The question to postpone indefinitely the consideration of all the propositions before the benefit of the U.S. to amend the scitution of the United States, gave rive to a warm discussion in that body.
In the course of his remarks on it, Mr. King, of New York, noticed the late congressional caucus. Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, replied to Mr King, and Mr. Hayse, of South-Carolina, in a very able manner. I have made the following extract from Mr. able manner. I have mede the iquiowing extract from Mr. Barbour's speech, and will chank you to give it a place in your paper.

A. Consistent Bemocrat.

THE EXTRACT.

is poured out from the press; a thousand pens are employed in the work of defama toon; every infirmity is displayed; callumny is spread, upon every side—and it is melan-

choly, indeed, to reflect that too many are ready to believe the fabrications This is

ready to believe the fabrications. Into 199 now but a little spark—but it may spread-out till it consumes every thing that is good and valuable. How is the monster to be stifled? Only by making useful sherifices. A meeting, for that nuspose was called—all were invited to attend—the object was to arrive at some union; to close these flood gates of iniquity. We regretted that our brethren did not all come in with us. Mr. B said, he arraigned no man's motives—each one must go his own ways. Other

-each one must go his own ways. Other counsels might prevail-he dreaded to hear what might be the result of the malignity, which this controversy had excited. He

was prepared to un to with the majority. This, that, or the other name, was insignificant to him, compared with the good of

the Uhion. It is said that it is a fallacy to pre

tend that we went to that meeting in our private characters. We are told that the President, the Heads of Departments, or

any of the people might go there, with equal propriety—and we have been told a humo-

rous anecdote on this point, concerning a Priest. To this, Mr. B answered, that the Members of Congress went there, to say to

the American people that they believed this, or that, candidate would be most accepta ble to the people. A fact only was to be

feelings of his own section of the country

ents are of one opinion—the gentleman from South Carolina, that his are of anoth-

er. The members attending the meeting are from different parts of the Union -they

meeting is merely for the general concentration of opinion. The gentleman from South Carolina animadverts on the charac-

ter assumed by the members, in the meeting —that of their individual capacity—and asks, Why are not other citizens admitted?

The answer to this remark is obvious. Oth

or citizens are not in the situation of mem-

tere of Congress, because they are not pre

will come from every part of the Union, to know, accurately, the wishes of the great body of the Yeople. It is not the official

station that gives weight to an expression of the opinion of members of Congress; but

it is the confidence they enjoy among their

fellow-citizens, that made them members of Congress. This confidence is a part of their character, and is made available in

their private capacity
The honorable gentleman from South

The honorable gentleman from Sout Carolina says, he never attended a Cancus

That is certainly a little extraordinary, for

a member of this body. There may be some few individuals here, who have not at

tended such meetings-bu, when he reco

lected how common they had been, for the last forty or fifty years, he apprehended there were few who had not taken part in

them. When he was very young, Mr B. said, he recollected to have gone, with his honorable colleague, to the first meeting of

this kind which he ever attended. Under

authority so respectable, and in such a school, he had first become acquanted with

the system; and he had, ever since continu

ed believing that its results must be benefi-cial. When he knew that this system was

approved by older men; that it had been

used effectually in the days of Jefferson, he could hardly believe that the younger mem-bers knew all the benefits that had been de

rived from it. It is too old, in this country; opposition to it will not do. Some may be opposed to it, from the r private views; oth-

ers may not think it expedient at this time. There are regular cycles in political events; and, Mr. B. said, he did not doubt but these

and, Air. B. said, ne did not doubt dutines meetings, by and by, would become popular enough; for, as they have been so heretofore, it will be seen that they are still necessary. In regard to the Anti Caucus, which had

been spoken of, he did not wish to become

the accuser of any man le should, there fore, say nothing of it. This whole sub

ject has gone out to the people. It ought not to have been touched here. There has been a fair and open appeal to the people,

and the Senate should not have been trou-

bled with it. There we are willing to meet it; not before a few changelings in the coun

try, but before the great mass of the peo-ple, who are independent, and who stand clear of prejudices on this subject. If, when

condemns us, be it so. Mr. B. said when he

embarked on the sea of political life, he well knew that there were shoals in it Some

get heir vessels over them safely; while

thers sirike upon them, and sink forever

But he made the declaration in the face of

all who heard him, that he had the appro

science-that was placed beyond all human

control; and, when the plaudits of this world should cease, that approbation would be imperishable—it would enable him to

fear or trembling Standing on this sure foundation, unseduced by ambition, whose

giddy height he had never essayed, as far

as it concerned his personal views, he was above, and he rejoiced in his attitude, every

change in political opinion; and, if the go ernment be honestly administered, he cared

buted the loaver and fishes.

not by what hands, orto whom were distri

TENNESSEE-Gen Jackson's state,

if we may judge from the following, is not so unanimously in lavour of the General be

ing the next president, as many suppose.
From the Nashville Whig, of Feb 23.
PRESIDENTIAL VOYAGE AND POLITICAL STORM.
All the world be best of the control of the control

All the world has heard of the Presiden

tial hurricane, which has been blowing for sometime past, and now it has ceased, we proceed to inform our readers of the fate of

the five ships which tailed sometime ago bound on avoyage to Port Presidency. The ship Crawford was in complete repair

eoppered to the bends Her timbers were all sound, and in short her finish was exquisite. With sea stores she was well supplied

worked by a veteran crew. Integrity stood at the helm, and intelligence at the prow

The Jackson was a noble old ship, of staunch materials, but much weather beaten from rough service. She was badly man-

ned, being worked and directed by the riest land lubbers.

The Agams had been but little accustomed to pur waters; having been chiefly emed to pur waters; having been chiefly emed to pur waters; having been chiefly emediately the second sec

worked and directed by the ve-

She was commanded by all able seams

wo year daway

bation of what he had done in his ow

fairly la d open, such a tribuna

are the organs of communication

made known. Each man represents

MR. BARBOUR, said,

The gentleman from South Carolina,
(Mr. Hayne,) has charged the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Smith.) with having been first to mention the word "Caucus."
This, Mr. Barbour said, he thought was mines. If the gentleman from New York, unjust. If the gentleman from the word, (Mr King,) did not make use of the word nobody could mistake the meaning of him the gentleman. If the gentleman from New York, nobody could mistake the meaning of his agreat central power. The gentleman's description bore the name upon its front. To an unadviseds franger, who had heard the gentleman from New York, it would

seem that a monster of yesterday had aprung up, who was to devastate the country—and yet, Mr B. asked, was this any new measure? Was it not adopted in 18-0, '01, '03, '12, and '16? Yet it did not then the gentleman's attention, or call forth such violent reprehension from him: torth such violent reprehension Front him; but, in 1824, it suddenly swells to a great measure, threatening destruction to the Constitution. Whence did the system originate? Mr. B. believed, with the Revolution itself. It was the venerated Samuel Adams, or his father, who first suggested it. It had its origin in the special that great it. It had its origin in the sprit that gave birth to this nation. Wherever freemen are, they will assemble and converse freely about men and measures. And a custom that has produced so much good, cannot itself be very bad. Mr. B. said he had a witness here at his leit, (alluding probably to Mr. Macon,) who could tell how necessary such meetings had been found, in the carly days of this government. early days of this government—a gentle-man who then stood, as he now stands, the guardian of his natice land. Why did he

not warn the people arginst a system which scending to the resilients from N. York, is now, like another un-storn Sampson, about to embrace the pillars of the Constitution, and whelm the plendid fabric in ruins? Surely, this is the mere phantom of the gentleman's imagination. What is of the gentleman's imagination. What is this constitution? We have a vast conti nent, over which it is to operate—a multi-plicity of different states. What is the plicity of different states. What is the spirit of the constitution, in regard to the election of Pres den? That numbers shall prevail, in the first mstance-and, in the contingency of a non-election by the Elec tors, that the House of Representatives shall choose. Now, is not the first of these provisions mere mockery, unless there can be some inter-communication of sentiment, previous to the electron? What is it we have done? Venal hirelings of the press directed in some instances, by the outcasts of Europe, and upon whose foreheads, it they had their deserts, ought to hang the labe: "To BE LET," have accused us, whose all is here, and who have been honoured with the highest offices in the cift of the people—of constraint against gift of the people—of conspiring against the liberty of the country and seeking to overthrow the constitution. Where was the meeting held? In the Chamber of the House of Representatives in public in the very face of the people those people whose rights it is said we met to betray and the result is well known. Was there any intention to recommend a man who was abhorrent to the people? If the people are united in favour of another man their recommendation would not weigh a teather. If they were not united, the meet ing might have a tendency to produce that Men are apt to attach too much importance to themselves and their acts, when "dressed in a little brief authority;" they are found however, to be but the they are found however, to be but the merest insects, when acting in opposition to the views of the people. Nothing im-portant can result from such a meeting, unless the candidate selected is a popular The simple reason for holding such a meeting is, that the persons who go into it are the Representatives of the Peoplethat they hest know the sentiments of the people-they, therefore, meet to recom-mend candidates. If this be not the correct way, what other will you substitute? By private recommendation, and, as a consequence, irresponsible, or to the conflict ing presses? Mr. B said, he was the last man who would lift his voice to curtail the liberty of the press. No; even in the rank luxuriance of its licentiousness, let it be un curbed. When honesty directed, it is the great source of light and liberty. Its abuse must be tolerated, on that universal law which belongs to human things, that there is no unmixed blessing; but it must not be disguised that, when prostituted, it scat ters any thing but correct information. We are told, that the President and the

Heads of Departments may, with equa propriety, meet, and make a nomination But they do not come immediately from the people; and they are not going back to the people, as the members of Congress the people, as the members of Congress must. They are not so immediately identified with all parts of the community.—What we have done, is on record—every man is responsible for his own act. The old adage is, that, by its fruit the tree shall be known. What has been the result of this practice for the last twenty years?—Where has been the mischief? Has your constitution been violated? Is not our happy situation an object of congratulation? Is py situation an object of congratulation? In not every nation which is atriving to break not every nation which is attiving to use as the fetters of slavery, looking to us as the land-marks by which they are to be guided. These are the fruits of this system, which has been followed, in relation to the Presidential election, from 1800, up to the present day; which has been sustained by the people; and which has some of the greatest names in the country to support it

The honourable gentleman from South Carolina says, that the grounds of holding this meeting were, to produce union-but from the signs of the times, be gathers the belief that it will, on the contrary, produc nothing but discord Mr. B. said, as h mothing one discord Mr. B. said, as he was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, he could not tell what the effects of the meeting would be. The wisdom of the people, perhaps, might substitute something pie, pernape, might substitute something else—the people care little about name. We have adopted a plan, by which we proposed to surrender our private feelings, whatever they might be, pion the atter of the public good. I sak geatlemen to pro-

ere five candidates all good men there is, the union among the people—they are divided into five parties—What is in bother a unit? The other day, we were a band of brothers. What is now the case? In consequence of a difference of opinion slander

ployed in distant service. She went to see in a lake, condition—many of her seams open and greatly in need of cashking. She had a fickle erew

The Clay was a strim built-wherry," of a gay and lovely mien—the pride of Sailors.

The Calinoun, although about to hrave the stroubled ocean," was a mere fresh water boat a sort of galliot—built on, an emergency, out of green materials. She emergency, out of green materials She was guided by a noisy Thames Water man, wholly ignorant of our coast The Crawford and the Adams put to see

about the same hour: the Clay and Calnoun soon enter; but the Jacksom did not quit her moorings for some days subsequent, Indeed, many, began to think it was designed the should go into dry dock. The Crawford glided wittly and steadily out of port, propelled by the people's will, and went directly to sea. The Adams put off briskly, under a light northeru wind. The Clay was warped out by a new-fanded off briskly, under a light normeru wind.
The Clay was warped out by a new-fangled port lever, called Legislative Nomination.
The Calhoun got out no one certainly knows how—perhaps she was pushed off by a few Carolina caucus men. The oponby a few Carolina caucus men. The derous anchor of the Jackson was torn reluctant from its oozy cave." by Tennessee Assemblymen who solodged their bars, and wheeled the windlass round ?

Light and pleasant breezes for a few days
—presently variable—anon k blew a gale—
the clouds blackened and gave warning of a storm—Ultimately, there came upon the fleet a most violent and furious hurricane The a most violent and furious furthers.

Crawford was prepared for such weather;
but the Adams became an early victim of
the elements. A huge billow of Democracy, which came rolling awfully from the
French coast dashed entirely over her decks; but with much dexterity she recover ed from the deluge. Having been, ever since she sailed, running with a wind that blew directly towards the Federal Rocks and finding from her reckoning that she must split upon them, she suddenly tacked about, changing her course, and run straight for the Republican Roads—a sort of harbour that lay directly opposite to the Federal Rocks. Having reached Republic can Roads, she cast anchor; but as the gal still continued to blow, she dragged her anchor many leagues, but could find no moorings! She however drifted with the current for some time, and at length found herself in the Russian Cove. Presently however, she was driven out to sea, and was very nigh running plump upon a Mis

she avoided it, not however without uning directly athwart the beams of the Clay. Rebounding from the shock, she stretched directly away towards Cape Cod, and in passing Point Russel she was struck with remendous squall of wind, and it was tear ed by her friends that her hour had come; but she manfully met it, and so met it too that she turned it to her course. But whilst thus running before the wind, in attempting to cross the Smythe Banks, she was ing to cross the Smythe Banks, she was very near being upset. It was now believed she would ride out the storm, but owing to the power of attraction, she presently found hersell again drifting point blank up on the Federal Rocks. The Captain and crew essayed every means which long experience could suggest, but their destiny was fixed—She struck!

Tears her weak bottom on the marble rock

At length asunder torn, her frame divers, And crashing spreads in ruins o'er the tides' The Calhoun had got to sea, but without either compass, rudder, or ballast. As light as a feather she was tossed about, the mere sport of the winds Old Neptune was to much diverted at her gambols to become wrath.ul He carried her safe into the mouth of a creek, well knowing, that the little shell swam best in shallow water, and there let her to the care of her frightened crew, who, although now safe from the gale, never ceased to fire signal guns and to display the ensigns of distress while a zephyr fauned the saits. Such i and such is the fear of children! Such is the way, The Clay was not much disturbed by the

storm. She was early blown afar off into a sea but little diversified with rocks or shoals, and but for the encounter with the Adams sustained but little injury, and will be able hereafter, we are informed, to repair the damage sustained by that shock. She put into the Mississippi and will not for the present resume her voyage.—Her for the present resume her voy ge -Her damage being but alight and easily repaired

it isbelieved no vessel will surpass her in

the next presidential Voyage. The Jackson was blown off upon the Southern Coast and there endured many privations. She safely yeathered points Muscogee and Seminole and falling in with the same winds, she spread all her canvass, and for a while under the influence of vass, and for a while under the influence of that wind, run with the most astonishing velocity, but shortly after the Eighth January it died, away, and she made but slow head way. In running into the port of New Orleans, (where she anchored)—in crossing the Habeas Corpus Bar, which lies off the harbour she scraped her bottom and sprung some of her lower timbers—but having undergone an examination, the damage was ascertained and repaired The Jackson is a heavy sailer and not fitted to Jackson is a heavy sailer and not fitted to weather a political gale: But in the battle's storm she is a perfect sea boat.

The Crawford was ably managed. At on time she rubbed a little against the United States Bank, and for a while on Embargo Shoals, but soon got off. She was near running plump upon Indian Reef before she knew what she was about; and in steer-ing round the Federal Rocks a strong but momentary gust of wind drove her towards them, but she met it in its face, and cleared them. At one time the ship's lights were entirely extinguished by the storm, and du ring this temporary darkness, some mis-takes were made in the ship's reckoning but they were corrected before any mische resulted She beat her way for the Presi dency favoured occasionally with a cheer ing wind as she passed the coast of Georgia, Carolina, New York and the Capes o Virginia, and reached the Potomac; when at that moment she was struck by the Caucus trade winds, and was carried directly into port presidency, and cast her anchor close along side of the President's Wharf.

And thus, of the five vessels which bra ved this storm, only one was enabled to reach the destined Port. The "home" of the Adams is now in

"the deep." The Clay is fitting out for the next voyage. The little Cathoun will hardly "stempt the stormy frith" again. The Jackson is a floating battery and in time of war is the nation's hulwark.

As we know many of our readers have made shipments in these vessels, we have taken this opportunity of apprising them of the fate of their ventures.

Mr John Handel, is Civil Bogineer, has Jurofened a general description of the route and plan for that canal, as projected, laid out and reported by him and unanimously adouted by the board of direc-

jected, laid out and reported by him and to nanimously adopted by the board of directors. The following is an extract from it:

"The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will commence at Newbold's Landing on the Delaware river, at a Fort projected by the general government, and opposite to Fort Delaware, erected on Pea Patch Island, about 6 miles below Newcastle, and about 46 miles below Philadelphia and running from thence, in a westerly direction, a distance of 13 5 8 miles, terminates on Bay, in Back Creek, about 1 or 5 miles south of Freuch town. It will, be 60 feet broad at the top, 36 feet at the bottom, and from 3 to 10 reet deep_the sides of the canal, for its whole extent will be protected from abrasion (caused by steam-boats, &c.) by walls and facings of stone. Recesses, or passing places for steam-hoats, &c are to be provided about every half mile, increasing the breadth of the canal at those places. 110 feet, for a distance of 200 feet.

A semicircular harbour, containing about 20 acres, is to be made in the Delaware river, at the eastern debouche, for the canal, by means of the earth to be taken. by means of the earth to be taken from the two first sections, together with two wood-en pers made in the usual manner, each 100 feet in length (he upper 9 feet of which 100 feet in length (he upper 9 feet of which may be of solid masonry, or the embank-ment may be extended this additional distance, and covered with an extra depth stone) the terminations of which are to be 150 feet apart, one on each side of the en trance to the harbour. This opening o sortie will be in that part of the circumfa-tence to which the main current is tangent, and the embankment from thence to th gulating lock at the shore, will be used as a to wing path, by means of which vessels may be delivered in 20 feet water near the channel of the river The whole will be projected from injury from waves or floating ice by facings of stone, which extend from the top of the embankments to

the bed of the river.

The whole line of the canal is to be divid-

ed into seven sections ' The route, which has been selected by Mr. Randel, for this canal, is a peculiarly felicitous, that in addition to the thorough cut for sloop navigation, he has also reported a plan for improving the canal along the route for the navigation of ships drawing 20 feet of water, which will their correspond in depth with the Caledonian Callonian C

nal, which is made for the passage of 32 gun frigates. The whole cost of a canal thus improved is estimated at about \$2000, Albany Advertiser

ACT OF CONGRESS.

On the 10th oft, the President approved an Act, of which the title follows:

An Act making Appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year 1824.

This Act appropriates the following suppose the chiefts specified:

sums for the objects specified; Pay of the Army and subsis-tence of officers, 4991,407 05 Subsistence 290,947 00 Forage for officers Recruiting service 36,123 00 Contingent expenses of re-16,800 00 cruiting Purchasing Department Purchase of woofens in advance 20,000 00 for 1895

Medical and Hospital Depart-34,700 00 ment Quarier Master General's De-284,000 00 partment Purchase of Gridley's farm Con ingencies of the Army National Armories 15,000 00 360,000 00

Current expenses of Ordnance service Revolutionary Pensions 1,291,716 39 Invalid and Commutation Pensions, and Widows 313,174 42

and Orphans Arrearages in the War De-26,000 00 partment \$3,903,805 45 Total

With the usual provision for non-pay-

INLAND TRADE BETWEEN RUS.

ment to persons in arrears.

SIA AND CHINA.
Petersburg, (Russia) Dec. 19.
The Court Gazette contains the following article—"All the merchandize sent to China does not amount to a million ster-

ling a year. Their carriage to Kiatcha costs about three times the original purchase—The conveyance from Petersburg to Kiatcha is accomplished in five months, when no obstacles intervene. But if, as it frequently happens, the goods charge owners in the mart of Nischenei Novogorod, a year may clapse before they reach their destination. The produce of China takes a long in reaching the European nearly as long in reaching the European markets of Russia Consequently a commercial transaction between Petersburg and Kiatcha cannot be settled in less than two Mercial transaction between recessing an two years. The orders begin to be given in No-vember and continuate the month of March. The mart of Rischemi Novogorod opens in the mans of August. At that period the Chinese come to Kiatcha, which is a large village, situated 6.50 wersts from Pekin.—A bridge separates the Russian from the Chinese empires.—Beyond the bridge is a Chinese village. These two villages were point in 1798 in consequence bridge is a Chinese village. I here two villages were only in 1728, in consequence of a commercial treaty concluded between the two empires the Each is defended by several pieces of artillery of large calibre. From 40,005 to 50,000 chests of tea are annually imported by the way of Kiatcha, one thousand of which is sold at No. vogorod. In 1820 there were sold in that mart 25,000 chests of Borg tea, independently of the green in packets, called by the Russians little loxenge tea. The Russians are extremely jealous of their trade with China. Tough but native merchants, furnished with imperial licenses, can repair to Kiatcha. The Chinese, on the contrary, have created privileged company which has a monopoly of the trade on their part. No English goods can reach Kiatcha except by semingling, Russian merchandize being allons admitted. There are regular markets in Chinese Tartary, to which however the natives only are admitted. The road from Pekin to Kiatcha pas rod. In 1820 there were sold in that ed The road from Pekin to Kiatcha pas ses through a barren plain. The merchan dise is brought to Kiatcha in waggons."

Capt. Munre from Africa informs, that he slave trade is carried on extensively. Or the Windward Opast, there were 5 French vessels, and 3 Spanish vessels -Pallad.

A correspondent of the editor of the rentron Gazette, in some remarks public enfon Gazetta, in some remarks, subli-in that paper on the 30th March and in that paper on the 30th March and in No fact is better aschrained, then there is as great unanimity emong the he publicant of this state in favour of Mr. Crain ford as in Virginia of even Georgia; and the late meeting at Washington City was loudly called for and looked to by the leading Democrats of North Carolina, as the act that was to concentrate the Republician act that was to concentrate the Republican forces of the Union, and rally them around a man whom they all view as a firm, had est, consistent and independent republicity, such a man is Win H. Crawford, and for him the natriotic and enlightened Caster. him the patriotic and enlightened Citizens of this state, will holdly and resolutely march to the polis, the ravings of the disaffectal, or the standerers of the envious, to the contrary notwithstanding. Now, that the pretensions of Mr. Calhoun have been for-

NORTH CAROLINA

"MR. CRAWFORD.

mally withdrawn, there will scarcely be a dissenting voice in this quarter to the elec-tion of Mr. Crawford.

At an accidental meeting of a number of the citizens of Gullford, on the 13th insta-was proposed to try the relative strength of each of the Pre-idential Candidates. The proposition was agreed to and the result was a follows:—For Wm H. Crawford 48; John Q. Adams 28 and for Gen Jacksons. As the meeting was not held with any view to the Presidential ques ion, it is but a fair presumption that a corresponding vote, vould be given throughout the co

Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. Extract of a letter from Mr W. Wilber-force, dated Yoxall Lodge. Nov. 23, 1823, force, dated Yoxan Longe. 1307. 23, 1823, to Mr John Brannan, of this city, compiler of the 13 lilitary and Naval Letters. Indeed, I can truly assure you, that every mark of esteem which I receive from

your countrymen, is peculiarly gratifying to me, for there are few objects nearer to my heart than that of promoting a friendly disposition reciprocally between our two countries, and in the inhabitants of both, a first sense or the mutual esteem and good vill justly due fron each towards the ly, that under the influence of these feel ings. I cannot regard your work with the pleasure which I can truly say I should receive from a recital of the gallant deeds of ner guffir grow id any other nerfare The sumed, to my view, the aspect and charac-ter of a civil war. On both sides, the blood that was shed, was that of members of the same family, descended through but a few generations from a common stock; and, I should say, would to God that the memory of these hostilities could be forever obliters ted, were it not that, while we may hope the bravery exhibited on both sides, may have confirmed in the minds of the two parties a respect for each other, a recollection of the fatal issue of the dispute between the wo countries, may produce, in the Councils of both, a conciliatory spirit, and a can to avoid, as far as possible, all those causes of difference and of irritation, which led, by degrees, to so dreadful a result

"You, sir, are probably a much younger man than myself, and, while I give you full credit for that patriotism which has caused you to take so warm an interest in the mile you dealess warm an interest in the mil-tary achievments of your countrymen, I cherish the hope that, as you advance in years, you will more and more imbibe that pacific and friendly spirit between Great Britain and the United States, for which, had almost said, the Almighty has provided, by our common origin, and lange religious and civil institutions, and other particulars which must present them-

selves to every reflecting mind."

Nat. Journal.

12.000.000

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Ma Epiroa - Seeing in some late religious and political papers, an account of Congregations and Clergymen belonging to the different denominations of Christians, but not finding any mention made of the Lutheran church, I think it would be pleasing to some of your readers to have some knowledge of it. The following is a statement collected from a late census taken in Germany, from Morse's Gazetteer, the Cyclopedia, and the records of the several synode of said church:
LUTHERANS,

In Germany there are n the Prussian dominions In Russia In France In Hungary
In the Danish dominions

In the Swedish dominions

In the Netherlands, England, Switzerland, East-Indies, &c. 500,000 27,300,000 Total. In the United States, the Lutherans have five synods; the synod of Pennsylvania, N. York, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, and Uhio; one hundred and seventy-five elec-Ohio; one hundred and seventy-five clergymen attached to the respective synods, and about twenty to twenty-five who call themselves independent Lutheran ministers. The number of congregations is the

United States is computed to be 900. The whole number of Protestants in the world being computed to be about 56,000,000, it would appear the Lutheran body is as numerous as all the other Protestant de-nominations and sects taken together.

[Oracle of Dauphin,

INCESSANT INCUBATION. Last summer, a turkey-cock, the property of Mr. Thomas Brand, of Pantlow, in this country, took to setting, and actualthis county, took to setting, and ly hatched no less than 55 head of p ny natched no less than 55 head of poultry; namely, early in the spring he hatched five goslings; then he took to a duck's nest, and hatched 11 ducklings; next ascending a skep which hung over his head, and driving away a hem which had set therein a week, he hatched a fine brood of 13 chickens; again, betaking himself to a nest whereweek, he hatched a fine brood of 13 chickens; again, betaking himself to a nest where megs were faid daily, and sitting cloself for three weeks he hatched, one or two is a day as the eggs had been laid, 20 more, and last of all, fixing himself again upon a duck's nest, he hatched nips more duck. Thus ended the summer Jabours of this is traordinary turkey-cock, who is now starting about the farm-yard, among his nemerous tribes, with the authority which is unwearied and patient persevance to bring them forth entitled him to exercise. London paper.

Painted Carpets, bearing said blance to the richest Brosess on now manufactured in Boston.

Barpland Bagette.

Annipolis, Thursday, April 8

COMMUNICATED.

A young negro man, belonging to beirs of the late Nicholas Mills, of Sa Mary's county, was sentenced by the co at March Term, to be hung for a Rap at March Term, to be hung for a Rap The force of example has not had its per induence upon this unfortunate n as we understand he was present at the ceution of negro Allen, who was (only or three years since) or three years since) bung for a simila

St. Mary's county, March 28th, 185

For the Md Gazette. A WORD TO THE WISE!!!

It has been said is sufficient—Let I ralists, let all liberal and reflecting i put together the following facts and we of the inner!" and then the times," and then draw their conclusion

In the Boston Patriot of the 10th o In the Boston Patriot of the luth of month which is the confidential papers against. Fisher Ames, and hither's papers in abuse of Hamilton, er ng, and others—In that paper of the of March, The Editor says:—

"Duly appreciating the lalents, accuments and public services of JOHN QCY ADAMS, and confiding in his determinant of the our Democratic institutions, and

CY ADAMS, and confiding in his de-to our Democratic institutions, and delity to that party by whom they have as well administered since 1801, the acriber has ever deemed him the most ble candidate for the National Exec and has endeavoured to promote his tion, by whatever measures seemed of ent with the safety and prosperity

Democratic party

And further "zeal in the cause of Adams may have been sometimes the insufficient. But, knowing that man porters of that distinguished State were more ardent than discreet, he to disregarded their suggestions, fro prehension of giving him occasion that, his friends, not his enemies, blasting his hopes. He has the co tion of thinking that on this subject, m tion has been more useful to the ca Bir. Adams, than would have been ! other candidates

The same desire of premoting the life of the Democratic party, hand whatever he has said concerning the party and the party of Massachusetts. For and complete of the party of the par

of Massachusetts. For amalgamat parties through abandonment of Dem ground, he has never been an advoc Considering the Democratic party as NATION, as governed by principle phatically AMERICAN, and as been invariably correct inmeasure. he deem all union with its opponen : chased by the slightest deviation fr course it has hitherto pursued, as a dereliction from the cause of THE TED STATES But while opportunity and terms, hereives that every Democrat is bothail a a brother, a compatriot, a fel bourer in the same cause, every few who throws off the snackles of his outy, and acknowledges himself a B CRAT in name, as well as in principolicy Amalgamation should proceed adoption, and not renunciations of D

And further, "Satisfied of their (th And further, "Satished of their (tring ledefallists) cordial hatred of deminstitutions; and the cause of the An revolution, of their incorrigible pre in favour of England and its gover of their having while possessed of pursued and rersecuted every de with rancorous malignity, and of the ing more than once conspired againg everyment of their country, has bound by do ty to that country, to de them without ceasing, and to omit portunity of helding them up to the portunity of holding them up to the and indignation of their betrayed sulted countrymen If, however, spoken of them with severity, he consolation of reflecting that the the been tempered with mercy, and applie in sorrow than angere"

Mark the above from Mr. Adams' in his own town, where he ought to known. Now take up the policy of ral Jackson - The convention which nated him at Harrisburg -the very whom, if elected, he will owe his s proceeded at that convention, in t lescribed below The extract is fe National Gazette, which copied t

ceedings from an official account in a some paper. Here it tollows when the character and person dition of the body of the Federa Pennsylvania and of those who vo Mr. Gregg, are considered, the extra which party intolerance and usurpa carried in our commonwealth may

which party intolerance and usurpa carried in our commonwealth may understood from the following pars of an orthody account of the Con at Harrisburg for the nomination of dent.

1. Several or winns presented them by which the principles of the con were tested. Two sets of delegates ed at the convention from the collowing the convention from the convention, each cla ming their the delegates of the democracy of the try, but it appeared, that at one of things the presiding officer or chairm opposed to the election of the hings the presiding officer or chairm opposed to the election of the mixed of in the proceedings, who sets know Gregg men; and although the dithemselves were democrate, the condetermined, by a large majority, to them on a count of the mixed of the meeting that elected them; mitted the members of the legislated Northampton, who were the other that claimed their sears as delegate that claimed their sears as delegate. Northampton, who were the other that claimed their seats as delegates elected by a meeting composed exc of genuine democrats

One other instance shewed mo kingly the determined democracy convention. A gentleman appears delegate from Beaver county, who tended from a distance of 200 mil claimed his seat; It also appeared, though the delegate himself was a de as well as the chairman of the meet Meretary was a 'firegg man, and the ing treel was not exclusively dem and the convention therefore detailed to be a sea of the convention the form the ber from the county, though the was instructed to admit him; but admitted the ber from the county, though of was that he was instructed to admit of idiates nominated by the course cineur."

There you have the temper of the known of the form the Aleston of the kingly the determined democracy