DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM IT 1823

AT MESSAS, FISS AND EXEM, AMERICAN MISSON AND EXEM.

Servisalem appears. In a general view, to be cituated on the side of a mountain, do according toward the east, where it is divided from fistant Olivet by the valley of the draw. The summit of the mount is considerably higher than the city, so that in melion grow Jaffa you arrive near Jerusalem before you see it.

On a nearer view of the city, you perceive that it is built on several hills; vis.

tem before you see it.

On a nearer view of the city, you perestye that it is built on several hills; vis.

Zion on the south-west part, Calvary at the motth-west, Moriah at the beath-east, and Bezetha at the north-bast. According to the ancient descriptions of the city, it ideladed another hill called Acra. This hill it is how easy to distinguish; at, least, we see nothing, which corresponds entirely to the description of it given by Josephus. There, is, hill between Zion and Moriah, which corresponds well to the east part of Acra. Josephus says, the valley of the Cheenemongers, which divided Acra from Zion, went out to Siloam. This applies precisely to the hill in question; but Josephus adds, that Acra was in the form of a crescent. This does not apply to the hill of which we speak. Possibly, however, this hill may have been anciently connected with what is now the west part of Zion, and separated by a small valley from the city of David Below Titus besieged feru salem, it had been captured five times, and once "demolished entirely by the Eabylo nians." Titus spared the west wall and three towers, "but for all the rest of the wall, it was so thoroughly laid even with the ground, by those that dug it up to the foundation, that there was left nothing to make those that tame thin the believe, that it had ever been infiabled." And since the time of Titus, Jerusalem has been often plundered, and at least partially destroyed in the space of so many ages, it is to be explundered, and at least partially destroyed In the space of so many ages, it is to be ex In the space of so many ages, it is to be expected, that some vallies should be filled up, and some hills levelled. It is, also, extremely difficult to trace little ascents and descents in an area covered with buildings of various heights. Whether the weit part of what seems now to be Zion, was formerly a part of Acra, or not, it is difficult to decide. The Jews at present call the whole hill Zion. We shall, therefore, speak of it as such, and give the name Acra to the hill, which lies between Zion and Moriah.

The south wall passes over Mount Zion, near its summit, so that a great part of the.

near its summit, so that a great part of the hill without the circ South of the hill is the deep valley of the son of Hinnom; the same valley, turning north, bounds Zion likewise on the west. The vallies, which separate it in the city from Galvary on the north, and Acra on the nurth-east. on the north, and Acra on the nurth-east, are not deep. Motiah has on the east the deep valley of Cedron. On the south of it, without the city, is a little elevation, which is marked on D'Anville's map as Ophel; thence the descent is stopt, till you come to the fountain Siloah. The sides north and west of Moriah at present are not very deep. Calvary was perhans only a small and west of Morian at present are not very deep. Calvary was perhaps only a small elevation on a greater hill, which is now the north-west part of the city; but the name is now given to the whole hill—Bezetha is separated from Calvary by a wide valley; and east of Calvary is the dividing valley between Moriah and Bezetha, in which is the pool of Bethesda.

We have viewed derusalem from different

We have viewed Jerusalem from different we have viewed Jerusalem from different stations, have walked around it and within it, and have stood on the Mount of Olives with Josephus' description of it in our hands, trying to discover the hills and val-lies as laid down by him near 1800 years ago; and after all our research we compare Jerusalem to a beautiful person, whom we we have not seen for many years, and who has passed through a great variety of changes and misfortunes, which have caused the rose on her cheeks to fade, her fiesh to consume away, and her skin to become dry and withered, and have covered her face with the wrinkles of age; but who still retains some general features, by which we recognized her as the person, who used to be the delight of the circle in which she moved. Such is the present appearance of this Holy City, which was once "the per-fection of beauty, the joy of the whole world."

Jerusalem, as to general form, may be called a square, or rather a rhomboid, for the north-east and south-west angles are acute, and the north-west and south-east acute, and the north-west and south-east are obtase. The east wall is nearly straight the whole length. On the north and south sides, the wall makes a bend outwardly, and on the west side it makes an inward bend, so that it would not be very inaccurate to call the city a heptagon. There are, likewise, many little irregularities in the well

gate, called, also, the gate of Bethlehem and the Pilgrim's gate and Bab el Khaleel (the gate of the Belored, i.e. Abraham.) On the south side is the gate of Zion, called also the gate of David Country of the gate of Sion, called also the gate of David Country of the gate of Sion, called also the gate of David Country of the gate of Sion, called also the gate of David Country of Sion, called also the gate of David Country of Sion, called also the gate of David Country of Sion, called also the gate of Sion, call On the south side is the gate of Zion, called also the gate of David. On the east seidt, near the pool of Bethesda, is the gate of Stephen, called likewise the Sheep gate and he gate of the Virgin Mary. On the weet side, between Calvary and Bezetha, is Damascus gate. These four are the principal gates of the city, and are always country from mornine till sunst. There are epin from morning till sunset. There are two other small gates, which are opened only occasionally. One is on the south side a little west of Mount Morian. Maundrel calls it the Dung gate. The Mussul-mans call it the gate of the Mogrebbins.— The other, which Maundrel calls Herod's gate, is on the west side, and goes out from Bezetha. On the east side of Moriah is a seventh gate, or rather a place where there was one when the Christians possessed the city, for it is now completely walled up.— Maundrel calls this the Golden gate. We measured the city by paces and the

following is the result:

m the N. W. corner	Pace	s. ·
to Jaffa gate.	3007	768 W side
to S. W. corner,	168	100 17 814
	1957	
to the bend in the S.		
walls.	295	1149 S side
to the gate of the Mo-		
grebbins,	244	
to the 5 E. corner,		
to the Golden gare;	353	1 815 1
to Stephen's gate,	230 9	943 E. side.
to N E corner.	360	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The to Herod's gate,

to the bend, 250 to the bend, 250 to the bend, 250 to the bend, 150 to Damascas gate, 150 to N. W. corner, 660 The total is 4279 paces; and allowing five pages to a rod, this gives 856 rods, or e-boot two inflerend two thirds, for the cir-cumference of the city. Maundrel mea beved the city and judged it to be two miles and a main in circumference. According to Josephin, 11 and 33 (prilongs in circum-

ference before Titus deet and it., Mount Zion was then included, as the city seems from his description to his assended further north than it does now. The wall of the city is high, but not thick. From counting the rows of stones we supposed the height, in different places, to he 60, 50, and perhaps 60 feet. There is a castle, with two towers, on the west side. Intie nonth of Jaffa gate, to which rivollers have given the unme of the Pisan's Tower. For a little distance, near the north east corner, there is a trench without the wall, but now nearly filled up.

In regard to the population of Jerusalem, the following estimate seems to us as probably correct as any one we have heard, viz.

Mussulmans, 10,000

Mussulmans, Jews, Greeks, Catholics, Armenians,

20,000 Total The Jews themselves say, that they have only 600 families of Sephartim, or Spanish Jews, and 25 families of Ashkenasim, or Polish Jews. But same think the Jews Polish Jews. But some think the Jews more numerous than the Mussulmans.—
They occupy, however, a much smaller part of the city than the Turks and Arabs. The Armenians live in and around their convention Mount Zion; the Greeks and Catholics have their convents and houses on Mount Calvary. The Turks and Arabs occupy Rezetha, and all the eastern part of the city, and have scattered dwellings in every quarter. The Jews live in the dust every quarter. The Jews live in the dust between Zion and Moriah. The whole area of the ancient Jewish Temple on Mo-riah, which now encloses the mosque of Omar, is walled in, and none but Mussulmans are allowed to enter it on pain of death. In and near it are four minarets.—
There are two others on Bezetha, one on Acra, one on Zion, and two on Calvary placed on opposite sides of the Holy Sepulchre, like the two thieves on the right and lett of our Lord The Jews have a number of synagogues,

all connected together, in the quarter where they live. The church of the Holy Sep-ulchre stands on Caivary. The Catho lies have one convent on the same mountain The Greeks have twelve here and one near Zion gate. The Armenians have three convents on Mount Zion, a large one and a small one in the city, and another a little without Zion gate, where, it is believed, stood the house of Caiaphas, where Jerus was arraigned and where Peter denied. sus was arraigned, and where Peter denied aims. Ton Sople, wriant and Asymptonic have also each a small convent. The houses are of stone, most of them low and irregular, with flat roofs or terraces, in the middle of which usually rises a small dome. The windows are small, and those toward the street have usually strong iron grates for defence, and then fine wooden grates to prevent the women from being seen by those who pass. The streets are narrow, and most

of them irregular. There are but few gardens in the city.

Jerusalem is seen to best advantage from Mount Olivet. We however see most of the city from the terrace of the convent where we lodge. The Temple is seen to the best advantage from the terrace of the Gover-nor's house. Here you see, not a single mosque, but a collection of mosques and oratories. The two principal buildings are called el Aksa and el Sahhara. Around them the vacant area is covered with green them the vacant area is covered with green grass, interspersed with paved walks and trees, which furnish an agreeable shade to the loitering Turk. All Bey has given a good description of the temple, and its various buildings, and of the foolish opinions of the Turks concerning them.

BURCHELL,

In his "Travels in Africa," just published, relates thus the discovery of an Ostrich's

nest.
"In our way over the plain we fell in with an Ostrich's nest; if so one may call a bare concavity scratched in the sand, six feet in diameter, surrounded by a trench equally shallow, and without the smallest trace of any materials, such as grass, leaves or sticks, to give it a resemblance to the nests of other birds. The Ostriches to which it belonged must have been at that time feeding at a great distance, or we should have seen them on so open a plain The poor birds at their return would find that robbers had visited their home in their absence, for we carried off all their eggs. Within this hollow, and quite exposed, lay twenty five of these gigantic eggs, and in the trench nine more, intended, as the Hottentots observe, as the first food of the twenty-five young ones. Those in the hollow being designed for incubations may often prove useless to the travelways be found fit for eating In the pre sent instance, the whole number were e-qually good

The expedient resorted to by Speelman on a former occasion was now adopted to a certain extent; after filling all our bags, the leeves of their watch toats and their second pair of trowsers were crammed full of eggs. It was considered as an auspicious omen, that at the commencement of our journey, so valuable a prize had been placed in our way. Our faithful dogs were not forgotten in the division of the spoil; and their share, which we immediately hooks into a boul was attention. second pair of trowsers were crammed ful and their share, which we immediately broke into a bowl, was eaten upon the spot

.. We made our dinner from the Ostrich eggs, each of the Hottentota eating a whole one, although containing, as already men one, attioned, as much food as twenty four eggs
of the domestic hen. It is, therefore, no
surprising that I found myself unable to
accomplish my share of the meal, ever
with the aid of all the hunger which a long with the aid of all the nunger which a long morning? ride had given me. The mode in which they were cooked, was one of great untiquity; for all the Hottentot race, their fathers & their grandfathers fathers, as they express themselves, have practised

it before them.

"A small hele the size of a finger was very deterously made at one end, and having cut a forked stick from the bushes, they introduced it into the egg; by pressing the two prougs close together; them, by twiring the end of the stick hetween the palms of their hands for a short time, they completely mixed the white and the yolk together. Setting it upon the fire, they completely mixed the white and the yolk together. Setting it upon the fire, they completely mixed to turn the stick; soul facilities had sequired the proper coesistence of a holled egg. This method recommends head to a traveller, by the expectation; cleanliness, and simplicity, and by requiring neither pot nor wakes, the shift sin swaring parfectly the persence of the first, and the liquid finities of its contents; that by the other."

THE NUNNERY AT GEORGETOWN
Mr. Carter, senior editor loss in New
York Statesman, who passes the winter at
Washington, in one of his tate letters thus
describes a visit to this Nunnery—all my
leat letter, I attempted, by way of variety,
a hasty sketch of a social party; and by
way of contrast, I will now conduct those
of our readers, who chooms to follow me,
not through fluminated halls resonnting
with music, mirth and gasely, but so the
sequestered and altent recesses of a convent To those deep solitudes, and awful cells.

Where nothing to hand, and awful cells."
Where nothing to hand, says the low and selema tones of the matin, and verper bell echosing through the closter, or the whispered develors of the fiely sistershood.

Having no reports to attend to be Saturday, I set apart that day to visit the Runnery at Georgetown; (four miles from Washington) in company with sema of my-friends; and at 12 o'clock we left the city, intent on this novel excursion, the ladies having directed the sad message—to-visitants who might call, that they had gone to the Nunnery.

the Nunnery.

But I hear the tolling of the convent bell;

and leaving behind all worldly thoughts and leaving behind all worldly thoughts and unbecoming gateres, let us approach withe Sisters of the Visitation," for that is the order of these nuns. Although the exterior of the building is not remarkably imposing, the first sight of it produced astrong and deep impression upon my mind. I had never before seen a monastic institution and a view of this awoke a train of idea and associations, extending back through the lapse of centuries, and recollection of all the superstitions and romantic tales of the dark ages. The sad story of Abelard and Elo sa was at every step present to my the dark ages. The sad story of Abelard and Elo-sa was at every step present to my mind; and as I gazsd upon this silent and solitary edifice, which is three stories high, and the massy walls of brick and stone; as I observed the few small windows closely curtained, to shut out the glare of the world, and almost the light of heaven; as I asset my was towards the little chand with

world, and almost the light of heaven; as I cast my eye towards the little chapel, with a cross over each door, my feelings, were irresistably tinged with melancholy.

The Chapel is a fine huilding, highly finished and ornamented with a variety of paintings. Near the entrance, and immediately over the holy water, is a splendid print presented to the Sisters of Visitation by M. Hyde de Neuville. On the front of the Altar is a painting, which is well executed, but the device to me was novel to is an illustration of a passage in one executed, but the device to me was more this an illustration of a passage in one of the Evangelists—(wheresoever the carcino legities, shall that water be reader. Two carles voltant upport a fillet, bearing the foregoing words Below are two other spread eagles, and in the centre a figure probably intended to be emblematic of the mystical body.— Over the altar is a painting which represents christianity trampling upon the crescent—an image which should be reversed far as it regards Greece. Above this is the representation of a bleeding heart surrounded with a wreath of thorns, which is the most prominent figure in the church, bemost prominent figure in the church, being delinested on a sky-light of pale blue On the right of the altar, is a wooden grate communicating with the Nunnery, to which

the sisterhood approached for the purpose of uniting in public devotion.

Having examined this neat little chapel, we went to the door of the convent and rung a bell which was answered by another, and soon after, one of the sisters appeared, and knelt as she approached the wood en grate which reparated us. Mr. Fenwick explained the object of our visit; that we were strangers who wished to look at the Nunnery, and converse with some of the sisterhood. We were then admitted into sisterhood. We were then admitted into the speaking room, as it is called, which is separated from the sanctum sanctorum by substantial wooden bars, resembling the grates of a prison. A dozen of the sisters soon made their appearance, knelt, and saluted their visitants in a polite and cautious manner. They were clad in suble garments, with black hoods, and white veils descending to the waist.—They requested us to take seats, and them elves took chairs, thus forming a social party with bolts and bars forming a social party with bolts and bars between us. I assertained that one of the sisters was from New York, and formerly resided in William at She enquired about some of her friends, and I shall take a letter from her on my return. There are several from Philadelphia, and one, if no more, from Nam Frankad, the wife of a respect. from New England, the wife of a respectable clergyman, who, with her three children have gone into the Nunnery, while he has become a catholic priest sisters, formerly of Richmond, (Virg.) re-lated to us her conversion to this mode of life, which was a striking exemplification of the sentiments expressed by Dr. Gold smith.

"And fools, who came to scoff, remain pray.

She had visited the convent out of mere curiosity, but was suddenly converted, and mmediately took the vew With a good deal of pleasantry she remarked, that some of the ladies of our party might follow the example.

There are at present, in this convent, for

ty six nuns some of whom are from the most respectable families; and they are constantly receiving accession. The process of initiation is the same as at other nunner. ries, the noviciate being two years, the first for the white vell, and the second for the black, after which there can be no retreat, To minds of particular cast, this mode of life is no doubt agreable—and every coun-tenance we saw, bore the marks of contentment and cheerfulneess.

ASHE COUNTY,
In this State, it is believed, is in many respects, a most desirable and delightful country. No part of the United States enjoys a purer almosphere; of course, it is the seat of good health.

As a proof of its great salubrity, we need only to publish the following list of aged inhabitasts now living in Ashe County.

Bernard Franklin.

93 years old.

93 years old. 94 do. 94 do. Bernard Franklin, Mrs. Elizabeth Riggs, Mrs. Ross, Charles Smith 91 do. 94 do. 100 do. Mrs. Cochrap.

Mrs. Gochrap; we no.
Mrs. Agnes Gentry, 100 do.
And the following instance will shew;
what might be expected where so much
good health is enjoyed, that the increase of
population is proportionably great?

John Burton and his wife Susannah,
withher of them expending 66 wears of age.

neither of them exceeding 66 years of age, have an offspring amounting to eighty-two in number, and have never yet had a death in the family — North-Carolina Register,

Cooper, the author of the Spy, bestately commenced a fifth novel. The arena is lately commenced as its vicinity—the finite in the early part of the American Revolution.

2 Barren ?

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In purpuance of a resolve of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Becreary of the Transay has laid before Congress a copy of the general statement of the Bank of the United States, on the 8th January, 1823, and the 10th of January last. The particular details of the statement can be interesting to but faw readers. The Recollingation of the latest date, (10th January, 1824,) presents a gereaders. The Recolination of the saventeders, The Recolination of the saventeders, (10th January, 1824,) presents a general view of the actual condition of the Bank, and will be acceptable to many We therefore give it entire.—N. Intelligencer.

etérote	Rivert	EHIII.		7. 3			_	n
Cath, notes Bank Unived States and officer State Banks, Species	Debt due by United States, Deficiencies, Banking-House, bonus, &c. Tapetien, Exchange Account,	Debt of S. Smith and Buchanan and G. Williams,	Real Estate Mortpart, &c. Due from Bank United States and Offices	Baring, Brethers, & Co. Hope & Company	Domestie bills of exchange	Funded debt of the United States (various Bills discounted on personal security, Bank Stock,		
Be	•	0.	Offices	•		10 Tours		1
		Williams,		•		8		
705,173 98 5,313,094 01		1,749,007 31	15,189,577 49	• • •		94,394,343 66 6,704,304 93 74,506 34	R E	
13.003.915 71	1,571,000 00 1,571,000 34 27,416 24	15,733.594 70 1,507.533 08 1,507.53	130,700 00	1,181,551 20	2,723,530 19 2,723,530 19 2,723,530 36	10,874,014 88	CAPIT	
	Public Officers, Individuals,	Deposites, Treasurer United States	Loan from Baring, Brothers, & Co.	Dae to Bank United States and Office	Discount, exchange, and interest Profit and loss and contingent interest Contingent fund,	Notes issued. Dividends unclaimed,	RECAPITULATION.	
	********	5	•		, .	7	1	1
		••		• ',	, · .			
	9,381,718 77 1,000,146 60 3,520,072 41	8,371,878 ON 90,189 31		14,401,104 81 461,999 07				
81,410,500 58	13,701,937 71	•	1,620,000 00	14.203.103 #8	3,833,433 20	11,862,072 40 829,095 67	34,995,509 63	
			- 3	-		0		•

ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF HA-

LOES.

The following experiment, which illustrates in a pleasing manner, the actual formation of haloes, has been given by Dr. Brewster. Take a saturated solution of alum, and having spread a few drops of it over a plate of glass, it will rapidly chrystalize in small flat octoedrons, scarcely visible to the arm When the old in the property of the control of the co LOES. ble to the eye When the plate is held be-tween the observer and the sun, or a can-dle, with the eye very close to the smooth die, with the eye very close to the smooth side of the glass plate, there will be seen three beautiful haloes of light, at different distances from the luminous body. The innermost halo, which is the whitest, is formed by the image, refracted by a pair of faces of the octoedral chrystals, not much inclined to each other; the second halo, which is more coloured, with the blue rays outwards, is formed by a pair of faces more inclined; and the third halo, which is very large and highly coloured, is formed by a still more inclined pair of faces Each sepa te chrystal forms three images of the lumi nous body, placed at points 120 degrees dis-tant from each other, in allthe three haloes; and as the numerous small chrystals have sible direction, the whole circumference o the haloes will be completely filled up. The same effect may be obtained with other chrystals, and when they have the property of double refraction is considerable, or rendered broader or otherwise modified in point of colour, when the double refraction is small. The effects may be curiously va ried by chrystalizing upon the same plate of glass, chrystals of a decided colour, by which means we have white and coloured

haloes, succeeding each other.
Edinburgh Philo. Journal.—VIII.

USEFUL.

A northern paper contains the following receipt to defend the roof of a house from

fire:
"Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slacked lime, ground up with oil: laid on with a painter's brush; first coat thin, and

second thick.

I painted on a board with this mixture, and it adheres so strongly to the board, that it resists an iron tool, and put thick on that it resists an iron tool, and put thick on a shingle resists the operation of fire. I used only a part of the mixture: what remains is in an iron pot; water has jain on the mixture for some time without penetrating the substance, which is as hard as

LONDON.

It is contemplated in London, to con-struct subterraneous roads, or sub-streets, resembling the Roman Cloace Maxime, beneath the proad streets of that metropolis for the arrangement of gas and water pipes, to which constant communication would be provided, by means of side doors. The principal object proposed by this massive arrangement is to avoid the frequent inconvenience of breaking up the pavement for the repair of the pipes placed beneath. It is said that Sir William Congreve, and Mr. Burnnell, the inventor of the machine for partials the backs are both find the continue for cutting blacks, are both friendly to the plan proposed. It is calculated that the expense of carrying the plan into execution, would be about \$20,000 per mile, but that the saving to the Payement Frust, and the utility to the public would be immense. N. C. Register.

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OPERATION.

OPERATION.

An extraordinary operation was lust, parfor ned by Mr. White, a burgeon in London; on a young man, who had by account awallowed a half-penny, and in bonequence, had his life put in zonederable danger. In the last extremity, the surgeon, introduced into the esophagus, an instrument caller probang, of a very farga size, which, by sudden jerk upwards, brought the half-pun yout of the asophagus, and instantly we lieved the young man. What rendered the operation more singular, is, that the prabang is generally used to propellints the upwards, and out to extract.

THE PRESIDENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET Welears from a letter, received since our last, that John M. Morehead, Edg a gentleman of talents and irreproachable character, is talked of for the District composed of the country of Guillord, Randolph and Chatham; and we hope soon to have the pleasure of adding his name to the popular and truly

ing his name to the popular and truly fapublican ticket.

This Ticket, as far as information has been received, is as follows:

Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake.

James Mebane, Esq. of Orange.

Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort.

Wm. S. Blackledge, Esq. of Craven.

Gen. Edwd. B. Dudley, of N. Hanover.

Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond.

Dr. Wm. Martin, of Pasquotank.

Col Peter Forney, of Lincolntou.

To which we may add, in anticipation.

To which we may add, in anticipation, the name of John M. Morebead, Eaq. of Guilford.—Fayetteville Observer.

VIRGINIA.

At an adjourned meeting of the members of the legislature of Virginia, held on the 25th February, the following named gentlemen were selected to cor toral ticket of that state, which will, no-doubt choose 24 electors decidedly favour. able to Mr Crawford. of Norfolk county.

William W. Holt, Charles H Graves, Surrey. Meeklenburg.
Prince Edward,
Nottoway.
Buckingham. John Cargill. Mark Alexander, sen. John Purnall, Dr James Jones, Charles Yancey, Joseph Martin,
Thomas M. Randolph,
William Brockenbrough, City of Richme William Joines Ghantstan Robert Shields, Sen. Lancaster.

Ellison Currie. Robert Taylor, Isaac Foster, Smith Slaughter, William Armstrong, Archibald Rutherford, John Bowyer,

James Hoge, Montgomery, Andrew Russell, Washington, William Marteney, Randolph, Of the adjourned meeting of members of the legislature, at which the above ticked was formed, the Enquirer speaks in the following terms:

Orange. Fauquier.

Jefferson.

Hampshire: Rockingham. Rockbridge.

lowing terms:
"We will venture to say, that a moredo "We will venture to say, that a morade corous and dignified assembly never met upon a similar subject, than the one which adjourned last evening—a stronger apirit of conciliation, and a purer disposition in the members to harmonise together. Virginia no a presents a strong and undivided front—and will enjoy the happy lot of excaping those agitations and distractions which so many of our sister states are doomed to suffer during this eventful controversy.

PENNSYLVANIA.
From the National Intelligencer. We have received, with a request to pub-lish it, a transcript of the proceedings of one of the Townships in Fayette county, in the state of Pennsylvania, declaring adein the state of Pennsylvania, declaring ade-cided preference of William H Crawford, for the Presidency, was a statesman, and for his undeviating attachment to the Re-publican party." We are sorry that our limited space will not allow of the publica-tion of the whole of it.

At some of the Pennsylvania meetings we observe that William Findlay has been recommended for the Vice Presidency; at others, R. Rush; at eothrs, He Clay.

CONNECTICUT.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished Republican in Connecticut, to one of his friends in Washington, who attended the Caucus on the 14th Feb.

"Whatever may be the result of the Election, or of the divisions that exist on that subject, those who attended the meeting with hear and the name to pro-

subject, those who attended the meeting will have done all in their power to produce concord, and, you may rely on it, will receive the thanks and support of the great body of decided firm Republicans in the

"You have done your duty faithfully, and I believe that the recommendation will succeed -- nor am I disposed to allow much weight to the extreme violence with which

weight to the extreme violence with which the meeting is spoken of by those who effected themselves to prevent it.

"I regret, very much, that all the gentlemen from this state did not attend. Union is the first and greatest object in the present state of affairs. A man should sacrifice his personal predilections, when the public peace and harmony require the sacrifice. That Mr. Crawford has a great many more friends among the republicans, than asy other one, is, I think, undoubtedly true; and I think, also, that he has probably more than all the others united." Extract of a letter from another Republis

Extract of a letter from another Republican, in the same state.

"I thank you for the sheet containing the proceedings of the Congressional Meeting at the Capitol—more for your letter—and, more than all, for your firmness and fidelity in attending the Caucus. Is it possible that a majority of our friends in Congress should so far misjudge, as fo the necessity of a meeting, at this time, for the important purpose of concentrating public spinity in the choice of the two first effects of the nation? It is principle I contend for the nation? It is principle I contend for not men."A

JACKSON CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce Correction of Bettimore County, as a selector of President and vice. President and vice President and vice President.

Line of the United States III decided by all vice of the Canada County of the County

egarpland Gazettei

Annapolis, Thursday, March

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM RAPPE Was on Tuesday last, appointed F pal of Saint-John's College, by the tees governing that fastitution.

Mr. SAMUEL BRADFORD, has appointed by the Levy Court of Arundel county, Collector of the Taid county, for the analog year, aid, there were no lies than 13 of plicants for this officer.

THE ORPHANS COURT OF essary to state for the information country friends who have business to act with this Court, that agreeably to rangement entered into by the Ju the Court will hereafter be held by in each week, in the months Jan March. May July Sentember an March, May, July, September, an vember. The day appointed for inheld in these months is every Satu In the months February, April, Jun gust, October, and December, it will every Tuesday and Saturday as fore. -

Abolition of Imprisonment P D State of Maine, &c. r Debt

It will be gratifying to every fri humanity to know, that the Legisla Maine, previously to closing its latest abolished the laws of that state which thorised imprisonment for debt. It is hoped, that this example will be specified.

hoped, that this example will be significated by other states, and that continue to be followed, till the har enstorn of rabbing a man of his libe account of his powerty, shall be no known in our Republic.

It will likewise, no, doubt be please the philanthrophist to learn, that gislature of the state of Mississippi to been unmindful of the evil and means consequent on incarcerating poor im a common prison with dissoluting the control of the means of meliorating the control of the means of the m to the means of meliorating the cor of unfortunate debtors, and for th pose, has passed a law, declaring the of each county to be the prison bour probabiling the motion between the beautiful debt.

NEW-YORK.

A committee of the senate of New have reported that no change of the sent law prescribing the time and nof choosing electure of president, ought to be made. The was laid on the table. This disposition is the senate of the sena was faid on the table. This dispositi, it is said, was made by the moving are friendly to the report. From it may be concluded, that finally the will be sanctioned, and the power pointing the electron remain where rests—in the legislature. The report of be called up for the sideration on instant.

For the Md. Gazeite. THE SOLDIERS MEMORIA TO THE HONOURABLE THE H

TO THE HONOURABLE THE H
of Delegates of Maryland.
"We the subscribers, Soldiers
United States army stationed at Fovern, cohsider ourselves entitled to v
Delegates to the General Assembly
ryland, and for other purposes. The
of voting at the City Polls for De
from Annapolis, has heretofore, till telection, been allowed us By the d
of the Jindges of Election, that RIG
DENIED us; and hereafter, we sh
prevened exercising that right, unl
honourable the House of Delegates at
termine that we are entired to that pri termine that we are entired to that pri We therefore ask the attention of honourable body to our claim, and bide your decision." [Signed by 51

During the late session of the L During the late session of the Little upwards of filty of the soldiers garrison at Fort Severn, within the of this city, signed the above it risk, which was presented by a n to the House of Delegates. The tion which it called on that body to discuss the little importance it is tion which it called on that body to cois one of no little importance. It is Has a Soldier in the service of the States the same right to vote at elective cities have, he having been in the concomprehended within the city or in which he may after to vote, the furguired by the election law of Maryl give cliticas the residence accessary to them eligible as electors? The constitution of this state expressly, and that in FREE, WHITE male citize this above 21 years of age, and no other, a resided twelve months within the state and months in the constitution and sig months in the county next pre-the election at which he offers to shall have a right of suffrage in the el of delegates for such county." With broad, clear declaration of the consti broad, clear declaration or the consti-before them, a majority of the Judge presided at the election of delegates in city in October last, refused to receivates of ciraratur soldiers who had be votes of enaral woolgiers who had of Fort Severa a longer term than six m and who were cliusens of this state time they entered into the service (United States. Indeed, come of the men who were not allowed to vote election, had voted at former ele held in this city for the same purpose, the opinion in which this refusal was ed, I am entirely unacquainted; ar deed, it is a matter of very little mo while the constitution, which is a guide, is as explicit and positive as a tract given above; shews it to be SOLDIERS whose votes were re SOLDIERS whose votes were rewere 21 years of age at the time the
fered to vote, and are WHITE in
their right to vote is, agreeably to the
stinulon, equal to that of any judge of
tion. That the Judges who refuse
voter of the Soldiers are not preparally
taken were prompted to do so by
tied conviction that such Soldiers ar
WHITE, or PREE, for my part
perfectly satisfied. To discover, the
ground which the constitution affords
to danying the right or suffrage to the
dire, requires mere afficiely than I po
the state of the second of the second
The number who lite and your and
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that the second of the secon