THE PRESIDENCY

We said the other day, that although we take no part in favour of, or against, any of the candidetes, we should occasionally let our readers know what is said of them. It has been objected to Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, that he had been barguining with Mr. Hunter, a federal member of the Secretary of the U-Slates, to procure his influence in the state of Rhoods sland. It seems that on the appointment of a new collector at Newport, positioned of a new collector at Newport, (R. I.) he removed certain subordinate officers of federal politics, without first consulting the Setretary of the Treasury. The Secretary called on him for his reasons, when Mr. Ellery, the collector, stated only as to two of them, that swithout derogating from their character, "those whom he had anoisited in these attentions when here had appointed in their piece, "those whom ne, had appointed in their piece, "there's been found among the friends and supporters of the administration" of the general government from the period of Mr. Jefferson's as-

cension to the present day."
In reply to this letter, Mr. Crawford says

to Mr. Ellery abound with evidence of the protection afforded by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the subordinate officers of the customs, against

subordinate officers of the customs, against the caprice or favouritism of the principals. The reasons assigned by you for the removal of Yeomans and Coggeshall, are not satisfactory. That the subordinate officers should possess the confidence of their principals, is extremely desirable, if not indispensable; but the mere assertion that they do not possess the confidence of that officers. cer, cannot be admitted as a just ground of removal. The grounds upon which that confidence has been forfeited, must in all cases he settled, in order that a decision may be made understandingly by the head of the Pressury."

This case is connected with and made This case is connected with and made the ground work of the charge of inrigue between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Crawtord, who, according to the opinion of certain Patriot editors, is a giant at intrigue, and does nothing without a quid pro quo.

The charge is thus repelled by Mr. Hunter, the fideral according to a calling without a property of the charge is thus repelled by Mr.

ter, the federal senator, as a calumny-he

agys, "To this mass of gross assertion and inthe line mass of gross assertion and in wention, I plainly and calmly assert, upon the most perfect consciousness of innocence and of the truth, that I have not had at any time with Mr. Crawford any conversation in regard to the Presidential election. I have never intruded myself as to this topic upon his attention. I conceived it a point of delicacy to forbear remark upon this subject, and no allusion of his has not been with me, nor do I believe with any one else, an intriguer. He never of-tered me an office of any kind, nor did I ever from him solicit any. He would dis-dain to accept the friendship of any man upon the mere terms of selfish prospective benefit, and if I know myself, I am incapable of making to any man such a proposition."

Among other sins laid at the door of Mr. Crawford is, that he is preferred by many leading federalists in the country. Before he is condemned on that score, it may be well to hear the reasons which some of them give for their preference of Mr. C. over other democratic candidates, and it would seem to have trisen from admiration of his independence and manly firmness and cau-dour, and not because he has ever deserted his party in the hour of need. Here is the character of W. H. Crawford by a politi-

"As to the charge of being a Federalist, a uniform, consistent, and moderate one, always solicitous to adhere to the principles always solicitous to anoreto the principles of Federalism as illustrated by the administration of Washington, I proudly plead Guilty. I have differed with my brethren on various occasions, but always in the conviction and independence of my own indigment that the particular measure ob install or which they aimed at, was contrajected to, which they aimed at, was contra dictory to the policy and principles of the Father of his Country, and that era of our political felicity which his measures crested, and which his admonitions ought to have perpetuated. And is it then a crime being such a Federalist, to entertain an opinion in favour of Mr Crawford? I regre that my good will may do him disservice, but I am a citizen of the United States not yet distranchised, and I have a right to form and, express an opinion upon questions of public policy. When there is no Federal candidate, is a Federalist excluded from expressing his preference of those candidates who are presented for selection, or rejection? Under such circumstances has not a Pederalist a right to act on the mere ground of personal preference, espe-cially if he feels that ground fortified by political considerations, derived from expepolitical considerations, derived from experience and settled into conviction. My first acquaintance with Mr Crawford was in the stormy period of 1811, '12 and '13. It was in opportion to him I learnt to respect and estect with It was in debate that I felt the period of his intellect, and admired the clearness of his statements, the cogenthe clearness or his statements, the cogen-cy of his logic, his energetic but unambi-tious eloquence, and high mindedness of honour and sentiment. He was true to his party, and yet dared at times, at the risk of his popularity, to differ from it.— His force was telt as a political opponent, & yet he was cherished in the personal esti-mation of such men as Bayard, Lloyd, (of Boston,) Potter, Dana, and others And it is inconceivable to newspaper writers and their employers, that there may exist a dis-interested preference for a particular indi-vidual, uninituenced by the wish or hope of office, with an calculation of eventual benefit, and with a disdain of intrigue or solicitation? To commiserate the feelings of such men; and it augurs ill of the political morality of the country if such is the prevalent sentiment.

WIFTLIAM HUNTER.

WILLIAM HUNTER. Newport, Feb. 27, 1823.

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES IN MIS-

SISSIPPI.

John Norton, Thomas Freeland, and Edward Turner, have announced themselves to electoral candidates in favour of Mr. Adams.

IN TENNESSEE,

Aram Mauri John Knight, William E.

Anderson, and Dr. Samuel Hogg have announced themselves to example the game. nneed themselves as candidates favour-Gen. Jackson.

Er, Esq. of Frederick has been fominated a po elector of President band Fice President of the United Biates, for the district bomposed of Supporter, Wash-

RPECTOP SE NEALE, A in the House of Representatives of the Di S. on the Bill for obtaining the measury surveys on the subject of Rosel and Ca-

male.

Mr. NEALE, of Maryland, said, he would not trespass long upon the patience of the Committee, which he had no floubt was an acceptable pledge at this late period of the discussion. But he would take the liberty to present, briefly, some of this cancelasionate which his mind had been arregate (upon the constitutional question) in the examination which he had been able to give the authors and to notice some of the arm. examination which he had been able to give the subject, and to notice some of the argu-ments urged against the power of Congress: to pass the bill under consideration. This government, Mr N said, was a government, of delegated powers, a limited government, but the limitation existed in relation to the unmber and character of the powers delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and not to the full and complete exercise of such as were delegated; to these ne knew of no other limitation or check, but such as grew out of an exercise of a sound discretion in the public functionaries; and, for a proper and judicious exercise of such discretion, the conscience of each member, and the representative principle of our government, furnish the only checks. In taking a view of the terms used in the Constitution, in the seve at grants of power to Congress, he did not believe more appropriate language complete power to Congress over the several subjects mentioned. The terms used in the grants of power taken in relation to the subjects specified, may be considered as con vertable terms, and were intended to give to Congress full power over the several subjects mentioned, and over all the necessary and proper means to carry such power in to execution to effectuate beneficial purpo-ses. Mr. N. said, he would not disclaim any of the specified powers in the Constitu-tion, to which the advocates of the bill had resorted, to show that the great objects look ed to by the bill under discussion, were le gitimate means to carry into execution such power, but he would deny the soundness of the argument drawn from the circumstance, that, as the friends of the bill selected dif terent specified powers in the Constitution to show that Congress had the power to pass the bill, that the power therefore did not exist. Sir, said Mr. N is it not obvi out, and does it not frequently happen, that similar legislative acts are means necessary and proper to carry into execution various grants of power in the Constitution, and that the power of Congress to pass such acts, may be tairly deducible from more than one specified grant of power? And can it

one specified grant of power? And can it the bound argument to say; that, because the power of Congress to pass such acts can be deduced from more than one of the specified powers contained in the Constitution, that therefore Congress has no privation, that therefore Congress has no private to pass such acts? In other words, it is saying, that, because the power to act is given, to Congress in more than one clause of the Constitution, therefore Congress has no right to act at all? Certainly such an argument is entitled to no weight. gument is entitled to no weight.

In reference to that grain of power in the Constitution, which says, "Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads," Mr. N. said he had heard much criticism and efinement to argument, which he could not believe a good rule to adopt in construing the Constitution; but let us, for a moment, look to what results this mode of reasoning will bring us. It is contended by some gentlemen who resist the pas sage of this bill, upon the ground that it would violate state rights, that the power to restablish post roads," means nothing more than to designate the road on which the mail is to be carried, or to impart a lega character to such road, which gives the United States the right of way over it co-ceding, however, that the state through which such road may pass, would have no right to obstruct or destroy it, by which the right of way would be rendered useless; but that it would be a violation of state rights for Congress to make a road through

Mr N said, it appeared to him that gentlemen gained nothing in favour of state rights by this distinction; for the states have within their jurisdiction as to make one; and, by this designation, or legal character imparted to the road, the state through which it may pass is prohibited from obstructing or destroying such road, which is as much an encroachment upon her sove reign rights, as to make such roads; and, if it is contended that the states have a righ to obstruct or destroy such road, then the powers of Congress are limited indeed, and the clause of the Constitution just referred to, ought to read: Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads, provided the Stare, through which such

road may pass, will consent thereto
These, said Mr. N. are some of the con
clusions to which such refinement in argu ment will lead us, and which he thought pretty conclusive of its fallacy. But, said Mr. N. that grant of power in the constitu-tion which appeared to him most conclupass the bill under consideration, and proceed in the great work of internal improvement, which it is intended as a preparation for, is that which asys "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes," and states, and with the Indian tribes," and here, for the purpose of presenting the view which he had taken upon this grant of power in as concise and brief a manner as possible, Mr. N. said, he would consider the processor er the subject of commerce in a three-fold point of view-first, foreign or external commerce as regards the Union; second, internal commerce as regards each particu-lar state; and third, commerce, among the several states, which may be denominated internal as regards the Union, but external as regards particular states within the Union. Over foreign commerce, by virtue of the grant of power to regulate commerce, the Congress have always exercised complete controul, and, consequently over all the means necessary and proper to the szercise of that power, any part may be destroyed by prohibitory duties, or the whole by non-interconfrie orembargo laws, and I presume it will not be denied tha Congress may adopt the necessary means to originate foreign commerce whereit does not exist, and all this in virtue of the grant of power to regulate commerce, precisely the same word that is used in relation to

commerce among the several states. Again, said Mr. N, no one will deny, that the states bave power over compare, while confined within their respective line. its, and it will be also conceded, that reads and cabels are means necessary and proper, and chieffer the expression of Mr. Madi-

Carry of commet per from new given point another, for the same state, and thet the means are ordinarily proceed to for the per posts. New said Mr. N. 14 Congress has commerce among the commerce among the commerce and the commerce among the commerce and the commerce among the com post. Now said Mr. N. at Congress have the same power ever commerce among the several states at previousing commerce, and as the states are prohibited by the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution from entering into any agreements or compacts with each other, which would be absolutely necessary to enable them to adopt indicious measures in relaborate that branch of commerce. It shems to follow, as a necessary consequence, that Congress must have, and was intended by the wise framers of the conditution to have full power to adopt all necessary and proper measures to promote and carry on commerce among the several states, it as ample a manner as a state would have within its proper jurisdiction; and as youds and canals are the diction; and as roads and canals are the usual, necessary and proper means adopted by the states, within their jurisdiction, it cannot be said that they are not necessa ry and proper means to carry into execution the power granted to Congress to regulete commerce among the several states. Again Mr Chairman, said Mr Neale, if you deny to Congress the power contended for, to adopt all such measures as may be neces-sary and proper to regulate, to pramote, to facilitate the commerce among the several states, that power is annihilated, it exists no where else in our government, and it would follow, as a necessary consequence, that the power overthose means so essential for promoting the wealth and happiness of this prople, so essential to the well being of all governments, is not to be found in the United States, or in the states severally. Sir-said Mr N the conclusions, to which I have been brought by this course of reasoning, is conclusive to my mind, that the power granted to Congress, by the consti-tution, to regulate commerce among the several states, gives to Congress the power to adopt the measures looked to by the bill under discussion, as necessary and proper to carry into execution such power. As my object in rising Mr. Chairman, said Mr. N. was briefly to present some of my views of the constitutional question which has been each or state discussed. I should has been so elaborately discussed, I should forfeit the pledge I gave the committee were

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE U. STATES. Statement of the public debt of the United

States, on the first day of January, in each of the years from 1791 to 1823, inclusive: 82,064,479 33 1814, 81,487,846 24 70,228,529 12 1815, 99,833,660 15 78,403,6-9 77 1816, 127,334,935 74 82,979,294 35 1817, 123,491,965 16 1799, 1801, 83,033,650 80 1818, 103,466,633 88 1802, 80,712,632 25 1819, 95,529,648 28 1803, 77,054,688 30 1820, 91,015,566 15 1804, 85,427,120 88 1821, 89,987,427 66

1805, 82,312,150 50 1822, 93,545,676 95 1806, 76,723,270 66 1823, 90,875,877 22 [Nat. Intel.

45 There are 45 federalists in the Legislature of Maine, according to the Eastern Argus, all said to be in favour of Mr. Adams. There are 45 federalists in the Legislature of Virginia, according to the Richmond Enquirer, said to be infavor of Mr. Crawford;-And the National Intelligencer sets down 4) "avowed federalists" in the present Coneress of the U. S -This may be considered gress of the U.S.—I his may be considered a sort of magical number. It has known some dis inction in the old world, as well as the new, in mathematics as well as politics.—The celebrated Wilkes was outlawed for publishing his libels in No. 45 of the North Briton; 45 degrees are half a right angle—medius tutissimus, a happy medium for those to take, who fear to be caught on the wrong side—that is, the weakest: 45 is also a degree of elevation, which gives the greatest random to projectiles-it may therefore be thesalest for those who wish to make the longest shots. To be up to 45" indicates a pleasant condi-tion of the animal spirits, which is said to give peculiar expansion and excursiveness to the imagination. In short, No. 45 bids fair to rival in importance those heretofore pre eminently mystical numbers, 3, 7, 9, and so on to 69, which have so long beld their weight among, dealers in astrology, fortune telling and witchcraft -N. J pap.

NEW ACADEMY.

The Methodis's in Massachusetts have biained from the legislature of that state an act of incorporation for an academy, to he located in the town of Wilbraham. to be called by the name of the Wesleyan Academy.

> From the New York Post. FRANCE AND SPAIN.

In our foreign summary last evening, it ras mentioned as a rumour, that France was mentioned as a rumour, that Frainch and made an important demand upon Spain, in respect to a new organization of its government. A London paper of February 18, speaking upon this subject, says: "We now learn, from an undoubted source, that the Ultimatum demand the establishment of Representative form of Government and Representative form of Government, and a general amnesty. The repayment to release of Ferdinand, is made a secondary consideration. This recognition of the Loans of the Cortes is not demanded by France; but it is suggested that some in-demnity to the holders of the Bonds would be proper." With this ultimatum, orders were torwarded to the French Ministers at Madrid, and to General Bourmont, to take proper steps to enforce the representations of the Government—that is to withdraw the troops in case of refusal. The answer of the Court of Spain was expected in Paris on Saturday, the 14th of February; but at the last date, (the 16th ) it had not ar-

Notwithstanding the confident assertions of the Morning Chronicle, it is stated positively that the Court of Madrid, persists in its resolution to attempt the resolution to attempt the resolution to trans-atlantic colonies, and trusts that it trans-atlantic colonies, and trusts that it will have the good wishes, if not the active aid of its allies, in the presention of this undertaking. Spain does not, however, refuse all concessions, and consents (as stated below) that the trade of her Ex-A merican possessions shall be thrown open to the states of France, England; Rassis, Prinsign and Austral Princis and Austria

Margiand Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 18.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S MIRACLE IN WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the City of Washington, (DC.) dated March

13, to another in this city. "The presidential question is at this moment thrown completely out of view, by a miracle wrought by the celebrated Prince miracle wrought by the celebrated Prince Hohenlohe, of whom, you have no doubt, ere this time, repeatedly heard or read. This wonder, which has absorbed the attention of every body in this instropolisfor the last three days, was performed by the Prince on a very respectable lady nearly allied to our worthy mayor. The particulars, as far as I have been able to learn them. are thess.—I'm lady of whom I them, are these—I'be lady of whom I speak, had for six years past been labouring under an internal and external cancer; and had been unable, for a long time, to walk up or down stairs, without being seized with violent reachings of the stomach; which were frequently attended mach, which were frequently attended with discharges of blood, corrupted matter, and even lumps of flesh. Her stomach was so completely diseased, and its retentive power so far destroyed, that tea or coffee were often ejected by it so soon as swallowed. Her physicians had declared her case hopeless, and beyond any remedy with a the scope of their skill. Thus circumstanced, every one believed the hour of her dissolution to be near, unless a special interposition of Providence should take place in her hehalf. To effect such an interposition, an application was sent hence to Germany to the pious Prince Hokenloke, soliciting his intercession for her. This application, it appears, met with the favour of the Prince, who appointed Wednesday the 10th instant, for the day on which he would say mass in Germany for the recovery of the lady. He likewise named the parlicular hour at which it would be said, and directed that the lady should receive the communion at the same hour in Wash ngdevote the nine days preceding the day on which she was to receive the communion. exclusively to the service of God Tidirection of the Prince was scrupulously beyed. The tenth day having arrived, and a proper allowance for the difference of the time of the two countries being made, the coming of the hour in which the holy com-

munion was to be administered, was wait the income practice. The lad on the lad on the reverend Clergyman attending her This all important hour arrived, and she received on her parched & withered tongue the sacred emblem of our Saviour's body, feebly articulating at the moment, I shall die, if this do not restore me. To the amazement of every one acquainted with her true condition, she had scarcely -wallowed the wafer, before she lelt hersell restored to health and soundness! I This she made known to those about her by exclaiming O Jesus, what hast thou done for me! and leaving her bed and giving glory to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and to whom alone the glory belongeth. The Clergyman who was with her, and who was engaged in prayer with his back towards her at the moment she made the exclamation, turned towards her and beheld her standing upon the floor with belield her standing upon the floor with both arms extended and praising God. Over helmed with feelings of amazement and gratitude, this good man sank upon the floor and bathed in tears united with her in giving thanks. The intelligence of her sudden rescue from the grave spread through the town with the velocity of lightning, and hundreds of persons hastened to her resi-dence in the course of the day, to ascertain the truth of the report; when lol to the sa-tisfaction and surprize of many of her old acquaintances, she, herself, received and welcomed them at the door. The number of persons who have called to inquire about her, is computed at upwards of two thou sand. A statement of all the circuumstances connected with the miracle, is now preparing for the press, and will be laid be fore the public in a short time. It will be attested by the oaths of the several clergymen who visited her during her illness, and it is probable by the oaths of others. The Rev. Mr. —— of whom you entertain so high an opision, is himself a witness of the former low state of her health, and her miraculous recovery. The statement will be supported by his oath. I name him par ticularly, because I feel satisfied that your confidence in him is sufficient to dispel any doubt which for a moment might overshadow your mind, and stagger your credulity?"

credulity." On Sunday morning last the Pastor St. Mary's Church, in this city, after administering the communion, gave a brief history of the miracle mentioned in the preceding extract. A person who heard him, and who has read the extract, believes it to be substantially correct ]

For the Md. Gazette.

SOLDIERS.—Have they a right to vote? "Much may be said on both sides," and all that can be said in favour of the right, has clearly and forcibly, and no doub candidly urged by a democratic anti-cau cus-man, (as many are now adays when the caucus goes ant to their own views) in your last paper—But let us look at the other side—When a soldier enlists, he puts other side-lynen a solder emiss, he put himself ander the absolute control of his superior—he forfeits his freedom, for the time being, he makes his bargain to reliquish, for the period of his enlistment, the freedom which is inseparable from men in civil life-he no longer retains the nower of abiding here, or going there as he listeth-and hence, when the day of election comes he dares not pass the bounds of the garrison, without the permission of his commanding officer—Can a man be said to be a free-man, whose very presence at the polls, presupposes the coment of a superior that he should come, and would be follow-ed by severe punishment were that consent not obtained—Instead of appearing as a freeman, shielded by the law and uninflu enced by lear or punishment or expectation of reward, he might be ordered out of the state, of he might be ordered to take his stand at the gate and shoot down the first stand at the gate and snoot down the first citizen that attempted to enter, or the first soldier that attempted to go out—Call you such a man a free man! No, he has made his bargain to be a bondsman for the time he has enlisted, and as it has made his bed, so he must lie—The man who moves into Virginia, and is no frecholder, renouncing he called the region of the called the second of the called the called the called the second of the called the calle right of voting-guo ad hoc be makes him - 100

self a bendemen. The save of movement put by the writer alleded to, is in no. Jun analogous—he makes up stipulatine to the rander his rights at a free citizen; as the contrary, it is well understood that every man in evil life reserves the right of a telling the polis to give his vote and at assetting public worship—The soldier, subjection is quashfied only by the sine of entire ment; so much for the reason of the case now for the policy—If soldiers had a right to vote, the whole army, large crumal, might be concentrated in a single state, and there in case of a general ticket, turn the scale of the election—and the vote of the state might make a Secretary et War, as some ambitious military chieftain, the President of the United States—Let it not be said that these are axtravagant suppositions, warned by the fate of other republics meanned be too-cautious—prevention, is but ter than cure—The soldier is not compalled to enlist, but if he do, he must submit to the case. The to enlist, but if he do, he must submit to the privations that belong to the case. The ground taken by the democratic anti-cus cas men about officers; is right—then should be no distinction—writers have late. ly got to be so expert as to condense the whole system of political ethics into a some -as for instance a democratic anti-canes man-one would suppose that each each has in his pen one of Perkins Jen thousand horse power steam condensers; as however descriptive signatures are coming in fashion, and as the Presidential contest goes on, it is becoming difficult to find a signalar, which some furtive scribbler does not see which some you, I will give you one which is not likely to be adopted by any one and which is at the same time here appropriate lighted by

DEMOCRATIC—CAUCUS—MAN-II

- [800] AND—Ib25, — ALIKE—FOR—DLLEGATE—AND—FOR—FRESIDENT—BLIT—A—NINDRITY—OR—A—NAJORITI— CAUCUS, AND WHETHER -1-LOSE-HY
-MAN-OR-WIN-MY-MAN, -AND-ME
-CAUCUS-MAN-PAR-THIS -PURPOSE,
AND -ARI-CAUCUS-POR-THAT, -WITE -PRINCIPLES - DANGLING -LINE-A-TOY.
EL ON A BARBER'S - POLE, AND
EVER - WATCHING - THE - REVOLUTION EVER-WATCHING THE—A VOLUTION;
OPTHE—WHEEL—OP-POULARIT,
STRIVING ALWAYS—TO—KER-OFtop,—AS—THE—VICTUS—OF—TREAD—WHEEL LIBUR—INSTRICTLY
TO—NO—END,—EUT—TO—TAKE
CARE—OF—Licenseiven

Mr. Green,
As in your last, you published from paper very hostile to Mr. Crawford, instimate of his strength in the New-York Learning Mr. Adams a majority imate of his strength in the very of the gislature, siving Mr. Adams a majority of the strength of the strengt if Mr Adams (friends are the most numerous, and so well ascertained to be, tay should be so exceedingly so icitous to reliquish the power of appointing electors—a power which, if their estimate be correct, would assuredly give them the 36 electors votes of the state!

"Washington, March 6, 1824. The this moment ascertained, the rk is safe. "The accounts of to-dig New York is safe. are, I think, conclusive 1 enclose you i letter from ... I led confident that m shall triumph, and that Mr. Crawford wil be elected by the people. In a few days, t will give you a distinct view of the chances."

"New York, March 4th, 1824. "By a letter received last night from Abbany, I am informed that the electoral law will most certainly be rejected. I have a support the Legislatian so received a canvass of the Legislatus which was made up with great care and su-mitted to several members of both branch es, from which it appears that we have M senators and 68 members of assembly, I loubtful in the latter body, the whole nunber of the members being,

Assemblymen

When the news of your proceedings for reached Albany, the opposition cheered most exultingly as for a triumph, and or friends then took the ground that the se mination was regularly made all heing is vited, and that it was a base desertion to the party not to acquiesce and supports which produced the most happy effects.

From the st information we can procure, making a liberal allowance to all the candidates except the Secretary of the Treasury, the account stands thus

99 55 50 Doubtful-South Circlina-11.

Total-261. Total—261.

To Mr. Adams and to Mr. Clay, we have allowed all they can claim on the seven sectional partialities. We have given the former all the eastern states, with the exception of Mainry, and to the latter if the western states proper; although we know that, in Rhode Island and Chanactical, indeven in Massachunetts, where the choice electors is by districts, the chances in few of Mr. Crawford are considerable, as some of these, according to the chalculation of many of our friends, his success in adoubted. His chance in the western that have recent intulligence from that there is a lively reaction of many of our friends, his success in the property of the chance in the western that there is a lively reaction of many of our friends, his answers in the that there is a lively reaction of the continuous in that is extremely devourable.

Until this impries, now that and its lively reaction of the continuous in the western half the electors has the continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the western half the electors has a continuous in the continuous in the continuous interest and the conti To Mr. Adams and to bir. Clay, we have lon that is extrant of Until this much have ever hald to

revisit of that event.

In of his being the uccessor of Mariabur,

ros.—The movement at Harrisbur,

cided the question; and Pennsylvan,

persists is decimed to be racked in a

ty. New-York has taken, the Heal

Union; and she will keep it. If

dent can be supposed to be the cre

and the Mr. Crawford will be any state, Mr. Crawford will be York President. We admire the spirit of Virginia, She is faithful last; for although she sees the faces ed by another commonwealth, she adheres to principle, with that ste hushaken temper which becomes he de character. W. C.

COMMUNICATION

OPPUGNATION — Certain die
this city who have derived all thei
quence from the magic influence o
nominations, are threatening, opput
to Mr Bowie, for not waiting to
chance for congress in the regul
But their late outcry against a con
al caucus, which would not nomin
smoother, puts them in an aukwai facourite, puts them in an aukwar ma. They don't know how to him, without the blow recoiling a selves. They wash to pull down much of the fabrick as served to be objects of their newborn halred, gressional caucusites, retaining or anartogents as are necessary for the apartments as are necessary for th accommodation. But, slast they haved the key-stone of the aren, and the of the rotten system is tumbling about These political Salmasons. ken the pillars of the temple too h involved themselves, and more politicians, in one common ruin fall they will, in their distress, c upon King Caucus for help, but t find that, in their tinkering, they he too many holes in their boiler-th machinery will be out of joint. So for those whose principle is accounted interest. Old On the 10th inst. the Senate

first Monday of November next, to 14 to 17, (equal to a rejection.) tion of electors therefore rests with gislature. The Rev. Mr. Rees, and the Hannah, Delegates from the Briti odist Conference, to the America

York postponed the Electoral Bil

ral Conference, arrived in the Ship bia at New York The Rev. Mr. Summerfield was Liverpool on the 1st of March, York.

By arrivals at New York

FROM LIVERPOO GREAT BRITAIN Parliament assembled on the 3d ruary, and the session was opened mission—a severe attack of the g ing prevented the King from deliv

Speech in person.
In respect to the affairs of South in respect to the allairs of Soulicities, the spectal not as explicit expected by theny it would be. If when taken he connection with the on Mr Canning there is evident larity of views between the Bri

American Cabinets In the house of Lords, on the 9t ruary, the Marquis of Landsdow notice, that in March he would, it ticipated by his majesty's minister Lordships', or in the other House Hamphi, move a humble address to jesty, praying h m to take such as may be necessary for the recog the provinces of South Americ have separated themselves from S PROSPECT OF PEACE IN E

The following is an extract of Canning's Speech in the House mons, Feb. 17, on the navy estimated that the House mons of the Hon Member for Aberdeen, respectively of the Hon Member for Aberdeen, at a time, when his Majest angest he from the throng had ware speech from the throne, had expre speech from the torone, nad expreself so strongly as to the probabil
continuance of peace, he begged
says lew words. Undoubtedly
ter was a time in which his Majess
trument were more thoroughlyby the sastifances of our foreign in looking for a continuance of at the present moment. But it was never a time so many points of importance we ted, and in which it became the Br ernment more vigilantly to take the continuance should depend in the disposition we experience, and the convi pressed on all pages of the world are able and ready to maintain was impossible to look another three gratations, which must be regarded country with peculiar jealousy, the Mediterranean, the West Is naw South America, and to co the possible occurrence of even the possible occurrence of even might render a vigorous, interfe outpart necessary, and not be controlly that if was the duty of the Admiralty to take care that in the property of the provide means by mara force of this constry on an stail as should outweigh that of many are and of the purpose the property of the purpose the property of the purpose the property of the purpose that of the purpose that of the purpose the nation; and for that purpose the should be other stations from witting hal strength might be at pleasuralf any person would calculate the

nce of peace; without which e ch a proposition world be insu THE GREEKS. All the accounts, from every to even excepted the Ministerial. Jermany, cominus to inform uses self crowned the start of the els still crowned the effort of the An Ursee of the Emperot of I own all later residing in the Ruspins of the Calligion associating to the Ruspins associating to the Ruspins associating to the Ruspins association of the residence of the residen

If any person would calculate the
which would be necessary to me
me inde to which he had alluded, in

their occurrence, that person was the proposed vote was not or ond that necessity, but that its li

re afforded abundant proof, tha I the world gave his Majesty's cent additional confidence in the