

...the Easton... his reply to... appeared in... 30th ultimo, in... though we have... request simply... cannot think that... to make it, with... inserted our re... of his pa... to judge whether... his languag or

...the Centreville... late numbers... Maryland Gazette... number of... written by Mr... is not the fact;... of the Times... into such an error... myself to explain... argumentative... in which the... "Alettes" are... induced that... that they were the... of talent and... before may have... conclude that Mr... thor; but it was... improper in him... y as such, when... session even of... of to sustain his

...is Gazette, who... axey is not anx... in borrowed... proper to state... author of "Ale... memory.

...ent's Doctrine... rial Debate.

...commencement... question present... speech reach... and freedom... has been... reasons may... deserving of... If his mea... conformity... with others, no blame... His motives... other grounds... what clamor... from a certain... eccentric orator... have kindled... of the attack... been ranged... party, and check... the effusion of... readily app... assessments of Mr... and give full... by which he... course. It has... however, that he... ed his exposi... earlier date... e or at least af... of reprobation... of the senate... non, had super... necessity of... against evils... y to be antici... to be expected... should, like... grand jury, o... a lecture on... nor could... necessarily en... even had this... presented to... knowledge cou... in the house... (and whom, in... of the admi... will not)... ng of personal... dignity of... bly in the nati... session, when... on the interm... has given so... moderate men... or obloquy a... to the res... Would it... us in Mr. Cal... forward with... did it not hav... on of his own... not have been... the senate—... Mr. Randolph... wait for your... the word but... /stop him? ... the existing

...facts could not be mistaken, why bring the subject, as I have... when other concerns press upon the hour? Here was the dilemma in which Mr. Calhoun stood fixed. If he spoke he would be accused of inconsistency. If silent he would be overwhelmed with imputations of the silliest neglect of duty. A man of intelligence and intrepid principle could not hesitate. In the meantime his political opponents (who, if any had come to complain) sat abrogating in their own and urging on to extremes, by the affected endurance, the intemperate tool of their craft, like a Cambridge carter, I have heard of who provoked a gentleman to cane him or resisted, till he was sufficiently battered to be able to claim with effect for a jury an amount of damage which stocked his farm.

The zeal of misrepresentation against Mr. Calhoun has led to a certain quondam satirist of Mr. Adams to describe "the conscript farmers of the land" prone as school boys to brawl, and idle, whenever "the officer sent to preside over them by the people" ceases to coerce them, or stimulate their paternal vigilance to the concerns of the empire." Predicating an argument upon this melancholy supposition of facts, the writer ascribes to the president of the senate, by force of his title, certain undefined and a few rights which are to comprehend within reasonable bounds this inherent turbulence of the assembly. As this has given the discussion an artful turn from the true point of issue, I may possibly be indulged in a brief speculation upon the nature of that office. The word *president* in itself implies nothing but who occupies the place of honour. It has, however, in common parlance, acquired the meaning of the chief executive officer of a society political or civil; but as the functions of such officers vary in every such association, it is evident we can learn nothing relative thereto from their bare title. In this vague sense it is used in the constitution. When that instrument says "the executive power" (of the United States) "shall be vested in a president," it does not affect to convey any precise idea of the limit or extent of that power; which is fixed by a subsequent enumeration. So, when it directs that "the Vice President shall be president of the senate," it constitutes him only the supreme executive officer of that assembly. And, whereas the president of the United States is to express terms empowered to execute the laws," it can never have been intended to establish in the president of the senate at once an executive and lawgiver. Granting that the duty of an executive officer of a deliberative assembly to preserve order therein, his actual functions will remain uncertain till he is instructed, by a competent authority, in the particular import of this relative term. Order, strictly speaking, is nothing but conformity to rule. The order of the senate is conformity to the rules of the senate, the establishment of which is referred by the constitution entirely to themselves. The view of the subject furnishes us with the true criterion between the cases where the president may and ought to exert an original call to order and where not. When an explicit rule is made, whether expressed as on common principles of criminal jurisprudence must be the case with regard to punishable offences, or even by prescription, as concerns the transaction of business, the will of the senate is made known, and the president, as its administrative head, is bound, in ordinary cases, to enforce its observance by original interference. Where the rule is not promulgated but left in uncertainty till developed by the circumstances which call for its application, (in which case the president under the rule of the house exercises a sort of judicial legislation, analogous to the practice of the common law), the question must be brought before him by the house; for the house having fixed no law, and he being only its organ, it were usurpation in him to move in a matter which the senate had not referred to him. His province is not properly the application of laws, but to ascertain the state of facts to which it is applicable. Thus were two members supposed to be in the house, the president would regularly name the first speaker; but if the fact of simultaneous rising were disputed, he would, it is presumed, be thrown upon the decision of the house.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL

Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Honourable Richard Bussell, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, very respectfully submit the following brief statement of the progress and present condition of the work; and this they do with the greater satisfaction, as demonstrating that their labours are at length drawing towards a successful termination.

So much of the wharf work of the Delaware Harbour, as had been directed to be built the present season, is nearly finished; the southern pier is not yet filled in, but orders have been given to have it done forthwith. The dredging machine is advantageously employed in excavating the basin. It will shortly be removed through the tide lock into the canal, to be used on the barges. This harbour will necessarily cost much more than if it had been constructed, as originally intended, with banks of earth; but it will be much more convenient, commodious and secure. It will enclose an area of about seven acres. The Delaware tide lock is finished. It was found that the stone, which entered into its formation, did not be wrought so as to make a joint though otherwise very stable; and as the best water cement has been freely used in the construction of this lock, no doubt can be entertained that it is a substantial, durable piece of masonry. A very stiff clay, well puddled outside of the walls, serves to give additional security to the work.

Section No. 1 and 2, are nearly finished. A few cart loads of earth are yet to be removed, and some finishing work done to the swivel bridge at Newbold's, in this part of the canal will be completed and navigable.

Section No. 3. This has been, in some respects, the most interesting, troublesome and expensive section in the whole line; and from the difficulties which have occurred in the course of its execution, has caused much anxiety to the Board. It extends about three and a half miles through the Cranberry and St. George's marshes, from No. 2 to the left lock. The Engineer in Chief, in a late report, says—"The ground on this section has generally been as bad as Nature ever formed to carry a canal over." As a measure of early precaution, previously indeed to the excavation of a spadeful of earth, and before the site had been finally settled, borings were directed to be made here and elsewhere, to ascertain the character of the earth; and the Board are led to believe that a stiff clay stratum through all these marshes to a considerable depth below that would be required for the bottom of the canal; but as the work of the canal, and the true nature of the ground was developed, it was found to be altogether unfit to enter into the construction of the tow path; no alternative therefore remained, but to incur the very heavy expense of conveying solid upland earth from a distance for that purpose.

The sinking of this heavy material has been very great; but in the varied opinion of the Engineer in Chief, and other eminently qualified individuals, confirmed by the frequent personal observations and judgment of the members of the Board, no other means of forming a safe and durable canal over these marshes could be pursued. The tow-path has at length been carried along the entire line of this section, and nearly the whole of it has been finished; but at a very heavy expenditure of money, and about two hundred thousand cubic yards of solid earth. The actual contractors were bound to have completed this section in July last; but it is probable they will not finish it before next spring. In a late communication from the Engineer in Chief, he remarks on the subject of this section, that "much has been said about the line being altered from the original location. I do not think it has been deviated from, on any one point, twenty feet from the line reported by Mr. Randel. Many persons have asserted, and perhaps believe, that by a different location of this line, by cutting off the hard points of land that put in the marshes, the canal would have been formed cheaper. A fair examination and reflection upon the question of location, I am satisfied, would lead to the present location, as the best; taking into

consideration the drainage, the weight of water for the side power, ever used, and the least injury to the country, on account of stagnant water, prejudicial to health.

The lock at St. George's is going on well. The excavation has been accomplished, the piles driven, the floor laid, and about six feet of masonry on both sides finished. It is, however, probable that from the near approach of winter little more can be done until spring.

Section No. 4. This section extends from the left lock at St. George's three miles westwardly, through the mill pond. The embankment to Wilson's Point, is rapidly progressing and looks well. About one mile and fifty three chains of the eastern end of this section have been recently re-let, and will probably be finished in May next.

The residue of this section is under contract to other persons, whose contracts are also of very recent date.

Section No. 5. The eastern division of this section, of which, as reported by the engineer in chief, about three hundred thousand cubic yards are yet to be excavated, has likewise quite lately gone into the hands of other contractors, who are proceeding with spirit and good effect. The western division of this section remains in the hands of the persons who originally undertook it, and who are efficient men. They have also about three hundred cubic yards of earth to excavate.

The bridge at the duck has been for some weeks in the covering and painting are finished. It is a neat substantial structure, built on the best mechanical principles, both useful and ornamental.

Section No. 6. There is little more to be done on this section. A few days additional labour will complete it.

The pivot bridge at Turner's is nearly finished, and may be converted into use whenever wanted.

Section No. 7. This section is also so forward that it may easily be completed during the winter.

The Western Locks. The masonry will be completed in a week; the workmen are now employed in coping the walls, the timber and plank for the gates are prepared. These locks present a better appearance than those on the eastern division of the line, the stone being more easily wrought into close joints, and they are equally durable and substantial.

Having formed contracts for the whole line of the canal, and at an early period, the board seemed secure that it would be completed considerably within the estimate made by the Board of the United States Engineers, and the distinguished engineers who were associated with them in the examination and location of the line of canal; but they were disappointed, and now find, by a report from their Engineer in Chief, that the ultimate cost of this work will exceed the estimate more than as much, as they had flattered themselves it would fall short of; and that of course the funds at present provided, will prove insufficient for its completion.

Whether this be owing to the repeated default of contractors; the heavy and unexpected expenditures on the marshes; the expense incurred by the increased dimensions of the locks, the alteration of the harbour, and the additional elevation of the summit bridge, &c. or to other causes incident, perhaps, to all similar undertakings, and which it may not be in the power of human prudence to foresee or control, it is perhaps of little comparative importance at present to enquire, unpleasant and unexpected as the disclosure is to themselves, the Board hasten to apprise the government of the fact.

It is proper further to remark, that while, on the one hand, the board has been studious to preserve a rigid economy in all their disbursements, so on the other, considering this to be a national work of great and lasting interest, they have felt it their duty to conduct the whole on a scale of liberality, which should combine utility with permanency, and prove a durable monument of the public spirit of the age. Had they done otherwise, they would not have realized the just expectations of the public, nor have deserved the confidence of their constituents.

Signed by order and on behalf of the board of President and Directors. THOMAS P. COPE, Chairman. H. D. GILPIN, Secy. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Office, Dec. 8. 1826.

THE VICE PRESIDENT

A bold, reckless, and systematic attack has been made upon the character and conduct of the Vice President of the United States; by which, it would seem, that it is considered important to prostrate that decided republican and distinguished statesman. As we are not in the confidence of the cabinet, it is impossible for us to say what are the designs of the coalition, in assailing and traducing the Vice President. Are they apprehensive that Mr. Calhoun will be re-elected to the station he now holds? Do they wish to bring forward a candidate of their own; and if so, who is he? It is intended that the Secretary of State shall retire from the cabinet, and become a candidate for the office of Vice President, in order, if practicable, to influence the western people to vote for Mr. Adams? Such a movement could not fail to be well understood, and would fail to have the desired effect.—Louisiana Advertiser.

THE CAT LET OUT

An Administration paper now before us says, "the Secretary of State does not escape the violence of the oppositionists; for they are aware that, in accordance with safe precedent, it is more than probable, that Mr. Clay will succeed Mr. Adams after 8 years."

This is an acknowledgment of the fact which we have all along asserted, respecting the views of the partisans of the men now in power. It is their expectation that Mr. Clay shall succeed Mr. Adams, in accordance with the rule of safe precedent. It is only for their now to admit that this was the contract between Messrs Adams and Clay, when the latter made the former President, to confirm all that we have said upon the subject. How perfectly idle it is for men to find fault with the practice of recommending candidates to the people by means of a caucus, and yet advocate a system, in the rule of safe precedents, by means of which the President is enabled to choose his successor; and thereby render our system of electing a President, as bad as, if not worse than, an hereditary monarchy with an equal extent of power; which is absolutely done by the advocates of the present administration.—Del. Gaz.

From an authentic source at Washington we learn that the Convention recently arranged at London by our minister, Mr. Gallatin, fixes the total amount of compensation to be paid by the British government for slaves, tobacco, &c. carried off by the British officers subsequent to the treaty of Ghent, at one million two hundred thousand dollars. The amount claimed by our citizens exceeds 1,500,000. viz. by those of Maryland, \$380,000; Virginia \$520,000; Louisiana \$150,000; Georgia 490,000 dollars; A. L. L. 113,000 dollars; Maine 16,000 dollars; Mississippi 60,100 dollars; and Delaware 7,000 dollars. American.

HUMOUR

The following droll advertisement is copied from the Patterson (N. J.) Intelligencer. "TO CREDITORS & CONSTABLES. As the subscriber has been under the necessity of being waited upon by the Constables oftener than he would wish, and has put them to some trouble of finding him, this is to inform them that he will be at his residence, in John Street, Patterson, on the third day of November next, from ten till three o'clock, where he may be come-at-able."

PATRICK KEENAN

A most horrible murder was lately committed in Upper Canada. A soldier stationed near the mouth of Grand River, having some disagreement with his wife, declared he would kill her; and proceeded to effect his object with his gun and fixed bayonet, to accomplish which, according to his own confession, took him hours; probably owing to the desperate resistance of the poor woman. About one hundred and fifty wounds were on the body, occasioned by the bayonet and butt of the piece! When asked the cause of this cruel conduct he stated that he did not lead a happy life.

Appointment by the President

Thomas Findlay, of the city of Baltimore, has been appointed Marshal of the United States for the District of Maryland, vice Paul Bentland, deceased.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 25, 1826. This being the day appointed by the constitution of this state for the meeting of the Legislature, thirty-eight members appeared & answered to their names. There not being a quorum the members present adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 26. Seventy-six members appeared, qualified and took their seats.

On motion by Mr. Tyson, the house proceeded to the appointment of a Speaker, when James W. McCulloh, and John G. Chapman, esqrs. were put in nomination.

On counting the ballots, it appeared that James W. McCulloh esq. was elected.

On being conducted to the chair, Mr. McCulloh addressed the house in a very appropriate manner, thanking them for the distinguished respect and confidence they had exhibited toward him in selecting him to fill the chair.

On motion by Mr. Turner, the house proceeded to the choice of a chief clerk, and John Brewer, was elected.

George Pearce, was elected assistant clerk.

Gottlieb I. Grammer, was elected sergeant at arms, and John Quinn door-keeper.

On counting the ballots for committee clerks it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected: Benjamin Segar, David Ridgeley, Jacob A. Smith, James H. Milbourne, and George A. Farquhar.

The Rev. Mr. Davis was appointed chaplain.

On motion by Mr. Boon, Ordered, That this house, in respect to the memory of Joseph Mann, John C. Cockey and John R. Pitt, esqrs. deceased, members elect, for Kent, Frederick and Dorchester counties, wear crepe on their left arm for thirty days.

An order was submitted directing the speaker to issue warrants to the sheriffs of Kent, Frederick and Dorchester counties, for elections to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Joseph Mann, John C. Cockey, & John R. Pitt, esquires.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution directing the speaker to appoint the usual standing committees, with the addition of a committee on lotteries. Adopted.

Wednesday, Dec 27. The house met.

The Speaker announced the following COMMITTEES: Of Ways and Means. Messrs. Chapman, Hall, Teackle, Stricker, Wilmer, E. Hughes, Kent.

Of Grievances and Courts of Justice. Messrs. Tyson, Tidball, Dennis, Peach, Speed, Goldsborough, Boon. On Claims. Messrs. Barnes, Stevens, Montgomery, Somervell, Keene, Done, Price.

On Elections, &c. Messrs. Sappington, J. W. Thomas, Hope, Ridgely, S. R. Smith, Bennett, R. Thomas.

On Insolventcies. Messrs. Brooke, Gilchrist, Gough, Brown, Norris, Hitchcock.

On Pensions. Messrs. Farquhar, Ball, Nicholson, Rogerson, Moffit, Armstrong, Saulsbury.

On Militia. Messieurs Duvall, Chapman, Thompson, Millard, Banning, Lansdale, Fitzhugh.

On Divorces. Messrs. Buchanan, Hawkins, Winchester, Harlan, Farquhar, Ridgeway, Peter.

On Lotteries. Messieurs Stevens, Compton, Campbell, Mordecai Smith, Teackle.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 25. This being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the legislature of this state, all the members elect of the senate, except Mr. Sprigg, of Washington county, appeared, qualified and took their seats.

Tuesday, December 26. The Senate proceeded to the choice of officers. EDWARD LLOYD, Esq. was unanimously chosen President. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Lloyd addressed the senate to the following effect:

Gentlemen of the Senate, Before taking the chair to which I have been called by your kindness, permit me to return you my sincere acknowledgments for the evidence you have given of your confidence and respect. Although, gentlemen, heretofore honoured by many political appointments in the state, and although for many years conversant with the general proceedings of legislative assemblies, my attention has not been particularly directed to the duties of a presiding officer. I am therefore daily sensible that in discharging the duties incident to the senate, or, to which I am now called, that I shall often require much of your assistance, and more of your indulgence. But gentlemen, while acknowledging my humble qualification to do justice to the situation in which I am placed; I will not hesitate to declare, that if errors should occur, they will be errors of the head and not of the heart; and I pledge myself to you, gentlemen, and to my country, that I will honestly exert the powers which I possess, be they what they may, to discharge with fidelity my duty to the state, & my duty to the senate.

The following officers were unanimously chosen: William Kilty, chief clerk. Joseph H. Nicholson, assistant clerk.

Isaac Hines, committee clerk. Andrew Slicer, messenger. Samuel Peaco, door-keeper. The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, was elected Chaplain.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Extract of a letter from Taylor, Siccard, & Co. dated Vera-Cruz, Dec. 1, 1826. "It is now thought the Congress of Tacubaya will sever merit." Philadelphia Gaz.

MEXICAN SQUADRON.

A Mexican Squadron, consisting of a frigate, with Com. Porter's flag, two brigs and a schooner, all in fine condition, was to sail from Vera-Cruz about the 5th December, on a cruise.

Governor Troup has declined a re-election to the office of chief magistrate of Georgia. Mr. Forsyth now a Representative in Congress, has been nominated by the members of the legislature as a candidate, to succeed him.

John Douglass, Edward Griffith, and Thomas I. Pattison, esquires, are candidates in Dorchester county, to fill the vacancy in her delegation to the legislature.

JOHN T. DISNEY

Woolen Draper, Taylor, and Habit Maker. Returns his acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, and respectfully acquaints them that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his stand immediately opposite Williamson's Hotel, where he invites those disposed to patronize him to come and examine his Stock of

GOODS

being assured they will not find them inferior to any in the City. He has just received the Winter Fashions (in print,) from Philadelphia, which can be seen by calling at his shop. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Dec 28

Oysters, Terrapins, &c.

SEGUIN'S RESTORATEUR. Next door below Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, Church-Street. The lovers of good things are respectfully informed, that Seguin will furnish them with all the delicacies of the season, prepared in the best style, and on the most moderate terms. Gentlemen may be accommodated with a single plate of Oysters, &c. at any hour, and PRIVATE PARTIES can be accommodated at the shortest notice. His dishes will be served up in the neatest style, and dressed in any manner his customers may require. Confident that he can give satisfaction, and that those who favour him with one visit, will be tempted to pay him a second and a third, he respectfully invites Citizens and Strangers to try his Superior Cookery, and judge for themselves. Dec 28

Take Notice,

That I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on my premises, or crossing them with either cattle or horses, in any other way than the main road. James Moss. Dec. 28.