nursed as it were in the cradle of liberty and equality. And it is also believed in many, and, after a time, in all those schools, such master would be engaged (by parents joining and throwing in an additional som to that allowed by the state,) as could teach the languages and mathematics, by which means the poorest man's child would, like the richest, be able and in the way to to ceive an education, qualifying him to be a inture President of the United States, All of which is numbly submitted to honours, from a sense of duty. And, sentiments of respect and consideration, beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your bedient servant, JOHN C. WEEMS.

According to the Massachusetts Register for the present year, there are in that state 74 justices throughout the Commonweaks, 420 justices of the peace and of the querum, and 1645 justices of the peace. Washin number 2139, Population in 1820-523, 587.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, Blankets took their name from Thoms Blanket, who established the first manufac-tory for this comfortable article at Bristal. Eng. about the year 1540.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LARY.

LAND REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Hugher,

I baye seed with some surprise, your pitter.

fal ebullitions on the late Congression-al Caucus, and have been particularly struck with your concluding paragraph, in which the friends of Crawford, and Caurus. are The friends of Crawford, and Caucius, are forestened with your diretil vengeance Have you really, Mr. H. so mean an opinion of the understanding of the people, as to expect to make them believe, that Caucus is wrong in principle or law, or that you oppose it from principle, or constitutional scruples? You who have been always leaves the case who have been always. elected by caucus—now opposeit? Becan did, Mr. 17. You profess to be a religious man, to be stigious you must be just—to be just, you must be konest. Tell the people then, honestly, that you are opposed to this Caucus, because the Caucus did not nominate man favoritie. Cancus, because the Caucus did not nominate your favourite. Du this, and you may be respected for your candour, altho' you will ad it, what in fact you cannot conceal, your faring inconsistency. Do you truly and it estly believe, that to preserve the purity of democracy, it is important to caucus for you in Annapolis as a member of the house of delega es—yet unnecessary and odious to Caucustor a President of the United States? Men do not, it is certain United States? Men do not, it is certain. United States? Men do not, it is certain, always know themselves, and you may be pardoned if you overrate your own conse quence, but you will hardly make the people believe, that you ful a station more important to political harmony than the President of the United States.

You object to she caucus, because a majority of the mighers did not a rend it. Then why did you Caucus with, and support, the nomination of 38 members only of

port, the nomination of 38 members only of the legislature, who nominated the present council? They nominated your favourite, Mr. H; it was therefore not unnecessary, not odious! Why did you support the Con-gressional nomination of 1808, and 1816—In 1808, 89 members only attended out of 213, leaving 124, out of caucus. In 1866, 39 leaving 124 out of caucus—In 18:6, 82 members only attended of 215, leaving 133 out of Caucus. This then was all right with you—you supported it as the doctrine of the old political school — All the Democrats were invited; if they chose not to attend, those who did attend, nominated. This was the case in the late caucus, and this course was sanctioned by the practice of the party Again, sir. in what county caucus has a majority of the party attended, that you have heretofore supported, in none that you can refer to Mr. II. We are told in the you can refer to Mr. It. Ye are tota in the fable, that exert a uter was disgusted with a man who blew hot and blew cold. Bees sured you cannot please an intelligent people, by doing it; profit therefore by the fable ere it is too late

You state that Mr. Crawford obtained a ajority in Caucus over Mr. Monroe in 816. An editor should have stated the truth to the people, or if ignorant of facts, he should be silent. In the Caucus of 18.6, 119 members attended; Mr. Monroe was nominated by 65 votes, he accepted the nomination, when offered to him by the Caucus, and expressed his high respect for Caucus, and capter then is the present the meeting. Here then is the present chief magistrate, Mr. Monroe, who you profess so highly to respect, giving his sanction to Caucus, and considering himself hon orably nominated by his city when he obtained but a few voter more than Mr. Crawford.

Crawford.
In conclusion, Mr. H. let me advise you to sheath your sword of vengeance, you are in array against the principles of your party, and against the Republican party of the Union. I tear you are about to change sides; at a time not so propitious as that, at which some of ferman and the same of the contract of the same of th which some of your great friends have chan-ged before you, probably it will never make you President of the United States, or prin ter even of the United States. There is, however, nothing like an honest ambition you are Printer to the state of Maryland. nd a member of the Legislature. have so far lost nothing by being a true Republican The Republicans in your case have certainly not been ungrateful You have now received every thing you could expect of them. You have certainly profit ed by their reign; but if to you it may seem probable, that a change of dynasty is at hand, it with a transfer of the probable publican The Republicans in probable, that a change of dynasty is at hand, it is with you to determine whether you will take the chance of a second cur rent of political good fortune. by changing your principles; your prudence, I am sure on this score, may be trusted, and I hope your principles will not prove recreant DEMOCRAT.

MINISTER TO MEXICO .- A letter MINISTER TO MEASTON A RELEGIOUS AND ASSESSION OF THE STATE OF THE STAT body from Illinois, as Ministerto Mexico

The packet ship Manhattan, from Liver-pool, arrived at New York on the 18th inpool, arrived at New York on the 18th instant. On the 7th of January, lat 48, long 24, at 10 o'clock at night, and very dark, was run afoul of by a ship or brig, and carried away her forement and bowsprit, the unknown vessel in mediately disappeared, and it is feared she went down with all on board. Lanterns were flung out, but every exertion to find her was in vain. The fore and main rigging, backstay, running in exertion to find her was in vain. The fore and main rigging, backstays, running rigging, channels &c of the Manhattan, were carried away, some of the bolts out of her side, bolwarks stove in. the fore-yard broken, and other damage done. The M. was running WSW, as he rate of 10 knots; the other vessel m st but been steering E. by N. It was bloking ale at the time.

MARRIED.

In Cornwall, Com on the 27th ult, by the Rev. Mr Smith, M. John Ridge, an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, and late a member of the Foreign Mission School, to Mirs Sally B. Northrop, aged 19, daughter of

Sally B. Northrop, aged 19, daughter of Mr John P. Northrop, late Steward of the

M. School
We are informed by a young gentleman

We are informed by a young gentleman who was in Litchfield last week, that the father of the young lady, afflicted to distraction at the degradation of his daughter, had left his family and gone off, it was not known where—Harford Times.

"The intermarrying with the Indians and blacks of the missionary school at Cornwall, now begun, and this particular marriage, is, to be sure, not a subject for irony. The affliction, mertification, and disgrace of the relatives, of the young woman, who is only about sixteen years old, are too great for that. Her father and connexions in this town, (South Farms) from which place her father misses is Coven. for that. Her father and connexions in this town, (South Farms) from which place her father moved to Cornwall, are among the most respectable, and worthy of that parish. To have her thus marry an Indian and taken into the wilderness among savages must indeed be sheart-rending pang, which none can resilize except those called to feel it. Lite had Gas.