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No. 100 North Street, in the
City of Baltimore.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE LIST OF LAWS.

Passed at December Session, 1818.

6. 1. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the Members of the Council the ensuing year.
An act to alter and change the place holding the elections to the fifth election district in Anne Arundel county.
An act for the benefit of Matthew Gray, late Sheriff of Baltimore county.
An act to allow William Walter, sheriff and collector of Somerset county, further time to complete his collection.

An act entitled, an act to authorize direct the levy court of Charles county to levy the sums therein mentioned for the purpose of building a court house in said county.

An act for the relief of Nancy Salisbury and Mary Salisbury, of Carroll county.

An act to prevent swine and geese from going at large in the town of Sharpsburg, Washington county.

An act for the benefit of Theophilus Davis, of St. Mary's county.

An act for the benefit of Catharine Fran, of Charles county.

An act for the relief of John Knott, Elizabeth Bothick, of St. Mary's county.

7. 1. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the town of Cumberland, Allegany county, and to incorporate the same.

2. An act for the benefit of Martha Ann & her children, of Worcester county, and her accompaniments.

3. An act declaring the assent of the legislature to the devise of lands in the will of John Postly, late of Worcester county, deceased, to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. America.

4. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to authorize the moderator and commissioners of Hager's-Town to levy a sum of money for a fire engine.

5. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the line of the District of Columbia, where it crosses the old road leading from George Town to Frederick Town, through Montgomery and Frederick counties, to Frederick town.

6. A supplement to the act entitled, an act for the relief of Priscilla Nicholls, of Montgomery county.

7. An act for the relief of William Omeys and his infant children.

8. An act to authorize Josias Sunderland, late one of the collectors of Calvert county, to complete his collections.

9. An act for the benefit of Michael C. Springs, of Allegany county.

10. An act to alter and change the name of Otho Taylor, of Harford county, to Otho Scott.

11. An act to repeal an act entitled, an act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as it relates to Anne Arundel county.

12. A supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over Patapsco Falls, at Elliott's old upper mill.

13. An act for the benefit of the widow, devisee and heirs of Valentine Bost, late of Frederick county, deceased, and the heirs of such devisee as have died.

14. An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor, in Worcester county.

15. An act authorizing the levy court of Queen Anne's county to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of said county, for the purposes therein mentioned.

16. An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any camp or quarterly meeting in Baltimore county.

17. An act entitled, an act for the benefit of Lydia True and Eleanor Long, of St. Mary's county.

18. An act for the erection of a new market house in Hager's-Town, Washington county, and for other purposes.

19. An act for the relief of Robert Atwell, of Anne Arundel county.

20. An act entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act relating to public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session 1817.

21. An act to increase the per diem of jurors in Baltimore county.

22. An act for the relief of Jamima Rockhold, of Harford county, and for other purposes.

23. A supplement to the act entitled, an act for the improvement of McClure's dock, in the city of Baltimore.

24. An act to incorporate a company

to make a turnpike road from the west bank of the Conococheague creek, at Williams-Port, to intersect the Cumberland turnpike road at or near Stone Quarry Bridge.

35. An act to enable Robert Gorsuch, to complete his collections in Baltimore county.

36. An act to authorize the Levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money to build a bridge over the great falls of Gunpowder, at Meridith's Ford in said county.

37. An additional supplement to the act entitled, "an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the turnpike near Westminster to Tauey Town, thence with the main street, through Emmisburgh to Troup's tavern."

38. An act for the benefit of James P. Boyd of the city of Baltimore.

39. An act for the relief of Robert Dods, of Frederick county.

40. An act to alter and change the name of Samuel Urey, of Frederick county, to the name of Klein.

41. An act for the benefit of Francis Adams (of John) of Charles county.

42. An act for the support of Elizabeth Mason, of St. Mary's county.

43. An act declaring the assent of the legislature to the devise of lands in the will of John Cunningham, late of Harford county, deceased, to Francis Astbury, William M'Kendree, and others in trust for the Methodist Episcopal church, for the purposes therein mentioned.

44. A supplement to an act entitled, "an act to lay out and make a public road in Montgomery county."

45. An act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphans' court in the counties of Baltimore, Dorchester and Washington.

46. A supplement to the act entitled, "an act to incorporate a company for building a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Denton ferry."

47. An additional supplement to the act entitled, "an act for founding an academy at Hager's-Town in Washington county."

48. An act to confirm and make valid a deed from Charles G. Dorsey, to William Shipley, Jr.

49. An act entitled, an act to repeal so much of the act entitled "an act to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, passed at December session eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties."

50. A further supplement to the act entitled, "an act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties."

51. An act to enable Peter Guillet, sen. of Somerset county, to purchase and hold real property within this state.

52. An act to incorporate a company under the name of "The Hydrant company of Port Tobacco."

53. An act for the benefit of Eleanor Wood, Elizabeth Roberson, and Margaret Scott.

54. A further additional supplement to the act entitled, "an act to ascertain the allowance to jury men and witnesses of the general court, and the several county and orphans' courts in this state."

55. An act for the benefit of John M. Quinn, of the city of Baltimore.

56. An act for the relief of Elizabeth S. Fitzhugh of the city of Baltimore.

57. An act for the relief of Rebecca Parritt, of Anne Arundel county.

58. An act for the relief of Juliana Cunningham of Frederick county.

59. An act for the relief of Edward M. G. Watson, of Frederick county.

60. An act for the benefit of John Read Magruder, and Edward Harwood, Clerks of Prince George's county court.

61. An act for the relief of James Simpson, of Frederick county.

62. An act for the relief of William Gresson, of Frederick county.

63. A supplement to an act entitled, "an act to confirm the title of Hugh Quigley and John M'Gregor of Harford county, to certain lands therein mentioned."

64. An act for the relief of Charles Yeager.

65. An act to exempt from taxation, certain plate belonging to the estate of Col. George Armstead, deceased.

66. An act to increase the allowance to the Sheriff of Frederick county, for the keeping of prisoners and supporting them in jail.

67. An act for the benefit of William Palmer, sen. and others of Prince George's county.

68. An act for the relief of Leah W. Habbell of Dorchester county.

69. An act for the relief of Mary Ann Stern of Anne Arundel county.

70. An act to authorize and empower Benjamin Lawrence, and Susan Ann his wife, to sell and convey the property therein mentioned.

71. An act to incorporate Saint Mary's orphan female school in the city of Baltimore.

72. An act for the relief of Emily Hicks Davis, of the city of Baltimore.

73. An act incorporating a company to

erect a toll bridge across the Potomac river, opposite Shepherd's-Town.

74. An act for the relief of Maria Hinton, of Anne Arundel county.

75. An act for the relief of Jane Garther, of Anne Arundel county.

76. An act annulling the marriage of Edmund Perkins and Rebecca his wife, of Kent county.

77. An act for the benefit of the Roman Catholic congregation in the city of Baltimore.

78. An act to appoint Gustavus W. T. Wright, trustee, to sell and dispose of the lands therein mentioned.

79. An act for the benefit of the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Scott, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

80. An act to incorporate the Hager's-Town female society for the instruction of poor children.

81. An act authorizing Sarah Bowen, administratrix de bonis non of Benjamin Y. Bowen, to complete the collections of the said Benjamin Y. Bowen.

82. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Slothorpe of Frederick county.

83. An act to authorize the North Branch Toll Bridge Company of Virginia, to build a bridge over the north branch of Potomac.

84. An act for the relief of George Amick, of Frederick county.

85. An act to permit John Leater, of the city of Baltimore, to bring certain negroes from Virginia into this state.

86. An act to change the name of John de Bentelo de Sylve, of Kent county, to that of John Wilmer Spencer Boyer.

87. An act to confirm an act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore.

88. An act to authorize the judges of the court of Appeals to extend the time of their sessions on the Eastern Shore.

89. An act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this state.

90. An act to quiet possessions and to prevent suits at law.

91. An act to authorize Ruth Tolson to complete the collections of John Tolson, her deceased husband, late collector of Queen Anne's county.

92. A supplement to the act entitled, "an act to establish an academy at Liberty-Town, in Frederick county."

93. An act to incorporate the savings bank of Baltimore.

94. An act for the relief of Phebe Cressap, of Allegany county.

95. An act authorizing Aquila G. Bowen, late one of the collectors of Calvert county, to complete his collections.

96. An act to alter the time of holding the county court in Somerset county.

97. An act for shutting up part of a street called Madison street in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

98. A supplement to an act to alter and change the place of holding elections in the third election district in Worcester county.

99. A further supplement to the act entitled, "an act to regulate the inspection of salted fish."

100. An act relating to the copies of certain papers from the land office.

101. An act for the relief of the infant children of Joseph Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

102. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the public square in Hager's-Town to intersect the turnpike road leading from Gettysburgh through Nicholson's Gap at the Pennsylvania line.

103. An act for the preservation of the navigation of a branch of the Nanticoke river, called North West Fork, in Dorchester county.

104. A further additional supplementary act to the act entitled, "an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers."

105. An act to compel the sheriff of Harford county to keep a jailer resident in the jail of said county.

106. A supplement to an act entitled, "an act relating to the town of Belle Air," in Harford county.

107. An act for the relief of John Frey, of Cecil county.

108. An act for the relief of the eldest daughter of Eleanor Nicholes, of Montgomery county.

109. An act to incorporate the trustees of Big Pipe creek academy, in Frederick county.

110. An act for the relief of Joseph Darden, of Talbot county.

111. An act authorizing John Stevens, the elder, and Nicholas Martin, administrators of James Clayland, late sheriff of Talbot county, to complete the collections of the said Clayland.

112. An act to incorporate the trustees of St. Lucas reformed Church, in Union-Town, in Frederick county.

113. An act for the relief of Hannah Wilson, of Baltimore county.

114. An act to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road from the public square in Hager's-Town, to the town of Boonsborough, in Washington county.

115. An act for the benefit of the children of Joseph Smith, deceased.

116. A supplement to an act entitled, "an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purposes of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named."

117. An act to confirm the location of the Baltimore and Harford turnpike road made by the commissioners at or near the town of Belle Air, in Harford county.

118. A supplement to an act entitled, an act for the better regulation of apprentices.

119. An act to authorize the levy court of St. Mary's county to borrow money for the erecting of a jail in Leonard Town.

120. A supplement to an act for the relief of the poor of Kent county.

121. An act for the further compensation of jurors in Harford county.

122. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of trustees of the poor house of Baltimore county.

123. An act for the benefit of Esther Irvin, of Montgomery county.

124. An act to confirm an old road in Cecil county.

125. An act respecting hay and straw brought for sale to the city of Baltimore.

126. An act authorizing Marshal Parker, former sheriff in Calvert county, to complete his collection.

127. An act to prevent swine from going at large in the town of Salisbury.

128. An act to incorporate Westminster, in Frederick county.

129. A supplement to an act entitled, an act appointing commissioners to revise and correct the original plot of the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county.

130. An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to establish and incorporate a medical and chirurgical faculty or society in the state of Maryland.

131. An act for the relief of Peter Kemp, of Frederick county.

132. An act for the relief of Benjamin Pearce, of Cecil county.

133. An act to amend the law in the cases therein mentioned.

134. A supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate the Baptist church, in the city of Baltimore.

135. An act to incorporate the trustees of the New Market Academy in Dorchester county.

136. An act for the benefit of Evin Craig, infant child and heir of Margaret Craig, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

137. An act for the relief of Lydia Williams, of Charles county.

138. An act relating to the records of the office of the register of wills, of Queen Anne's county.

139. A supplement to the act entitled, an act providing for the appointment of an attorney general and of district attorneys in the several judicial districts of this state and for Baltimore city court.

140. A supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate Frederick-Town, in Frederick county.

141. An act relating to Baltimore city court.

142. An act relating to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

143. An additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to regulate the breadth of a certain road in Kent county.

144. An act for the relief of Mary Louisa Hall, of the city of Baltimore.

145. An act for the relief of Stephen Leurs of Worcester county.

146. A supplement to an act authorizing the levy court of Somerset county to levy and assess a sum of money for certain purposes therein mentioned.

147. An act declaring the continuation and extension of the charter of the Elkton Bank of Maryland.

148. An act to establish a new election district in Baltimore county.

149. An act to incorporate Salisbury academy in Worcester county.

150. An act to authorize the recording of a deed from Benjamin Dulany and Elizabeth his wife, to Daniel T. Dulany and William Horbert, Jr.

151. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Union School of Durian Parish, in Charles county.

152. An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Worcester county.

153. An act to prohibit the obstruction of the navigation in Worcester and Somerset counties.

154. An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the North West branch of Nanticoke river, at a place heretofore called Crotcher's ferry, but now known and called the Rising Sun.

155. An act supplementary to the act entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

156. An act to provide for the erecting a bridge over the Western Branch near the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county.

157. An act entitled, a further additional supplement to the act entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments.

158. An act for the benefit of the children of Joseph Fennalls, of Joseph.

159. An act to confirm an act entitled, an act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

160. An act for the benefit of James F. Huston, administrator of Tobias Butler, deceased, late clerk of Frederick county.

161. An act to authorize the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

162. An act supplementary to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

163. An act to confirm an act entitled, an act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

164. An act to provide for erecting a wharf at the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county.

165. An act to prevent the running at large of swine at Easton-Point in Talbot county.

166. A supplement to the act entitled, an act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

167. An act for introducing a copious

supply of water into the town of William's Port.

168. A supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the Frederick and Baltimore turnpike road commencing at the west end of Frederick-Town to Harper's-Ferry, on the Potomac river.

169. An act relating to vagrants in the city of Baltimore.

170. An act to regulate the manner of granting licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors and to prevent persons from dealing with free negroes after sunset, in Kent county.

171. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the title of the Farmers Bank of Prince George's county.

172. An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of James Stewart and Thomas Tenant, as justices of the peace for Baltimore county.

173. An act authorizing Charles Gwynn and company, to extend their wharf on Commerce street, in the city of Baltimore.

174. An act for the relief of Samuel Stevens and Eliza his wife, of Talbot county.

175. An act for the benefit of Thomas B. Tilden and Ann Maria Brice.

176. A supplement to the act entitled, an act for incorporating a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county.

177. An act to facilitate the recovery of debts due from the several banks in this state, and to compel the said banks to pay specie for their notes or forfeit their charters.

178. An act to confirm the proceedings of the orphan's court in Allegany county.

179. An act supplementary to the act to regulate lotteries.

180. An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.

181. An act for the benefit of Susanna Leach, of Saint Mary's county.

182. An act to increase the pay of the judges of the Orphan's court for Anne Arundel county.

183. An act for the benefit of Jemima Allen, of Prince George's county.

184. A supplement to an act entitled, an act for the better protection of slave holders in the several counties therein mentioned.

185. A further additional supplement to an act entitled, an act for the more effectual collection of the taxes in Allegany county.

186. An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company by the name of the North and South Branch Bank of Potomac at Old-Town, in Allegany county.

187. An act for the relief of Peregrine Wilmer.

188. A further supplement to the act entitled, an act to establish pilots and regulate their fees.

189. An act authorizing the judges of the orphan's court to bind out the children of free negroes and mulattoes.

190. An act for the benefit of the Rockville Roman Catholic congregation.

191. An act to relieve the people of this state as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state at a less price than their nominal value.

192. An act to extend the powers of the levy court of Baltimore county.

193. An act to declare and enlarge the powers of the court of chancery and the county courts as courts of equity.

194. An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis.

195. An act to incorporate the Cape Sable company for making copraes & allum.

196. An act for the relief of the infant children of Henry Stouffer, late of Frederick county, deceased.

197. An act to repeal all such parts of the laws of this state, as authorize the courts of law to sentence negro or mulatto slaves or free negroes or mulattoes to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary.

198. An act to provide for the grading of the streets therein mentioned.

199. An act for the relief of Edward Godman, of Montgomery county.

200. A supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the education of poor children, in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

[A few more acts have been passed, the titles of which could not be obtained in time to insert them on this list.]

PLATEAU, (N. Y.) Feb. 9.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The following incident happened at the house of Mr. Hiram Roberts, of this town a few nights since.

Two young ladies, Miss E. Roberts, and Miss B. Ferris, placed in the room where they slept, a kettle of coals, and a small room had been plastered about two hours after the family were alarmed by the fire from the bed room, where the door was opened, and the flames on the floor appeared to have than appeared, and the ladies were much alarmed.

They were much alarmed.

They were much alarmed.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

The bill for erecting an equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, was read the third time—when

Mr. Ruggles moved to postpone the bill to the 5th of March, (to reject it) which motion was negatived, by yeas and nays

For postponement 13
Against it 21

The bill was then passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

The President communicated the general account of the Treasurer of the United States, from January to July of the last year, and the accounts of the War & Navy Departments from October, 1817, to October 1818, together with the reports thereon, which were read.

The Vice President of the United States having retired from the chair

The Senate proceeded to the election of a President, pro tempore; when Mr. Barbour of Va. was duly elected, and took the chair accordingly, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the Senate for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. Burrill, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary wait upon the President of the United States, and acquaint him with the election of Mr. Barbour as President, pro tempore of the Senate, and that he make a similar communication to the House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Among the petitions received and referred to-day, was one, presented by Mr. King, from the stockholders of the Bank of the U. S. resident in the city of New-York, deprecating the abrogation of the Bank charter, and praying that measures may be adopted by Congress to restore the Bank to the confidence of the public.

Mr. Stokes, from the committee on the post office and post roads, to whom had been referred an enquiry into the expediency of authorising the Postmaster General to employ an armed guard for the protection of such mails as he might deem proper, made a report, declaring such authority inexpedient; which report was read.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill to increase the salaries of certain officers of government.—[Proposing to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and those of the Assistant Postmasters General.]

Mr. Talbot moved to refer the amendments to a select committee, with instructions to make provision in the bill for increasing the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of the U. States.

Much discussion took place on this motion; after which it was negatived—yeas 16, nays 21.

The question was then taken on concurring in the amendments of the House of Representatives; and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS 21.—NAYS 17.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Liscoe moved that a member be added to the committee appointed on the subject of the Seminole War in the place of Mr. Forsyth, who had resigned his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Eaton moved that the further consideration of the motion be postponed to a day beyond the session.

Upon these propositions a good deal of debate took place, which turned principally on the propriety of discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject referred to them, or of prosecuting the enquiry.

The question being at length taken on Mr. Eaton's motion for postponement—in effect to lay the subject to sleep, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays as follows—

YEAS 16.—NAYS 21.

Mr. Liscoe's motion was then agreed to—and

Mr. Eppes was appointed to supply the place of Mr. Forsyth, on the select committee to whom the Seminole War subject was referred.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

The Senate were principally engaged to-day in discussing the provisions of the bill to change the present system for the disposition of the Public Lands. The yeas and nays were taken no less than seven times on various propositions to amend the bill; all which shall be hereafter stated. The bill was finally engrossed for a third reading, by an unusually large majority, embracing the following highly important principle: That, from and after the first of July, 1820, the minimum price of the public lands shall be one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and that no credit shall be given for the purchase money, or any part of it. The bill also provides that, after that date, the quarter sections exposed for sale shall or may be subdivided.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

Amongst the petitions presented and referred this morning, was one by Mr. Mason, of Mass. from Benjamin Dearborn, of Boston, stating that he has invented a mode of propelling wheel carriages by steam, well calculated for the conveyance of the mail and any number of passengers, and which will be perfectly secure from robbers on the high way—and praying that Congress may direct an experiment, to test the utility of the

from the committee on Columbia, reported a bill for the District of Columbia, for the consolidation of the district into the city of

Washington under the denomination of the Bank of Washington & the Bank of the Metropolis—in Georgetown, under the denomination of the Bank of Columbia and the Bank of Georgetown—and in Alexandria, under the denomination of the Bank of Alexandria and the Bank of Potomac—each with a capital of one million of dollars—the remaining present banks to be merged in those above named, if they shall think proper, as follows:—The Patriotic Bank to subscribe its capital in the bank of Washington—the Union Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Central Bank of Georgetown, to subscribe their capitals in the new Bank of Georgetown—the Bank of Alexandria, the Mechanics' Bank, & the Union Bank of Alexandria to subscribe their capitals in the new Bank of Alexandria—the Franklin Bank to subscribe its capital in the Bank of Potomac—the said subscriptions to be made on or before the first Monday in July, in the books to be opened for that purpose. The banks created by this act, to subscribe on their organization, 6 per cent; on the capitals paid in for constructing turnpike roads connected with the District.]

The bill was twice read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed, jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to enquire what subject before the two houses it will be proper to act on during the present session.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate to increase the salaries of certain officers of the government was read the third time, as amended by the House and the question on its passage decided by yeas and nays, as follows. Yeas 76.—Nays 56.

So the bill was passed, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Williams of N. C. agreeably to the intimation which he gave yesterday submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, riflemen, not exceeding in the whole 6,000 men, as the President of the United States shall judge proper; and that the committee on Military affairs be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Williams supported his proposition in a speech of nearly two hours in length.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, replied, & spoke also at considerable length against the proposition to reduce the army. When he had concluded.

Mr. Simpkins, of S. C. intimating a wish to offer his opinions on the question, which the lateness of the hour opposed to-day, moved an adjournment, which motion was agreed to; and The House adjourned, after 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House proceeded again to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Williams, of N. C. to reduce the army of the United States.

Mr. J. S. Smith, of N. C. moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the act or acts of Congress authorising the appointment of two major generals be repealed, and that the office of major general, in the military peace establishment of the U. States, be dispensed with.

Resolved, That the residue of the staff of the army of the United States be reduced to one half of the present number of officers, or as nearly so as the nature of the case will admit of.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Williams as a part of his motion.

Mr. Holmes, after stating that there were but fifteen days remaining of the session, in which the house could not, with due attention to the necessary measures now before it, investigate and act on this subject with the deliberation and understanding which its importance demanded, and that it would be better to defer the decision of the question to the next session of Congress, when it could be maturely acted on, with the view of bringing the discussion now to a close moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Desha, made one or two remarks against the motion of Mr. H. observing, incidentally, that he was opposed to reducing the army, except so far as regards the staff.

The question was then taken on laying the resolutions on the table, and decided in the affirmative, as follows—Yeas 71, nays 66.

So the resolutions were laid on the table.

NEW STATES.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Scott, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the bills to enable the people of the territories of Missouri & Alabama to form state governments.

The bill relating to the Missouri territory was the first in order, and the first taken up.

The committee were busily occupied until half past 4 o'clock, in maturing the details of this bill, and discussing propositions for its amendment, in which Messrs. Scott, Robinson Mills, Harrison, Anderson, of Ky. Desha, Tallmadge, Clay & Barbour, participated.

In the course of the consideration, Mr. Tallmadge moved an amendment, substantially, to limit the existence of slavery in the new state, by declaring all free who should be born in the territory after its admission into the Union, and providing for the gradual emancipation of those now held in bondage.

This motion gave rise to an interesting and pretty wide debate, in which the proposition was supported by the mover, and by Messrs. Livermore and Mills; and was opposed by Messrs. Clay, (Speaker) Bar-

bour and Pindall; but before any question was taken, the committee rose; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting statements of his accounts—which letter and statements were ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial was presented, also by Mr. Speaker, from George Williams explanatory of his conduct as a Director on the part of the government, of the Bank of the United States—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. reported a bill for establishing an additional Military Academy, and a Military School of application—which was twice read and committed.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill to authorise the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union.

The question being on the proposition of Mr. Tallmadge, to amend the bill by adding to it the following proviso—

“And provided, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been fully convicted; and that all children born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.”

The debate which commenced on Saturday, was to-day resumed on this proposition, which was supported by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Mills, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Fuller, and opposed by Mr. Barbour, Mr. Pindall, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Holmes, this debate, which was quite interesting involved two questions; one of right and the other of expediency. Both were supported by the advocates of the amendment, and generally opposed to by its opponents. On the one hand, it was contended that Congress had no right to proscribe to any state the details of its government, any further than that it should be republican in its form; that such a power would be nugatory, if exercised; since, once admitted into the Union, the people of any state have the unquestioned right to amend their constitution of government, &c.

On the other hand, it was strongly contended that congress had the right to annex conditions to the admission of any new state into the Union; that slavery was incompatible with our Republican institutions, &c.

The question being put on the motion of Mr. Tallmadge, to amend the bill, the vote was

For the amendment	79
Against it	67

So the amendment was agreed to.

The House then proceeded in the further consideration and maturing of the provisions of the bill—which occupied the House until the usual hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Among the petitions presented this morning, was one from the postmasters of the cities of Boston, Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, praying for an increase of their compensation.

MISSOURI STATE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, to the bill for authorizing the people of the territory of Missouri to form a constitution & state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union.

The whole of the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, with the exception of that which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude in the proposed state.

On this question, the debate which commenced yesterday, was renewed, and prosecuted with considerable spirit. Messrs. Scott, Colston, Tallmadge, Sturrs, Taylor, Simpkins, Mills, Spencer, Holmes, Barbour, Campbell of Ohio, Butler of Lou. Terry and Beecher, taking part in it.

After a long debate on the subject, the question was taken on agreeing to the first member of the proposed amendment, in the following words:

“That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited; except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted.”

On which question the yeas and nays were as follows—yeas 87, nays 76.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the second member of the said amendment which is in the following words:

“And that all children born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of 25 years.”

On which question the vote was, by yeas and nays, as follows

For the said second-part	82
Against it	78

So the whole of the amendments, as proposed by Mr. Tallmadge, were agreed to.

Some other amendments having been made to the bill—

Mr. Storrs moved to strike out so much of the bill as says that the new state shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. After the vote just taken, Mr. S. said, there was a manifest inconsistency in retaining this provision. The motion was negatived.

Some remarks were made by Messrs. Desha, Cobb, and Rhea, to show why they should now vote against the bill, and by Mr. Pitkin on the other side.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Anderson of Ky. greatly as they had been opposed to the insertion of the provision, which had been so much debated, yet preferred taking the bill as it stood, to rejecting it.

The question on ordering the bill to be

engrossed for a third reading, was then decided in the affirmative, 98 to 55—and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Wendover presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York, praying that no measures may be adopted tending to dissolve the charter of the Bank of the United States, but that the evils alleged may be corrected, and the bank permitted to continue its operations; and

Mr. Tyler presented a similar memorial from sundry citizens of the city of Richmond; both of which memorials were read and referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom was committed the report on the bank, &c.

Mr. Silsbee moved an amendment to the bill, which proposed, in effect, to divide the sea coast of the U. States into two districts, instead of four, as contemplated by the bill; the first district to extend from the eastern limits of the United States to the southern limits of Georgia; the second district from the river Perdido to the western limits of the United States.

This motion gave rise to a discussion of the merits of the bill, as well as of the particular proposition; in which Messrs. Silsbee, Mr. Smith of Md. Livermore & Whitman, took part; and the debate had proceeded for some time, when

Mr. Trimble, to give further time for considering a proposition so important in its character, moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Spencer, from the committee appointed on the 10th of April last, to inquire into the official conduct of Wm. P. Van Ness and Matthias B. Tallmadge, judges of the southern and northern districts of New-York, and of William Stephens, judge of the district of Georgia, made a report, touching the official conduct of the two first named gentlemen; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The engrossed bill to authorise the people of the territory of Missouri to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, was read the third time, passed, & sent to the senate.

ALABAMA BILL.

For enabling the people of that territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Much time was busily employed by the committee in receiving and disposing of various amendments proposed to the details of this bill, and in considering and deciding on its provisions—Messrs. Crowell, Poindexter, Cobb, and others, entered into the discussion. The committee negatived one or two motions to rise, & persevered through the bill, when

The committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, with the amendments made thereto; and, at near 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the bill to establish a separate territorial government in the southern part of the present Missouri territory.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the same, by inserting the following proviso in the bill:

“That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted.”

“And that all children born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of 25 years.”

The question on this motion being divided, was first taken on agreeing to the first clause thereof, in the following words:

“That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted.”

And decided as follows—Yeas 70—Nays 71.

So that part of Mr. Taylor's motion was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the remaining clause of said proposed amendment, in the following words:

“And all children born of slaves within the said territory, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years.”

And decided as follows—Yeas 75—Nays 73.

Mr. Lowndes moved that the bill be laid on the table, stating at the same time that to prevent its being called up and decided by surprise, he should, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, move for a call of the House, and to take up the bill for a decision

This motion prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The house then resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, on the State of the Union, to whom had been referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, the conditional restrictions subsequently submitted by Mr. Spencer, the resolution absolutely to repeal the charter, submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia, and that offered by Mr. Trimble, to issue a scire facias.

The particular subject first in order was the bill reported by the bank committee to enforce the provisions of the act incorporating the Bank, and it was accordingly announced by the chairman.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia, observed that, as there were two other propositions before the committee, the adoption of either of which would supersede the

necessity of acting on the bill, he thought it would be the preferable course first to take up for consideration one of the propositions; and he moved that the committee proceed to consider the resolution moved on the 9th inst. by himself, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to incorporate the act entitled ‘An Act to incorporate subscribers to the Bank of the United States passed April 10th, 1816.’”

The committee agreed to take up the resolution, which was read.

And the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

Captain Austin, of the Paragon, Gibraltar, informs us, that the Queen of Spain died on the 3d of January of a valvula fit.

By this arrival, we have received rajatar papers to the 2d ult. By the following extract it appears, that the plague was making alarming ravages on the Barbary coast.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 21.

Accounts from Tangier are to the effect, that the plague has become general throughout the Morocco dominions to the southward as Fez and Mequinez. The deaths at Mequinez are from 120 to 150 per day, at Fez from 60 to 80; at Fez 10 to 12, per day. At Tetuan during the last fortnight; at Tangier in the same time. A great many villages together with the town of Larache, are said to be infected.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

We have seen letters from Madrid this morning, dated the 7th Dec. which state that the greatest tranquility prevailed that capital. The king had not, as reported a few days ago, left it for the Balears, but remained at Madrid, as well as the British ambassador, waiting the couchment of the queen which was expected daily.

SPAIN.

The Morning Chronicle of the 17th inst. states that certain despatches have been received by government from Spain, concerning which the utmost mystery is observed. A cabinet council was ordered to attend the prince regent at Brighton, on the subject of their contents. The report is, that a general and simultaneous revolt had broken out; that the soldiers of the line, sent to oppose the guerrillas, had made common cause with them, and were actually marching on Madrid, from whence the royal family and Sir H. Wellesley fled, and taken refuge in the Escorial. This report was credibly circulated among persons who are known to possess correct channels of information. Catalonia, Galicia and Biscay, were supposed to be the provinces in most general revolt. In addition to this information, it is stated that a foreign nobleman of considerable rank had arrived in the Spanish capital, from Aix-la-chapelle, with despatches to King Ferdinand himself, containing, as it was supposed, a remonstrance from the sovereigns, assembled in congress. On the 5d we understood, he was still waiting the result of his mission, which, it was reported, had created a strong sensation of court, and this had been increased by the public feeling, openly expressed, at the strange and unexpected occurrence. It was understood that he was the bearer of an admonition to the king, urging him to change his measures, and seek a reconciliation with his people.

It is reported that this news has produced a most electrical effect amongst the people, and the hotel of the nobleman alluded to was continually surrounded by an immense concourse of people, hailing him, and the sovereign who sent him as the liberators and saviours of their country, and calling down benedictions on their heads. As, however, a great deal of demur and dilemma has been evinced at court, and some apprehensions were entertained that the king and his advisers would treat the application with contempt, and persist in their old systems; it is added, that a secret association has been formed to support a change of measures, and that the persons thus pledged to each other in the capital, amount to 40,000.

Torture and the Inquisition in Spain.

A decree at Madrid, the 19th inst. issued by the grand inquisitor, who is also private confessor of Ferdinand, denounces the severest punishments against all persons who shall have in their possession any of the works it particularizes, or any foreign journals containing reflections upon the government and institutions of Spain. That these are not mere impotent threats has been proved in the most dreadful manner. By virtue of this decree, and at the express command of the king, the torture has been inflicted on Calvo de Rosas, one of the heroic defenders of Saragossa. For five hours and twenty-six minutes this distinguished individual was exposed to the torments of the rack, his legs & arms were dislocated, and he continued for a lengthened period in a state of insensibility. The queen is said to have been deeply affected by this inhuman treatment, and to have implored Ferdinand in behalf of Rosas, but the blood-thirsty monster was inexorable. Social intercourse is at an end in Spain. Individuals are arrested and put to the torture on the most groundless suspicion; the inquisitor general engrosses the whole power of the kingdom.—A. M. Santorio (on whose information M. Calvo de Rosas and several others had been imprisoned) who was in one of the cells of the gaol called De Corte, knowing that M. Calvo was in another close by, began to cry out as loud as he could, begging M. Calvo's forgiveness for the wicked and false information which he added, he was persuaded to give by the entreaties and promises of

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an official personage. This affair has occasioned a great deal of uneasiness to the party concerned in it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
Copy of a letter read at the annual meeting of the Colonization Society in this city on the 2d Jan. 1819.

To the Hon. H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir,
In obedience to instructions from the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the U. States, we beg leave to lay before Congress some account of the measures pursued by this society for accomplishing the great objects of its institution, and the result of their inquiries and researches after such facts and information as might most clearly demonstrate how far any scheme of colonization, dependent for its success, upon the interior state of Africa, and upon the actual condition and disposition of her native tribes, might be practicable—and also enable the founders of the intended colony to make the most prudent and judicious selection of a situation for it. In order to obtain the most recent and accurate information from sources of the most unquestionable authority, the society sent out at great expense, two agents, Mr. Mills and Mr. Burgess, who have proved themselves eminently qualified for the undertaking. The agent first visited England with a view to acquire such preparatory instruction in the most efficacious mode of pursuing the objects of the mission, as the great mass of rare, valuable and authentic information collected in that country from various sources, might afford them. They proceeded from England to the west coast of Africa, where they prosecuted their researches with such zeal, industry and intelligence, as most essentially to have contributed to the illustration of many important and interesting facts, connected with the geography, climate, soil and productions of that part of the continent—and with the habits, manners, social institutions and domestic economy of its inhabitants. From the information thus obtained, the present period would seem to be designated by a combination of favorable circumstances as the fortunate crisis for reducing to the test of practical experiment, those views and objects of the society which have already met so encouraging a notice from Congress—and upon the comprehensive utility and beneficence of which (abstracted from any doubts of their being susceptible of practical execution) no question seems to be entertained in any quarter.

The present facilities for acquiring the requisite territory from the native tribes, in situations combining every advantage of salubrious and temperate climate with fertile soil—the pacific and humanized temper of mind prevailing among those tribes; their existing prepossessions in favor of the expected colonists from America—the actual settlement in that part of Africa of some prosperous intelligent and well disposed emigrants from among the free people of color in this country—and the state of general peace, so favorable to enterprises of benevolence and utility, wholly unconnected with any political schemes of territorial or commercial aggrandizement—altogether form a conjuncture, which must prove decisive of the success of an immediate experiment. But upon any permanent continuance of so favorable a state of things, no human wisdom or foresight can calculate with any reasonable certainty, if the present opportunity be not adequately improved.

It is now reduced to the single question, whether the undertaking shall be adopted and patronized by the government, so as to become essentially national in its means and its objects—or whether its ultimate success is to depend upon the responsibility and exertions of individuals, whose zeal and perseverance, unsubdued and unabated by difficulty, by delay or disappointment, may be surely counted on—but whose unprotected exertions and unaided resources, whether of power or capital, must necessarily be contingent and precarious, if not in their ultimate effect, at least in the degree of promptitude with which their plans may be accelerated.

It is now to be conceived apparent, that with the requisite aids and sanctions from the government, the present generation cannot pass away without permanent and practical and important benefits from the experiment—benefits resulting from melioration which will be felt equally in our own social and domestic relations—and in the great objects of political and international morality, in which this nation took so early, so decided & conspicuous a part in the attempts to abolish and suppress the slave trade.

The extensive, accurate and valuable body of information collected by the agents, and now presented to Congress through your kind mediation, consists of their journals of proceedings and personal observations, with an abstract of collateral information of unquestionable authenticity and great interest, derived from sources rarely accessible to the general reader or inquirer. The society has thus become possessed of many rare and valuable materials, not only for forming a more accurate judgment of the utility of the scheme of colonization—but also for demonstrating how flagrant and notoriously, and with what impunity, the prohibitory laws of the United States, and of other nations in regard to the slave trade, are violated by their respective citizens and subjects. Some important hints may also be derived from these documents for making the penal sanctions of those laws more effectual, and there is good reason to conclude, that the establishment of such a colony as has been projected by our society, might prove an important and effi-

cient adjunct to the other preventive and remedial checks provided by law.

E. B. CALDWELL,
W. JONES,
F. S. KEY, } Committee.

From the New Brunswick Freeman.
MASON AND McCARTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor from his Brother, dated Alexandria, (D. C.) February 13, 1819.

My dear Brother,
So many different, and in some respects, contradictory accounts of the horrid affair between McCarty and Gen. Mason have appeared that perhaps a relation of it from a semi-official source would not be unacceptable.

This dispute between Mason and McCarty was of more than two years standing and originated at the election poll in Loudon County, Va. McCarty, who for the most part made his home in Alexandria, offered to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider him entitled to a vote. McCarty asserted his right, and said that he would take the necessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it.—Mason then said, if you swear you will perjure yourself. Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately, but some difficulty occurring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet. A newspaper was then engaged, and after abusing each other in the most unscrupulous manner, the contest was given over each selecting himself that he had proved his antagonist to be the opposite of a gentleman; & a coward. Things thus stood, & the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tortured feelings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of Gen. Jackson and suite at the seat of government, Gen. Mason repaired thither, to consult with his relation Dr. Bronaugh, one of Gen. Jackson's aids, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He laid before Mr. B. the correspondence between himself and McCarty, and demanded his opinion who occupied the better ground.—The advantage was given to McCarty. Gen. M. thenceforth determined on that fatal step which hurried him into eternity. Dr. B. was requested to write McCarty, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington, without explaining the object.—McCarty, being engaged, excused himself from compliance. A second letter was written, which induced him to start for Washington. On his arrival there he was introduced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight Gen. Mason. No reply being immediately given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a communication to hand him from Gen. Mason. McCarty then replied, I will receive no communication from Gen. Mason but a challenge.

A challenge was given; and, according to etiquette, McCarty had the choice of the mode of fighting. He proposed, therefore, that two kegs of powder should be procured, which they should stride and blow themselves into eternity. McCarty remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the belief that he stood no chance with Gen. M. in the ordinary way of fighting, as Gen. M. was a dead shot with a pistol, and he could not use one at all, after some consideration of this proposition it was rejected, as inadmissible, and contrary to the established rules of duelling. McCarty then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance of ten feet. This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were procured, loaded with one ball each, and the combatants with their friends (cruelly abused epithet) repaired to the battle ground.

Arrayed against each other, with all the ferocity of savages, their guns were brought to an order. Bronaugh then asked, are you ready? Silence being observed, which implied assent, the word was given fire! The guns were brought to the hip and fired—and my hand almost refused its office, while I write it.—General Mason was precipitated into an awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last black transgression upon his head! While McCarty, by a miraculous interposition of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During all the preparation for this bloody scene, it was notorious what was going on, and yet—O everlasting shame! on those whose business, it was to attend to it—no steps were taken to prevent it.—Numerous spectators lined the hills around, and beheld with stupid inactivity, the horrid contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. Gen. Mason's body was conveyed to George Town, and from thence to his late residence near Leesburg, Va.

The first intimation General Mason's wife had of his intention to fight was about two hours previous to the arrival of his remains at home. He had left a letter for her with a friend, who, from the hope that all would be well, had delayed to deliver it. The scene which ensued at the reception of this letter, and almost simultaneously with the arrival of Gen. M's remains, no pen can describe, nor pencil depict. The agonized cries of a bereaved and loving wife, the mournful and weeping countenances of Gen. M's servants, to whom he was a kind master, and the bitter regret of his admiring neighbors, were enough to melt a heart of adamant. His remains were interred with due respect.

And now let me glance one moment at McCarty. He with his second (I will not say friend) repaired to Alexandria. Secluded from the society in which he was wont to mingle, with feelings amounting almost to hopeless black despair, he remained in Alexandria until Thursday night the 11th inst. when, an opportunity offering, he took shipping for Liverpool, in consequence, it is said, of an intimation that the governor of Maryland, in which state the duel was fought, intended to demand him for trial and punishment.

Thus have two men, blest with wealth and exalted with honors, whose prospects were as bright as falls to the lot of mortal man, the one been hurried into a premature tomb, and the other driven, wretched and desponding, an exile from his country, a fugitive from justice! O the blindness of man—the incoherence of all earthly things!

P. S. It is said that McCarty considers his preservation a signal, and a monitor interposition of divine mercy, and that he has avowed his determination to manifest his sense of it in his future life. God grant that this may be true.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Attorney General and Mr. Jones continued the argument of the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, involving the question of the right of the several states to tax the Bank of the U. States. The argument has involved some of the most important principles of constitutional law, which have been discussed with an equal degree of learning and eloquence, and have constantly attracted the attention of a numerous and intelligent auditory, by whom the final decision of this most important question, from the supreme tribunal of the country, is anxiously expected. It is supposed the argument will be continued for several days longer.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

The following Act to prevent the buying or selling the notes of the banks of this state, at less than their nominal value, passed both houses of our state legislature, at their late session, of course is now a law, and at present in full force; but whether it will have the desired effect, (breaking up the brokers) is rather doubtful, there being nothing in it to prevent the exchange of the bank notes of this state at par with the bank notes of other states that are under par, of course the shaving business will be but slightly effected. It will, however, have the effect of compelling the banks of this state who refuse to pay specie for their notes, to close their doors immediately and no longer impose on the public.

AN ACT.

To relieve the people of this state, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state, at a less price than their nominal value.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, at and for a price or sum less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor directly or indirectly to employ for that purpose any broker, agent, or debtor to any of the said banks, or any other person or persons whatsoever, nor to engage or employ any person or persons in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging any such notes as aforesaid, for the purpose depositing the same in any of the banks of this state; and if any president, director, cashier, clerk, or officer of any of the banks of this state, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any one or more of the provisions contained in this section, such person so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to be engaged in, or to follow the business employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, by any ways or means, whatsoever, by themselves or by others, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum in gold or silver less than the nominal value of such note so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes so bartered or exchanged; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers, of any body politic or corporate shall be duly convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so as aforesaid bought or sold, or of the notes so as aforesaid bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, other than the banks incorporated by the laws of this state, or the exporter thereof beyond sea, or the manufacturer of gold and silver, to buy any gold or silver coined, at or for a price or sum in the notes of any of the banks of this state higher or for a greater sum than the nominal value of such notes; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so bought or sold; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any persons, such importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from buying gold or silver coin, unless the same be with an intention to sell the same at a premium.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any of the banks of this state, nor for any of the officers thereof, either directly or indirectly to sell or dispose of any gold or silver coined, for a price or sum more than the standard value thereof, and any bank, or any officer thereof, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so sold or disposed of.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand and receive, from any of the several incorporated banks of this state, any gold or silver, with the intent or design to make sale thereof, or to obtain a premium therefor, and any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, who shall be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state, any gold or silver, contrary to the provisions of this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so received as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That the courts of law in this state, in the construction of this act, shall consider the same as remedial, and shall give such a construction thereto, as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any subtlety or device whatsoever of any of the provisions thereof.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this state, in the trial of any case under this act, to enforce and compel any person who may be a party in any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto; but, no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like offence.

8. And be it enacted, That all forfeitures or penalties arising or accruing under this act shall be recovered by action of debt in the name of this state, and the informer, or by bill of indictment in the name of this state in the court of the county having cognizance thereof, and one half of the forfeiture or penalty so recovered shall go to the informer, and the other to the state.

9. And be it enacted, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such conviction, such person shall be committed to the goal of the county, in which such conviction shall be had, and if he shall not within twenty days after such conviction pay the said forfeiture or penalty, then it shall and may be lawful for the court wherein the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common goal of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and be treated in such manner as the said court shall direct.

From the National Intelligencer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

It is seldom we have had so acceptable an office to perform, as that of announcing to our readers the unanimous ratification, by the Senate, of a Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States and Spain, as recently concluded at this place, by Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Luis de Onis.

As the treaty, though ratified on our part, will not be promulgated officially until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we shall state the principal provisions, as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this treaty we understand that Florida including all the claims of Spain to territory East of the Mississippi, is ceded in full sovereignty to the United States.

That the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain, is adjusted as follows: Beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the North-West limit of the state of Louisiana; thence by a direct line North to the Red River, thence along the south bank of that river to the one hundredth degree of Longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansas; and thence along the Arkansas to its source, in the forty-second degree of North Latitude, and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, is to be paid by the U. States, out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the Congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoliation and other injuries received by them from the government of Spain, or from the governments of the Colonies of Spain.

To liquidate these claims a board is to be constituted by the government of the United States, of American citizens, to consist of three commissioners, who are to make their report within three years.

There is a mutual renunciation, on the part of the two governments, of further claims on each other for spoliation, &c.

Spanish citizens are to enjoy, on the principle of the Louisiana treaty, the same privileges as American citizens in the ports of St. Augustine and Pensacola, for the term of 12 years.

These are the essential provisions of the Treaty, which is to take effect on the exchange of the ratifications, within six months of the present date.

It is probable that Mr. Forsyth, our newly appointed minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this treaty, and that the ratifications will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress: in contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will, before they adjourn, pass an act authorizing the Executive to receive the surrender of the Provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the tedious, & hitherto unpleasant negotiations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of Florida, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our Foreign Relations. The union of the three will make this Treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and Negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the Southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast Western boundary, acknowledging the U. States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisiana treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a Treaty than which the most sanguine have not anticipated one much more favorable: it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of the American people.

Mr. Cheves, of S. Carolina, is mentioned as the probable successor of Wm. Jones, esq. as president of the United States Bank.

John Forsyth, of Georgia, now a Senator in Congress, is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain; Vice G. W. Erving, who has requested permission to return home.

We understand that the U. S. ship Hornet, Captain Rarr, is ordered round from Boston to Annapolis to take on board the Hon. John Forsyth who is appointed Minister at the Court of Madrid.—N. Y. Gaz.

POST-OFFICE.

A contract has been made with the Proprietors of the Steam Boats, to carry the mail between this and Baltimore, from the 1st of April next. According to this arrangement, the Mail will arrive from the southward, at nine o'clock A. M. and close at eleven A. M. leaving but two hours interval.—Phila. Franklin Gaz.

The Legislature of Virginia, have passed a law forbidding the carrying of Oysters out of that state, by any captain or skipper, under a penalty of 100 dollars, for each offence except from the waters of the Potomac and Pocomoke rivers, common to Maryland and Virginia. The law provides further, that on information being lodged with a justice of the peace that any boat or vessel has oysters on board, failed from waters of that state, with intent to transport them out of the limits of the state, the captain, skipper or other person having command of the same, shall be immediately arrested and compelled to give bail for his appearance at the next court; and in default, he shall be imprisoned in the common jail till court term.

Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis to the Editors of the Fed. Republican, dated Feb. 19.

The public will recollect that at a very early day in the session, it was announced in the democratic papers, that a spirit of reform and retrenchment in the state's expenditures prevailed with the present majority; that under the influence of these feelings, they had determined, to abolish the office of auditor to the state. It was suggested then that no such spirit existed, & that their determination to discontinue that office arose, from the impracticability of reconciling the conflicting pretensions, of the "pretenders" to that office. A Captain Kearney, "an Irish Gentleman," a Mr. Waters, a young lawyer and a recorder to "Queen Ann's corporation" of this borough, and Mr. LeCompte, a democratic gentleman of Dorset, were the rivals.—Their friends refused to bend, and the democratic corps experienced, "the throes & convulsions" incidental to men, in search of their long lost "loaves and fishes." To quiet the storm they determined to ap-

point neither, and therefore as they could not "eat the hay in the manger" they resolved, that the federal incumbent, Mr. Lockerman, should have none of it—but as it would appear odious to turn him out, without supplying his place, they agreed, to take the office from under him, and thus let him down, "quite soft and easy" and then they were to have a great credit for forbearance and a rigid devotion to the preservation of the public purse—and such commendable devotion was joyfully proclaimed in your papers; and it was triumphantly asked are not the majority great patriots? Will you not elect them; for although they have taken for themselves \$4000, to pay themselves, for their per diem attendance at Annapolis to do your business, when they were at home, with their families and frolicking during the Christmas holidays, yet they have determined to abolish an useless officer and save the state the enormous sum of \$8000?

All this display of patriotism however, was doomed to vanish. Destiny had decreed that an auditor should be appointed. Every caucus of theirs, was thrown into uproar. The scales were eternally oscillating. At one time Waters, weighed down his antagonist, by one vote. The Captain, however, drilled his men, brought them to battle and carried it most gallantly against his competitors. The "agony" is over—and on yesterday the "Irish gentleman" received the reward of his perseverance, and capt. Thomas Kearney, from the Kingdom of Ireland, is now Auditor of the state of Maryland, and as such is put as a check upon the governor & council & the treasury of the state! What a glorious spectacle of the prostration of that state pride, so offensive to all cosmopolites, does this appointment exhibit! What sublimated patriots are the majority! They can forget all their attachments to country, state and friends, to elevate a foreigner to office. To be serious, the appointment is most reprehensible. It is a reflection on the state. It is an implication, that we have not native talents sufficient to discharge the duties of the office. Let the people reflect on it.

Actual Prices of Maryland Staple

Tobacco	no sale since last report.
Wheat	\$1 51 per bushel.
Rye	75
Corn	62 1-2 @ 63

Maryland Courier.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 23d February, by the Rev. Nathaniel Talbot, Mr. WILLIAM BOWEN, of this county, to Miss EMANUELA H. MASON, of Caroline county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. FRANCIS A. ROBERTSON, of Queen Ann's county, to Mrs. ELIZA DOWNS of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Crouch, Mr. LEONARD BRAWLEY, to Miss MARGARET GOVON, both of Queen Ann's county.

The communication from a correspondent at Annapolis, was received too late for this week's paper.

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN!

I will let loose a fine healthy Bag Fox on Wednesday, the 3d March, at nine o'clock, in the vicinity of Easton.—Gentlemen from the country are invited, particularly those who have good dogs. Should the day prove favorable we shall have fine sport. S. LOWE, Easton, March 1.

Public Sale.

The Subscriber will sell at public sale on Saturday, the 13th day of March, on the premises, the Tavern House and Lot, in Hillsborough, for several years occupied by Mr. William Robinson; possession will be given, and payment required on the first day of May.

HENRY D. SELLERS.

March 1.—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of John Meredith, and the other at the suit of W. G. Tligman, use of James Earle's Executor, against Henry Allen, will be sold on Tuesday, the 30th of March, on the Court-House green, all the equitable right, of, and in and to several tracts or parts of tracts of Land, called Widow's Chance; part of another tract, called Mitehells Lot, and part of another called Benney's Resurvey, containing 294 acres, more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs. WILLIAM THOMAS, late sheriff.

March 1.—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of J. E. Merced, and likewise a writ of fieri facias, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 30th of March next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Col. Hugh Auld, viz. 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep, and one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, taken at the suits of Joseph E. Mose, Robert Dodson, use of John Harrison, Thomas Bridges, Francis Wrightson and Samuel Harrison, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims. WILLIAM THOMAS, late sheriff.

March 1.—ts.

YOUNG ARABIAN.

The Young Arabian will be let to mares this season, at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance, and seven dollars to insure a colt—twenty-five cents in each case to the groom.

YOUNG ARABIAN.

Is four years old this spring, fifteen hands and one inch high, remarkably well set and handsomely formed. As to the pedigree of Young Arabian, it is hardly worth saying anything about, as his strain is so well known to be the most serviceable breed of horses on the Eastern Shore. His stands will be at the subscriber's stable, near the Chapel, and probably one near Wye Mill, and at other places, as occasion may require.

SAMUEL BAYNE.

Feb. 22.—3w

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the Talbot county, will meet on the second day of March next, for the election of Constables, Clerks of the Peace, and Public Roads. By order of the Board of Supervisors.

Feb. 22.—

POETRY.

Mr. GRAHAM, By publishing in your Gazette, the following deservedly popular Song, you will much oblige A LOVER OF GOOD SINGING.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The scene was more beautiful far to my eye, Than if day, in its pride, had array'd it; The land breeze blew mild, and the azure arch'd sky, Looked pure as the spirit that made it: The murmur rose soft, as I silently gazed On the shadowy waves playful motion, From the dim distant isle, 'till the Light-House fire blaz'd, Like a star in the midst of the ocean.

No longer the joy of the sailor boy's breast, Was heard in his wildly breath'd numbers; The sea-bird had flown to her wave girdled nest; The fisherman sunk to his slumbers; One moment I gazed from the hill's gentle slope, All hush'd was the billow's commotion, And I thought that the Light-House look'd levelly as hope, That star of life's tremulous ocean.

The time is long past, and the scene is afar, Yet, when my head rests on its pillow, Will memory sometimes rekindle the star, That blaz'd on the breast of the billow! In life's closing hour, when the trembling soul flies, And death chills the heart's last emotion, O then may the scrap of mercy arise Like a star on Eternity's ocean.

EPIGRAM.

Giving the reasons why Women are without Beards. How wisely Nature, ordering all below, Forbad a beard on woman's chin to grow; For how could she be shaved, what'er the skill, Whose tongue would never let her chin be still.

AGRICULTURAL.

An exhortation to Planters, Botanists and the people at large, in favor of introducing the Tea Plant in the United States. In two letters from C. Rafinerque, Esq. to Saml. L. Mitchell.

LETTER I.

ON THE INTRODUCTION AND CULTURE OF THE TEA PLANT. Read before the Lyceum of natural history, Feb. 8, 1819.

DEAR SIR— The Scarcity of specie is at this moment felt and deplored by all the community. I shall not pretend to investigate all the causes of this rarity in the U. States, nor to enumerate all the remedies which it requires, but any body in the least acquainted with the dictates of common sense and the true principles of public economy will allow, that one of the principal causes lays in the excessive importations of the Chinese productions, which must be paid for principally in silver coin—and that a gradual diminution of such imports would soon restore a more beneficial balance of trade. Among the articles imported from China, Tea stands foremost—more than 12 millions of silver dollars are annually carried there to pay for the mere consumption in the U. S. of that useless article.

But when bad habits are incorporated with our manners, it is almost impossible to eradicate them: I shall not waste my time therefore in dissuading our citizens from the use of that pernicious leaf, nor endeavor to repeat over and over that many of our indigianous plants, such as the Dahoon or Yapoon of the Southern States (Ilex cæspinea,) or the Mint, the Sage, &c. would afford pleasant and wholesome substitutes; but I shall insinuate the propriety of cultivating the Tea Shrub in the U. S. where it will grow as well as in China; acquiring thereby a valuable new article for agriculture, and lessening our dependence on China for its supply. I shall merely claim the pleasure of having thrown the first hint on the subject, & shall call upon you as a patriotic citizen to enforce the practicability and utility of this proposal, by all the possible analogies & authorities; and to convince the public, the Farmers, & particularly those who complain of the scarcity of silver of the truth of my statements, dispelling the fears & doubts of those who never thought any thing like possible or who may deplore a small decrease of our China trade and public revenue, as the evident consequences; and promoting an endeavor of our enlightened citizens, and Agricultural and learned Societies, and our state Legislatures to undertake the needful experiments, & foster the first steps of the first American Tea planters.

The following facts may serve as the base of such labors: 1st. The two shrubs which produce the green and black Tea, grow on the eastern shore of the eastern Continent, as far north as Japan, Corea, and neighborhood of Tartary, even in places where streams of water breeze in the winter, in the same latitudes and climate as the U. States; they will therefore succeed in our southern and middle states.

2. They have been transplanted successfully from China to Brazil, where, although the climate is too hot, they can therefore bear transplanting like any other hardy Shrub, in our cuttings. 3. They are hardy, they have de-

yards, &c. they require no other soil nor care than the Mulberry-tree, to which they are associated in China.

5. The only troublesome process is the gathering of leaves; but may be performed by children, women and disabled individuals; the drying in pans and stoves is quite easy and expeditious.

6. The transplantation of those shrubs in the U. S. will require very little care—but as an essential point will be to endeavor to get the living shrubs or perfect seeds from the northernmost parts of China, or from Japan through Batavia, in order to insure their success; if they should be taken from the neighborhood of Canton, the difference in the climate will be too great.

C. S. RAFINERQUE, Botanist. Philadelphia, 5th Feb. 1819.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Make deep furrows, and place at the bottom of them short straw, or straw chopped on purpose (fern or refuse hay will answer the same end,) to the depth of about 4 inches; then place the potatoe sets on this straw, and cover them with earth. The result is, under all circumstances, a considerable increase in the quality & great improvement in the crop; but in wet soils or seasons, which it is well known usually produce watery, unsubstantial and ill-savored potatoes, this method is the only one by which a valuable crop can be insured; for the straw affords a most kindly bed for the potatoes, and by acting as a kind of drain, prevents them from rotting, and conduces much to their sound and prolific condition. And that, in the event of a dry season, no ill effects need be apprehended, is strikingly illustrated by a kind of accidental experiment which was lately communicated to me as observed by a gentleman of intelligence and veracity. A potatoe had by chance been thrown upon a heap of short dry grass, and the mowings of a lawn; it there vegetated and spread through a great portion of the heap which was nearly in the condition of hay, and has produced throughout potatoes, to a very unusual amount, though it only communicated with the earth by some long detached fibres; this seems to prove satisfactorily, that if there be moist earth in the vicinity, from which nourishment may be extracted, the circumstance of the potatoes themselves being in a dry bed, is productive of none but the most beneficial consequences.—London Courier.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation, be published for the space of four weeks, in the Easton Gazette and the Star. Feb. 8—4

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick was killed by a certain Obed Griffith, and it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master. Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the 22d day of February, (weather permitting) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the same hour, and will continue to leave Easton Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by The Public's obedient servant, CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will attend at the Drug-Store of William F. Moore, every Monday morning, until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call. Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master. Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock a. m. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. EDWARD AULD. Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (23)

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

9th day of Feb. A. D. 1819.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. Administrator of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and in both of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JA. PHILIP, Secy. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given Under my hand this 15th day of Feb. 15, 1819. SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r. of Thomas L. Haddaway, dec'd.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighborhood of Rock Hall, in Kent County, who in December last, formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of detecting, and bringing to punishment according to law negroes and other thieves, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their exertions to carry the laws of the State against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the Society, have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries, that a Barn of Benjamin Hanson, and a Corn House of Richard Brice, have been burnt down, and a Stable belonging to William Crane, set on fire, and that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described offenders to destroy by fire the houses and property of every member of the Society: Now in order that the perpetrators of the above crimes may be brought to punishment, and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover, apprehend and prosecute to conviction the offenders in each case hereinafter specified, or fifty dollars for each offender if more than one—and also offer a pardon to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall discover, and bring to conviction the residue of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-eighth day of January eighteen hundred and nineteen.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation, be published for the space of four weeks, in the Easton Gazette and the Star. Feb. 8—4

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

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Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

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EDWARD AULD, Master. Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock a. m. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. EDWARD AULD. Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (23)

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

9th day of Feb. A. D. 1819.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. Administrator of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and in both of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JA. PHILIP, Secy. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given Under my hand this 15th day of Feb. 15, 1819. SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r. of Thomas L. Haddaway, dec'd.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF Shirting & Cambric Muslins, Lawns, Linen Cambric, Levantines, Floridies, Satins, &c. &c. ALSO, China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c. All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND, Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed. Nov. 9—

Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$300. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to HENRY D. SELLERS, Centreville, Md. dec. 21—13c.

Female Academy at Centreville.

Mrs. Quin, Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Wats, which, for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.

In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutor, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds, at one hundred Dollars per annum. Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those entrusted to her care. Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. ff. 5

THE CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

Will be opened on Monday, March 1st.

After the most diligent and unceasing exertions, the Trustees have, at length, been particularly fortunate, in contracting with a gentleman (Mr. George Parker) to fill the place of principal, whose literary acquirements, aided by the experience of twelve years' devotion, to the profession of classical, and mathematical teacher, in private and public seminaries, and whose moral character, attested by undoubted evidence, may justify the most sanguine anticipation of the future prosperity of the institution.

The difficulty of obtaining such a character, is well known to the public, who will readily admit the force of the apology, for the long vacation. The trustees might with more convenience and expedition, have supplied the vacancy, with an inexperienced young man, whose ultimate views in life, are adverse to the duties of an academic professor, and who, to acquire means, for the accomplishment of those views, might undertake to perform, for a twelve month, what would not occupy his mind, perhaps a single day; but experience has taught them the fallacy of relying upon such an instructor of youth; and the loss from the vacation of a few months, they hope will be amply compensated by the acquisition of the professor elect.

The English department is also filled, by an experienced teacher, (Mr. McIntire) whose assiduous attention, and successful method, for several years in that place, have commanded the uniform approbation of his patrons.

The terms of Tuition are thirty dollars per year, for the classical department, and eighteen for the English.

By order, JOS. E. MUSE, Prest. Cambridge, Feb. 15—3w.

For Sale,

A Farm on the Bay Side, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Kemp, handsomely situated on the water. The land is good, and in a high state of cultivation—the improvements are good, and every building necessary on a farm, all of which are new; also a young thriving Apple Orchard of good fruit. It is presumed no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, which will be shown to any person by the subscriber, living on the same. Any person wishing to purchase, can have stock of every description, and immediate possession, or at the end of the year.

JAMES DAWSON. Feb. 8—

For Sale,

The House and Lot, in the Town of Easton, on Washington Street, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Hopkins, Merchant. For terms, which will be liberal, inquire of the Subscriber, LAMBERT CLAYLAND. Feb. 15—2w.

Notice,

Is hereby given, to the creditors of Charles Wer, James Mariner, Elisha Timmons, John Lockerman, Elijah Powell, Isaac Brunby, Levin Blake, Rounds Davis and John Riley, prisoners for the benefit of an act, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1803, and the supplements thereto, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday in May next, to show cause why they should not have the benefit of said act & the supplements thereto. That day being appointed for a hearing of their respective petitions. Feb. 8—4w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is rather a lively fellow. He walks generally with a quick and steady step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made Kersey jacket and trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and nailed. If the above described fellow is taken up in this county, or the adjoining ones, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if either of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, the above reward.

ROBT. L. TEGHMAN, Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Easton, August 24, 1818. P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodenhawk's to rent.

Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Stand formerly occupied by Kameel F. Holmes, & next door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's store, in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot & Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and is tending constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell very low for Cash. CLEMENT DECKWITH, N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, at the shortest notice. Jan. 18.

Notice.

The "Maryland Agricultural Society" will meet on the second Tuesday in March next, at the Town of Easton. E. FORMAN, Aest. Secy. Jan. 18

Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year, and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic; the proceedings of Congress, and authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, and transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co. Jan. 25—6w.

Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached thereto, and may be obtained on liberal terms. ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-Room adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply at the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or to the Subscriber, BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen. Talbot County, Jan. 25—1f.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit: William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence, within the state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton before the first Saturday of the ensuing May Court, for the county aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON. Feb. 1—3m.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. Samuel Gooch, in the town of Easton, with the view of opening a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen who do business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment. The public's obedient servant, JESSE SHEPHERD. Dec. 15—1f

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1819.

NO. 65.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum,
payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted
three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-five
Cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Union.

Mr. Baconson.
Supposing that the extract enclosed from the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1818, p. 159) relative to Fruit trees, would be interesting to your country—as well as to subscribers; I have been induced to send them for publication, more especially the season for making the experiment approaching. The writer of this would be gratified if any one who may make the experiment would make the result public through the medium of your paper. C.

The following easy, simple and infallible method of forcing fruit trees to blossom and to bear fruit, has been translated from the German of the Rev. Geo. Charles Lewis Hempel (Secretary to the Pomological Society of Altenburgh in Saxony) by George Henry Nothden, L. L. D. F. L. S. &c.

"In my early years I saw my father, who was fond of pomology, and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing, by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was not his own invention; but, as far as I can recollect, derived from a French journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy, I practised this operation in imitation of him, and thereby obtained larger ears and plums. In repeating this operation of ringing the branches, which I did solely for the purpose of getting larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon always bore the next year, a more reiterated appearance, I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of ringing the bark might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With this view I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches, which yet showed no blossoms; and found, by repeating the experiment, the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by experience. The application of this experiment, whereby upon every bough or branch fruit may artificially be produced, is very simple and easy. With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch shoot, near to where it is joined to the bough; the cut is to go round the branch, to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut make a second cut, like the first, round the branch, so that by both encircling the branch, you have marked a ring upon the branch, a quarter of an inch round, between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts you take clear away with a knife, down to the wood; removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood; so that no connection whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark ring, which is to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the right time, that is, when in all nature the buds are strongly swelling, or are breaking out into blossom. In the same year, a callus is formed at the edges of the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored again without any detriment to the tree or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over. By this simple, though artificial means of forcing every fruit tree, with certainty to bear, you obtain the following important advantages.

1st You may compel every young tree of which you do not know the sort to show its fruit, and decide sooner whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its fruit state, or requires to be grafted.

2d You may thereby, with certainty, get fruit of every good sort of which you wish to see the produce in the next year.

3d This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in the country. The branches in operation are hung full of fruit, while the others that are not rung, often have nothing or very little on them. This effect is easily to be explained from the theory of the motion of the saps for where the saps move slowly in a tree, it produces fruit buds, which is the case in old trees; when moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, and runs into shoots as happens with young trees.

Though I arrived at this discovery myself, in consequence of trying the same process with a different view, viz. to increase only the size of the fruit, but not to force barren branches, that were only furnished with leaf buds, to bear, this latter application being before quite unknown to me; I will, on that account by no means

give myself out for the first inventor of this operation; but I was ignorant of the effects to be produced by this method, and only discovered them by repeated experiments of my own, which I made for the promotion of Pomology. Frequent experience of the complete success has confirmed the truth of my observations. Nor do I think that this method is generally known; at least, to all those to whom I showed the experiment, the effect produced appeared new and surprising."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LETTER II. ON THE SEVERAL SPECIES OF TEA. Their Discriminating Characters, & their Places of Growth.

I take the liberty to state some additional thoughts on the proposed introduction of the Tea Shrubs in the U. States.

Their are five botanical species of Tea, known at present; two were known to Linnaeus, but not properly distinguished until Lettsome gave good figures of both in his memoirs on Tea; and three have been described by Loureiro. As only one of those five species will be worth introducing in the U. States, it may be needful to distinguish it accurately from all others. It is the Green Tea Shrub, or *Thea viridis* of Linnaeus, which will be known by the following characters:—leaves, sessile, flowers axillary, solitary, calix five lobed, corolla with six to nine unequal petals, style trifid, divisions spreading.—This species growing in the most northern climates and affording the most valuable Tea; claims of course, a decided preference over the following.

2. The Black Tea Shrub, or *Thea bohea* of Linnaeus, has, leaves petiolate, flowers axillary terete, calix five lobed, petals six to nine unequal, style tripartite, divisions upright. It grows also in cold climates; but as it affords the least valuable Tea, it must not claim attention in the first instance.

3. The Souchong Tea Shrub or *Thea cantoniensis* of Loureiro, has the flowers terminal and solitary, calix five or six lobed, corolla with seven to nine petals. This species appears to be confined to the southern provinces of China, and could not succeed therefore in the United States.

4. The Cochinchina Tea Shrub, or *Thea cochinchinensis* of Loureiro, has the flowers terminal and solitary, calix three lobed, corolla five petals. As it is native of a warm climate, it cannot succeed in the U. States.

5. The Oil Seed Tea Shrub, or *Thea oleifera* of Loureiro, has the peduncles axillary and triflor, the calix six lobed, & six petals. The seeds of all the Tea Shrubs afford Oil; but this species is cultivated near Canton, for the express purpose of raising an Oil of inferior quality, used for lamps. It ought not to claim any premature attention, as it does not appear to produce a good Tea; and is a native of a southern climate.

Those to whom will be entrusted the collection and transportation of the green tea shrubs, roots, cutting & seeds, must be well acquainted with those several species, to prevent any possibility of mistaking one for another, and they must be well on their guard against the usual tricks of the Chinese. The success is not doubtful, if a trusty Chinese agent, a planter or a gardener for instance, is sent into the country as far north as possible, to bring down to Canton, by water a certain number of shrubs in pots and in full blossom. It is essential to ask them in blossom, in order to ascertain the genus and species, since the leaves of all the species are nearly alike, & many other shrubs have similar leaves; this will serve at the same time to evade suspicions, as they will be considered then as liked merely for the beauty of the blossoms, as so many shrubs and plants which have already been exported from China in pots for their beauty. By paying well those gardeners, they will do any thing for you. I apprehend more difficulties from the European and American factories to Canton, than from the natives or the government; but a prudent & sagacious man will easily obviate and overcome them. The usual short passages of American vessels from China will insure their safe arrival in the United States. They will require no further care on board than other plants in pots; and an occasional watering. That man or men who will succeed in their safe exportation from China, and importation in the U. S. will deserve and acquire the title of benefactors of their country.

It may also be tried to get them from Batavia, by the Dutch ships trading to Japan.

In Rempler, Thunberg, Miller, Lettsome, &c. may be seen all that relates to the cultivation and preparation of the different qualities of tea; it is well known, that the best qualities are made with the youngest buds and leaves of the green tea shrubs.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Botanist.
Philadelphia, 7th Feb. 1819.

P. S. I beg leave to suggest the propriety of recommending the formation of a Society for the naturalization of Tea in the U. States, as the best possible means

tions have generally a better chance of success than of individual zeal.

LETTER III.

Since writing my former letters on this subject, a fact has been announced in the newspapers which confirms my ideas, and may greatly facilitate the introduction of Tea in the United States. We are told that the Tea Shrubs are now cultivated in France, in open air, and in quantity. It was well known that they were kept in many green-houses in England and France, where they thrived and flowered; but they were deemed too valuable to be trusted out of doors in winter. The experiment has now been made, and has succeeded. Tea will therefore become, in a few years, an indigenous article in Europe.

The difficulty of procuring the Tea Shrubs from the north of China is now removed.—We may get them from France at once, in pots. Let them be carried at first as far south as possible in the United States—say in Georgia or Carolina. The situation that will best suit them will be the mid and districts between the hills & the swamps. They may afterwards be gradually removed further north, when well naturalized. The Agricultural society of Charleston ought to be foremost in trying the experiment.

It appears that some writers consider the Green tea shrub as an evergreen. This, however, is the only species worth attending to at first, owing to the greater value of green teas. The various sorts may be prepared by the usual manipulation. The American soil may also give birth to peculiar sorts. The Chinese give a flavor to sorts with the powdered flowers of *Magnolia* and *Camellia*.—We may imitate it with our *Magnolia*, and many other highly scented flowers, natives of our woods or gardens.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Botanist.
New-York; 20th Feb. 1819.

EXTRACT.

From the second part of Mr. Cobbett's 'Years Residence in the U. States of America, just published.

There are very few really ignorant men in America of native growth. Every farmer is more or less of a reader. There is no brogue, no provincial dialect. No class like that which the French call *peasantry*, and which degrading appellation the miscreant spawn of the funds have, of late years, applied to the whole mass of the most useful people in England, those who do the work and fight the battles. And as to the men, time who would naturally form your acquaintance, frank, I know from experience, are as kind, frank and sensible men as are on the general run, to be found in England even with the power of selection. They are all well informed, modest without shyness; always free to communicate what they know, and never ashamed to acknowledge that they have yet to learn. You never hear them boast of their possessions, and you never hear them complaining of their wants.—They have all been readers from their youth up—and there are few subjects upon which they cannot converse with you, whether of a political or scientific nature. At any rate, they always hear with patience. I do not know that I ever heard a native American interrupt another man while he was speaking. This *sedateness* and *coolness* the *deliberate* manner in which they say and do every thing, and the *stagnation* and *reserve* with which they express their assent—these are very wrongly estimated, when they are taken for marks of a want of feeling. It must be a tale of woe indeed, that will bring a tear from an American's eye, but any trumped up story will send his hand to his pocket, as the ambassadors from the beggars of France, Italy and Germany fully testify.

In the Legislature of New-York, Feb. 10, Mr. Huntington brought in a bill to improve the Agriculture of the state, which contains the following provisions, viz.—

1. That—dollars be appropriated by the state, & apportioned among the counties according to population.

2. An Agricultural Society must be formed in the county, and raise by voluntary subscription a sum equal to that given by the state.

3. All persons before receiving a premium must make a full disclosure of the process of cultivation or mode of rearing the animal, which obtains the premium.

4. Presidents of Societies to make annual reports or returns to the Secretary of State.

5. That the Governor and—shall constitute a Board to examine all returns, & may publish a volume at the expense of the state.—The Board are allowed a compensation not to exceed one hundred dollars each, per year.

6. The treasurer shall pay the Board annually the sum of— to procure seeds and promote the objects of the act.

VALUE OF TIME.
The surest way to purchase happiness must be to let a little of our time as possible slip away unobserved and unimproved.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Otis, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to protect the commerce of the U. S. from piracy—which was read twice by general consent, and referred.

The engrossed bill making further provision for the sale of the public lands, & the engrossed bill to designate the boundaries of districts and establish land offices for the sale of unsold lands in Indiana and Ohio, were severally read the third time, passed; and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee to whom that part of the President's Message relating to the subject was referred, reported a bill making further provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining our frontier settlements, which was read.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

The Senate took up the amendments of the house to the Alabama bill, and concurred therein; and concurred also in the amendments of the house to the bill supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade.

Mr. Daggett, from the committee on foreign relations reported the bill to protect the commerce of the United States from piracy with sundry amendments which were considered and agreed to by the senate, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill in addition to the act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; and the bill to continue in force for a further time the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes—severally passed through committees of the whole, were amended, and ordered to be read a third time.

The bill from the house of representatives authorizing the transportation of mails in steam boats; was read the third time, passed and sent to the other house.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Jacob Parkhill; the engrossed bill to repeal a part of the act concerning the post office department passed in 1813; and the engrossed bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale or to be held to labor, were severally read the third time, passed and sent to the other house.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Samuel Sterett, which was read.

One of the amendments reported by the committee was to make the sums heretofore advanced by the U. States, and now appropriated for the Cumberland Turnpike, reimbursable "out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, by virtue of the several acts for the admission of said states into the Union;" in other words to make the reserved funds of Indiana and Illinois responsible for these advances, as well as that of the state of Ohio.

The question on concurring in this amendment, was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 22 Nays 13.

The remaining amendments were agreed to, and, with the bill, ordered to be read a third time.

The bill for the better organization of the Treasury Department, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to a third reading; and The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

The most important object (exclusive of executive business) which engaged the attention of the Senate to-day, was a report by Mr. Lacoek, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the Seminole War. This report which will be published hereafter, is in decided reprehension of the acts of the commanding general. The report was read and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lacoek, from the select committee appointed on that subject, made a report on the transactions of the Seminole War, &c. the conduct of the commanding general accompanied by sundry documents—all which were ordered to lie on the table & five hundred additional copies ordered to be printed, by a vote of 82 to 3.

The general appropriation bill for 1819 was read the third time, as amended, passed and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The engrossed bill in addition to the act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; the engrossed bill to continue in force for a further time the act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes—the engrossed bill to protect the commerce of the U. States; and the engrossed bill for the better organization of the Treasury Department, were severally read the third time, passed & sent to the House for concurrence.

The President communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury exhibiting the emoluments of the Collectors of the Customs, which was read.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

The bill granting a tract of land to the state of Illinois for the seat of government of the state; the bill making provision for the civilization of certain Indians; the bill to establish a separate territorial government in the territory of Missouri, were considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Sandford introduced a bill to fix the time for the next Meeting of Congress; which, with the two bills and the resolution which this day passed the other House, were read & passed to a second reading. The Missouri state bill was discussed, but not finally acted on.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

The House having resumed the consideration of the bill to divide the United States into four districts for the regulation of the Coasting Trade, and on the amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Silsbee, for reducing the number of districts from four to two—the bill was laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate, to regulate the pay of the Army whilst employed on fatigue duty was read a third time, and finally passed.

The bill from the Senate, for the admission of Alabama territory into the Union as a state, was read the third time & passed as amended.

The committee to whom was referred the bill above mentioned, for establishing the territory of Arkansas out of the southern part of the Missouri territory reported the same amended according to the instruction of the House.

Mr. Mercer expressed his views of this question in a short speech; and

The question was then taken on concurring with the report of said committee, by Yeas and Nays as follows:—Yeas 89 Nays 87.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time;—And the House adjourned.

SAUNDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Hubbard, from the committee appointed on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relates to the post office establishment, made a report thereon—accompanied by a bill to amend the act of April 1810 regulating the post-office establishment, which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Pleasant submitted a joint resolution prescribing the manner in which the vessels of the Navy of the United States shall hereafter be named; [directing that all public vessels now building or to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, according to the following rule, viz. ships of the first class to be called after the states of the Union; those of the second class, after the rivers of the United States, and those of the third class, after the principal cities and towns; taking care that no two vessels in the navy bear the same name.]

The resolution was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the senate supplementary to the act concerning the coasting trade; and the amendments to which were ordered to be engrossed and, with the bill, to be read the third time.

The bill establishing a separate territorial government in the Arkansas territory, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, the motion to repeal the charter of the Bank being still under consideration—

Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the committee more than three hours in decided opposition to the motion.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

The amendments of the senate to the bill regulating passenger ships and vessels, were taken up and agreed to, one of them with an amendment and returned to the Senate.

The House took up the bill to extend the privilege of franking letters, &c. to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House during the recess of Congress.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, by including in its provisions the speaker of the House.

Mr. Garnet moved to amend the bill by adding thereto; the provisions of the bill freeing from postage, letters and packets to and from certain officers of agricultural societies. This motion was lost.

The question being taken on the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 100 Nays 87.

TUESDAY.

The House resumed the consideration of the whole, on the subject of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Johnston rose and addressed the committee.

Lowndes—occupying nearly two hours to-day.

Mr. Lane of Del. spoke about an hour against the motion; and Mr. Sergeant occupied the floor about the same time on the same side of the question.

The committee then rose; and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, it was Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before this House, at the next session of Congress, any information which may be in his power touching the cause of the imprisonment of White, an American citizen of Buenos Ayres.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the subject of the bank of the United States, Mr. Spencer rose and spoke more than four hours in defence of the report of the bank committee.

Mr. Walker, of Ky. made a short speech in support of the motion to repeal the charter of the bank.

The question was then taken on the resolution, offered by Mr. Johnson, of Va. as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States," passed April 10th, 1816."

And decided in the negative—ayes 23. The question was next put on the resolution offered by Mr. Trimble, to issue a *scire facias* and also decided in the negative—ayes 23.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Spencer, and also referred to this committee, were withdrawn by him; and

The committee took up the bill reported by the bank committee to enforce the act of incorporation by prohibiting the pretended distribution of shares for the purposes of undue influence in the elections of directors.

Mr. Spencer proposed various amendments, intended to render the provisions of the bill more effectual; all of which were agreed to.

Mr. Bassett moved then two amendments, the first, substantially, to compel the Bank to redeem all its notes with specie, at whatever branch they might be presented for payment. The object of the second amendment was to prohibit any director of the bank, while acting as such from dealing in the stock of the Bank. Both propositions were negatived by very large majorities; and the committee of the whole then rose, and reported their proceedings to the House; and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of this House, of the 23d inst. as to the balances against the state banks which have been retained by the bank of the U. S. as special deposits; also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, as to what part of the balances transferred by the treasury to the bank, have been drawn from the bank by any department, between January, and July, in 1817.

The engrossed resolution requesting the President of the United States to cause astronomical observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the Capitol from any known meridian in Europe, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the subject of the bank of the U. States.

The first question in order, was on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States," passed April 10th 1816."

The disagreement to this resolution, was affirmed by the House, by the following vote:

For concurring in the disagreement 121

Against concurring 30

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole House in disagreeing to the following resolution, originally offered by Mr. Trimble:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Attorney General of the United States, in conjunction with the District Attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a *scire facias* to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act, "to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," calling on the corporation created by the said act, to show cause wherefore the charter thereto granted shall not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expenses of which Congress will hereafter provide."

The disagreement to this resolution was also affirmed by the House, by the following vote:

Yeas, 116—Nays, 39.

So the House concurred with the committee of the whole in rejecting both resolutions.

The House then took up the amendments reported by the committee to the bill to enforce those provisions of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, which relate to the directors.

Mr. Tucker moved to commit the bill to a select committee, with instructions to report the same by additional sections, and declare the same to be a public law, and to be printed by the printer of the House, or its branches, and to be distributed to the several offices of the House.

intention of Mr. Tucker to offer, providing that, in the event of the election of President, devolving on the House of Representatives, according to the provisions of the constitution, the election shall be determined by plurality of votes instead of plurality of states.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, replied to Mr. Barbour, speaking briefly in favor of the resolution, and of acting on it immediately.

Mr. Taylor, to get rid of a subject which there was not now time properly to consider, and to which he was also opposed, moved that the committee rise. The motion was lost, yeas 66, nays 66—the chairman voting in the negative.

Mr. Holmes spoke a short time against the amendment, which meant to weaken the influence of the small states, in the event of the Presidential election having to be decided by the House, which he was opposed to, although from a large state himself.

Mr. Tucker supported his amendment by a few observations; & concluded by renewing the motion for the committee to rise; which motion was carried; and, after discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject—

Mr. Taylor moved to lay the amendment on the table which motion was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

For laying it on the table 79

Against it 73

So it was laid on the table

The House adjourned.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We see a navy growing to such a magnitude on the other side of the Atlantic; that those who have our maritime superiority, at heart, have the best founded cause of apprehension. What are the funds devoted to the increase of this navy which so justly alarms us? We are so accustomed to the expenditure of great sums for little objects, that we can ill form an idea of what great objects can be performed by the expenditure of small sums by a really economical government. The expense of the establishment at Windsor exceeds the annual allowance for the rapid increase of the navy of America. It exceeds too, the whole of the civil expenditure of a government which causes itself to be respected in every quarter of the world—a government which has never found any difficulty in obtaining men of abilities in every department. The lay Lords of the Admiralty, whom we are taught by Ministers to look up to as the nation's hope, cost more than the whole of the U. States' Cabinet, with the president into the bargain. Yet the U. States are better able to pay their public servants than we are. Let us not be above taking a lesson from them, for in truth, they can already give us not a few.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 24.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

From the same intelligent correspondent to whom we have repeatedly been indebted for similar favors, we have received the following interesting communication dated

"GIBRALTAR, Jan. 16, 1819.

"The only news I have to give you is, the death of the Queen of Spain (of transient memory) last week, in childhood. A pretty general rumor is in circulation that she was poisoned; but why she should have been the victim of secret resentment, is not stated; and as the King has certainly moved to the Escurial since the demise of his Consort, it has been whispered in no very low tone, that the germs of revolt have become so apparent as to render some preparation for his safety a matter of necessary precaution. There are some more charitable, however, who say, that the King has absented himself from his Court, only from a pious inclination to brood over his grief in tranquility. But nothing authentic can be known abroad, and a rupture outright will perhaps take place before it is known beyond the vicinity of the Capital. Certain it is that the sufferings of the Spanish people have reached that climax when forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and they are fully sensible of it. An uncommonly intelligent Spaniard with whom I have conversed, states, that the nation is now ready for the worst, and must ere long give a loose to their indignation. It would be needless to give you all the arguments which he urges in support of his opinion—many of them will be found in the black catalogue of wrongs which have oppressed the nation ever since the King's return to the throne.

"With respect to the 'grand expedition' fitting out at Cadiz, nothing new has transpired—I may say, however, that so far from being in a progressive train, it is rather advancing in a retrograde direction, (to borrow a *bull*) and in the opinion of every man in his senses must fall, another and a melancholy monument of the vanity, the folly and the blindness of government.

"Our squadron a few weeks ago were at Messina, but we expect the frigate United States, here soon, on her way home.

"P. S.—The brig Two Brothers, Simons, from your port, arrived here the 3d inst. via Madeira, with her entire cargo, market hunting; the ship Atalanta, Rose, from Baltimore direct, in 30 days passage, is also here discharging."

From a London Paper.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.

Notwithstanding the ridicule and contempt to which the followers of Johanna Southcott were exposed some years back, when that unfortunate creature paid the debt of nature without bringing forth the promised Shiloh, of whom her disciples publicly declared she was pregnant, a scion of the old stock has again sprung into something like celebrity, and contrived to draw to him a few credulous fools, whom he has taught to believe that Shiloh was actually born, although invisible to the eyes of disbelievers, and will shortly come forward, and, as he says, 'shame the Devil, and put an end to all doubts of his divine mission.' This wretched fanatic made his appearance at Camden Town on Wednesday last, attended by about a dozen of his followers. He took up his situation near the Pound, and delivered a long discourse on the virtues and heavenly attributes of Johanna; after which, he launched into a wild and incomprehensible rant, in which he prophesied the immediate coming of Shiloh, the real Saviour of mankind. Those who appeared to be his disciples, listened to this jargon with the most ardent attention, and by their sighs and groans, proved how deeply they were affected. Those, however, attracted by curiosity, soon evinced their disgust at the scene which was presented, and bursting into groans of a different character, drove the Prophet from his post. He retired with devout humility.

It is not a little remarkable that there was among the followers, one man of most respectable appearance, who resides near to Hamstead, and is known to have been a most liberal contributor to the fund raised for purchasing a silver cradle and

other nursery furniture, shortly previous to the expected *accouchement* of poor Johanna Southcott.

London, Dec. 3.

There are it seems forty frigates now upon the stocks, or ordered to be laid down. May it be hoped that the American scale will be considered in the structure of every one of them? Some of the most painful of our historical recollections are those which place before us the unequal contests of British with American frigates. There had been means enough, even before this late war, to know the force of the latter, for nothing is more public than ship building—it must be carried on close to navigable channels—and the eye of every seaman readily compares the length & breadth of one ship with another. Yet, with all this opportunity for preparation, not a single frigate existed in our navy, equal to the American rate. Surely this will not be the case hereafter. The subject should however, be mentioned in parliament, and the money refused unless the vessels are built on proper scales. A delicate confidence is more tolerable in any matter than in this.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We see a navy growing to such a magnitude on the other side of the Atlantic; that those who have our maritime superiority, at heart, have the best founded cause of apprehension. What are the funds devoted to the increase of this navy which so justly alarms us? We are so accustomed to the expenditure of great sums for little objects, that we can ill form an idea of what great objects can be performed by the expenditure of small sums by a really economical government. The expense of the establishment at Windsor exceeds the annual allowance for the rapid increase of the navy of America. It exceeds too, the whole of the civil expenditure of a government which causes itself to be respected in every quarter of the world—a government which has never found any difficulty in obtaining men of abilities in every department. The lay Lords of the Admiralty, whom we are taught by Ministers to look up to as the nation's hope, cost more than the whole of the U. States' Cabinet, with the president into the bargain. Yet the U. States are better able to pay their public servants than we are. Let us not be above taking a lesson from them, for in truth, they can already give us not a few.

BONAPARTE'S PHYSICIAN.

In consequence of the intervention of the allied sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, the family of Bonaparte at Rome have been invited to choose and nominate a physician to attend on the ex-emperor in St. Helena, and accordingly they have appointed M. de Beauregard, the able medical man who attended on Bonaparte in the island of Elba, and who returned with him to Paris, where he remained at the particular request of Napoleon, but with instructions to follow him to North America, as soon as it should be known where he had taken up his abode.—M. de Beauregard is to go out immediately, and we have no doubt but that it is part of the arrangement, effected by representations made at Congress, that this gentleman will not find Sir Hudson Lowe governor, on his arrival.—*Morn. Chron.*

HORRID TRANSACTION.

The following is a literal copy of an anonymous enclosure to a respectable West India house in this city, received by the last arrival from Porto Rico. The American brig Agnora, F. E. Bennett, master, of Kennebunk, bound from the city of St. Domingo to St. Thomas, laden with mahogany, was in the month of Nov. last, cast away near Cabroxo, in the Island of Porto Rico; the cargo however, by the exertions of the captain was nearly all saved and conveyed to Cabroxo; at which place captain Bennett, after he had settled his affairs, embarked on board a sloop which he had hired, belonging to that place, manned with three Spaniards, on or about the 18th of January, for the city of St. Domingo.—But the second day after the sailing of the sloop, she returned to port, when the sailors reported that capt. Bennett had fallen overboard in a gale of wind and was lost. Since then, about three days ago, it has been proved on evidence of one of the sailors, that the said capt. Bennett while on board, had been most inhumanly murdered by the captain and crew, who cut his throat, after which he was thrown into the sea. This inhuman transaction, which loudly demands the condign punishment of the culprits, who have been taken into custody, took place in consequence of their supposing that capt. Bennett carried money with him when in fact it was known to those Americans with whom he had been at Mayaguez, a short time before his departure. (For the purpose of shipping a small balance in his hands to those persons who owned his vessel, via Baltimore) that he had not more money with him than was sufficient to defray the expenses of his intended voyage, and was then going to St. Domingo, for the express purpose of receiving the proceeds of a cargo which he had sold there previous to his taking on board his brig, the cargo of mahogany for St. Thomas.

Dated Mayaguez, Porto Rico, 1st Feb. 1819.

From the New-York Evening Post.

A failure of an attempt to rob—A few nights since an attempt was made by a daring young villain who had been let loose, but a few days from the State Prison, to rob an old man as he was passing from his house into the back yard.—The fellow had been seen lurking about the premises all the evening, watching an opportunity to accomplish his object. As soon as the gentleman had entered the back house in the yard, the villain levelled a blow at his head with a club, which fortunately was arrested in its fall by striking against the wall of the building. Murder was immediately cried, which brought to the old gentleman's assistance several persons, the fellow perceiving he was likely to be arrested in his villainy, came running up from the lower end of the yard to the gate which leads into the street, crying stop him!—stop him! there he goes! In his haste he ran against two young men whom he nearly knocked down. It was however soon found out that he was the villain, & pursuit was renewed until he overtook him.—Upon coming up with him, he made a sudden halt, and exclaimed, "Damn him, I could not catch him."

well I can, replied the pursuer, and, he him by the collar, conducted him to the office, where the justice immediately arrested him by the name of Smith, and expressed surprise at seeing him there again so soon, was ordered to be confined, to take his trial at the next quarter sessions. He is only 16 years of age.

Nonrok, Feb. 24.

NEGRO MINGO. This famous runaway and robber, it was recollected, was not long since captured by militia of Princeps Anne, and committed to prison.—He was subsequently tried and condemned to be hung this day; a petition however, sent up to the Executive to change his punishment to transportation, which was granted, a person was dispatched from Richmond, a commission to remove the prisoner to the territory previous to his final transportation. This lenient proceeding created much expectation among a number of the inhabitants, Princes Anne, and a counter petition, was presented, and sent up to the Governor, praying that the negro might be hanged. Led by Mr. Jas. W. Lord, the person charged with conveying the prisoner to Richmond, was proceeding with him from Kempsville, he was layed about two miles from that place by an unknown person, who discharged a musket at the prisoner and shot him through the with a ball, at the same time wounding a guard, who received two buck shot in the Mingo survived only a few minutes, but Lord's wound is but slight.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d ult. noticing the celebration of Washington's Day, in that city, concludes with the following paragraph.

A most melancholy catastrophe closed the day. Col. William Tatham, so well known in England and in this country, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, who has been residing in this city for two or three years, whose utility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted, was destined on this day to breathe his last. In a moment of intemperance, as he was by the piece of artillery, which was firing evening salute, he exclaimed that he would die. As the second gun was about to fire, immediately after the commanding officer pronounced the word "fire," Col. Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, by its discharge his abdomen was almost entirely blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the violence of the explosion, and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the bystanders. When he was taken up, he was found perfectly lifeless.

New York, Feb. 24.

Capt. Olcott, who arrived here yesterday from Havana in the ship Fox states, that the 4th inst. a Patriot brig appeared off Havana when a Spanish sloop of war went out to capture her—an engagement took place in sight of the town, which lasted about two hours. When the smoke cleared away, the Patriot brig was seen going off in company with a sloop of war, and as the latter vessel had not turned to port when capt. Olcott sailed, 4 days afterwards, there was no doubt she had been captured by the brig.

The New and Splendid Exchange Building for the accommodation of the merchants opened at Havana on the 6th inst. It was to be one of the most elegant buildings for that purpose erected in any country.

SCIENTIFIC DISTINCTION.

Messrs. Longman and Rees, of London, order to gratify the extraordinary solicitude which still exist among the philosophers of Europe in relation to the discoveries of Lavoisier and Clark, have recently published a translation of the journal of these celebrated chemists. It appears that no one more highly appreciates the services of our enterprising countrymen than Sir Joseph Banks.

We are credibly informed, that the Elements of Surgery, by Dr. Dorsey, the late distinguished Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, has been republished in Edinburgh, as a text book for the students of that school of medicine.

Apert, who has written the best work on cookery and the preservation of food, is stated to be reduced, by poverty, almost to starvation.—*N. Y. Post.*

New York, March 1.

It is with regret we have to state, that on Sunday evening, while the Vice President was walking on his piazza, he fell over a wheelbarrow against a corner of his house, and dislocated his shoulder. Doct. Post was sent for, with assistance, got the joint in its place about 11 o'clock yesterday.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.

FROM AUX CAYES.

A gentleman who arrived from Aux Cayes on Saturday last, in the sch. May Flower, informs us, that Gen. Sir Gregor M. Gregor was at that place on the 31st Jan. when he sailed. He had arrived some time previous from Aux Cayes, where he had 1000 of the finest troops in the world, part of them engaged on a sloop of war and a large transport ship lying at anchor. During our informant's stay a brig arrived with troops, said to be from Greenock. A large ship was also daily expected from the same place, with 300 more. The expedition was waiting for further reinforcements, which, when all concentrated, would amount to 3000 men. Their precise destination was not publicly known.—*Gaz.*

[By the Brig Alexander, at Charleston]

HAVANA, Feb. 12.

Accompanying this you have our latest prices. My list was per the Legal-Tender since which nothing has occurred of any moment. Our market continues without any variation. Coffee and Muscovado Sugar maintain their prices stoutly, and we do not imagine that any decline will take place. S24 is asked today for Coffee, and S3 1-2 and 2 for Muscovado of prime qualities. Molasses will decline 10 risas is the current price. Flour continues languid; some small parcels of Philadelphia have gone off at S19 1-2. Rice is in demand at 9 1-2 and 10, but will decline after the convoy sails in all this month.

"The Brig Mentor, (of Rhode Island) and schooner Post-Chaise, sail this morning for New York.

The Governor General of Martinique, and other distinguished personages, took an excursion in the Steam-boat yesterday, and were delighted, the novelty of this scene attracted the curiosity of thousands, who were collected on every eminence and point that could afford a view. The day was calm and without a fall of water, the *Mississippi* glided through the water with great speed; a full band of music on board playing during the while.

There are three Americans in the present British Parliament, and all Bostonians—Sir Isaac Coffin, Gen. Sheaffe and John S. Copley Esq.

James Bate at the last M jury, after b nights, found dict, was on Caroline come been remove seven years in one tenth of The Judge that he had his own choice allowed that had the bene to defend hi was too muc of the char J. L. Kerr, a the state, J. We have counts of the tern country discovery of tion of our which Sene sion, but do one given which cont of the mar quarter. Extract of a in Ohio, to ter Court After sp the great at gility of the bundant cro section of t & neighbor tor, tried ar raising of p of the poor seven hund They were them was s two days & At the bot half from t fine boiling which flo our aston to find it the Gin, I ever that ten ho be taken o ceptible di very pleas where you such frequ matics" to arising from The Hon lina, has be the directo President o Baltimore a assume the As the rates of ex more, and more are g sary to sta distance, a Legislatu pass, or 1 nominal v shaved—t a determin the notes more. Th several of are as sol their eng or elsewh and its off We un return to commissi civil appo Florida.— LA The Easte abouts an spectator yard. Stic stic, work of s able to l gratifying The Pr bers of C ded, to w Capt. I evening counts v paraiso, time exp were d the roya possessio of one S transport whom S underste rounding General Capt. forms, f racou fr setting colonel from E retta—C left Mar We v look-up Stead behind to this es the of the C By h Steam Reed, the M Bull Cap St. Lou

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James Ratcliff, who was indicted and tried at the last May Term in our county court, for the murder of his wife, and in whose case the jury, after being out three days and three nights, found it impossible to agree on a verdict, was on Wednesday last tried in Denton, Caroline county, to which county the trial had been removed at his request, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary, one tenth of that time in solitary confinement. The Judge in delivering sentence observed, that he had had a fair trial, by a jury of nearly his own choice; that every indulgence had been allowed that the law would permit; that he had had the benefit of able and ingenious counsel to defend him, and that he was sorry there was too much ground to believe he was guilty of the charges brought against him, &c. &c. The counsel for the defendant were, T. J. Bullitt, J. L. Kerr, and T. R. Lockerman, Esqrs.—For the state, J. Bayley, Esq. District Attorney.

We have often read very wonderful accounts of the fertility of the land in the Western country, and of the still more wonderful discovery of boiling springs, in which that section of our country is said to abound, and from which Seneca Oil, &c. &c. flows in profusion, but do not think any of them equals the one given in the following extract, and which contains about as much truth as most of the marvellous accounts received from that quarter.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Agriculturist in Ohio, to his friend in Blackwater, Dorchester County Md.

After speaking at considerable length, of the great attention paid to agriculture, the fertility of the lands in general, and the very abundant crops, produced the last season in that section of the country, he observes, "My friend & neighbor Mr. — who is an eminent agriculturist, tried an experiment, the last season, in the raising of parsnips. He produced from one acre of the poorest land on his farm, three thousand seven hundred & forty nine bushels & a half. They were of an uncommonly large size—one of them was so large that six men were employed two days & a half in taking it out of the ground. At the bottom of the pit, eighteen feet and a half from the surface, was discovered a very fine boiling spring—upon tasting the liquid, which flowed very profusely, how great was our astonishment, (for I was myself present) to find it the purest and finest flavored Holland Gin, I ever drank in my life! It is calculated that ten hogheads of this delectable liquor may be taken out per day, without causing any perceptible diminution. This will, no doubt, be very pleasant news to your part of the country, where you have such fine mint beds, and make such frequent and indispensable use of 'antifog-matics' to counteract the deleterious effluvia arising from your stagnant waters." W. S.

The Hon. Langdon Cheeves, of South Carolina, has been unanimously made choice of by the directors of the United States Bank, as President of the institution. Mr. Cheeves left Baltimore on Monday last for Philadelphia to assume the duties of the office.

As the Baltimore Brokers publish their rates of exchange on Bank bills without comment, and as the Maryland Banks out of Baltimore are quoted "no sales," it is deemed necessary to state, for the information of those at a distance, that by a late law of the Maryland Legislature, no note of a Maryland bank can pass, or be received for a less sum than its nominal value, or in other words, it cannot be shaved—the Brokers have therefore come to a determination, not to receive or circulate the notes of the Maryland Banks out of Baltimore. The credit and resources however of several of those Banks remain unimpaired, and are as solvent and as able and willing to meet their engagements as any Bank in Baltimore or elsewhere, the Bank of the United States and its offices not excepted.—Fed. Rep.

We understand that Gen. Jackson, on his return to Washington, will resign his military commission, in order that he may receive a civil appointment, to wit, that of Governor of Florida.—N. Y. E. Post.

LAUNCH OF THE COLUMBUS. The Columbus, 74, was launched on Monday last, about 12 o'clock, from the Navy Yard into the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, amidst the shouts and acclamations of more than 10,000 spectators, and a discharge of cannon from the yard. She entered the water in a truly majestic style, and exhibited as she swam, a bulwark of symmetry and buoyancy highly honorable to her architectural constructors, and gratifying to the heart of the patriot.

The President, Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, and foreign Ministers, attended, to witness this interesting sight. Balt. City Gaz.

BALTIMORE, March 2. Capt. Beardon of the brig Spry, arrived last evening from Rio Janeiro, reports, that accounts were received over land from Valparaiso, that the Spanish expedition some time expected, on making their appearance, were decaying into the port by keeping the royal flag flying on the fortifications in possession of the Patriots; they consisted of one 50 gun ship two sloops of war & seven transports, with a number of troops, all of whom fell an easy prey to the Patriots. It was understood at Rio, that the whole country surrounding Monte Video, was in possession of General Artigas.

CAPT. BROWN, of the brig Hippomenes, informs, that letters have been received at Caracas from Margarita and from St Thomas station, 2500 troops under the command of Colonel English, had arrived at the Oranoko from England. Admiral Brion was at Margarita—Commodore Jolly, with eight sail had left Margarita—destination unknown. Fed. Rep.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS. We would advise Travellers to keep a sharp look-out upon their baggage. On Monday and Tuesday nights the baggage was stolen from behind the Post Chaise coming from New York to this city. We understand, that in both cases the felony was committed in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia.—Franklin Gaz.

LOUISVILLE, Ken. Feb. 10. Steam Boat Franklin Sunk. By last evening's mail, we learn, that the Steam Boat Franklin, owned by Capt. Jacob Reed, was sunk on the 24th ult. in ascending the Mississippi, just below St. Genevieve with a full cargo of groceries, from New Orleans for St. Louis. The cargo is said to be very valuable.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From a Correspondent at Annapolis.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

The session of the Legislature closed last night, at a very late hour. The House of Delegates was occupied the greater part of the evening in the investigation of the conduct of Mr. Upton Wagers, one of the committee clerks, who was arraigned for a "contempt" of the House.

After a very elaborate and in some respects a very useless discussion between Messrs. C. Dorsey, Jenifer and Kell, on points but remotely connected with the subject, a vote of expulsion was carried by a large majority.

The bill reported by Mr. Garner "providing a new mode of instituting suits on bonds, notes, & other sealed instruments" after having been sent to the committee room twice, was a third time called up for second reading, and by the aid of amendments, erasures additional clauses &c. &c. it was at length twisted into a "shape less questionable," and was finally passed.

Several bills of a local and unimportant nature were read a second time and passed.

The Senate was busily engaged the whole evening in examining and passing the bills and resolutions from the House of Delegates.

The bill entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Washington Monument Lottery" was called up for the last reading.—The bill provides for the relinquishment of the state's tax, and that the lottery may be drawn whenever the managers, think proper and shall be exempted from the operation of the "Act to regulate lotteries."

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Taney and Carmichael, upon what grounds I am unable to state, as I entered the Senate chamber immediately after the last named gentleman concluded his remarks.

Col. Jackson (of Somerset) supported the bill with much zeal and considerable ability.

He could not (he said) avoid expressing his surprise at the opposition the bill upon the table had encountered. That so far from anticipating the slightest opposition, he had hoped it would have been unanimously adopted. Such a course (he said) would have been a manifestation of the profound respect, which the Senate felt for the memory of the illustrious personage whose name the monument was to bear. He admitted with the gentlemen who opposed the bill, that lofty monuments and sculptured urns were unnecessary to perpetuate the memory of Washington.—That his fame was as imperishable as history. That his name was identified with the existence of the country, which was the scene of his exploits, and which now enjoys the fruits of his valor and his virtues. He was also well aware (he said) that counties, towns and cities were honored with the name of the individual, to whose memory the monument was to be raised, & in the erection of which the Legislature was now called upon to aid. Although he was convinced, that any thing they could do, would not add to his fame or serve more effectually to perpetuate his memory, he considered, that the monument contemplated to be erected, would be a monument of the gratitude of the citizens of Maryland. That it would rescue them from the reproach of ingratitude, & insensibility to the memory of their great benefactor, which had been so often thrown upon the people of the United States. Several patriotic and enterprising citizens (he said) had commenced the erection of the monument and were rapidly progressing in their public spirited design, when the Legislature by an act of the last session, subjected them to a tax of five per centum and circumscribed their operations by limiting the time when the lottery should be drawn. These restrictions will necessarily retard their progress: They already feel their weight and have presented themselves to the Legislature praying to be relieved. If the Legislature pass the bill and make the money which would accrue from the tax, a donation to the monument, & thus aid in its erection, it will then be a state monument of the gratitude of the state. Those who first projected this monument and by whose laudable exertions, it has arrived to its present state, have acquired for themselves great honor; if the bill on the table becomes a law, the people of Maryland become partners in this great work; their munificence will redound to their honor and shield them from the odium of ingratitude. He should (he said) unhesitatingly vote for the bill, & earnestly hoped it would receive the sanction of the Senate.

The above is a mere outline of Col. Jackson's speech, which was a most feeling and eloquent appeal. The bill with some amendments, was passed.

The bill to alter the mode of instituting suits on bonds, notes, and other sealed instruments, was read a second and third time by special order, and rejected. It was so feeble & disjointed in its frame, & so rickety and "slack-twisted" in all its parts, that upon the first touch of examination it dropt to pieces. After examining many resolutions, &c. and other business of minor interest, the Senate with the House of Delegates, witnessed the signature of the laws, by the Governor as directed by the constitution of the state.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19. We understand that the President of the U. States has given orders to General Gaines to detach from his command a sufficient number of regular troops, and station them on the southern frontier of this state, to protect the Surveyors, who were appointed to survey the newly acquired territory from the Creek Indians, from the annoyance of the savages. The Surveyors are expected to enter on their duties about the last of the ensuing month.

Actual Prices of Maryland Staple. Tobacco no sale since last report. Wheat \$1.61 per bushel. Rye 75. Corn 62 1/2.

DEFENCE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The officers of the Corps of Engineers, Generals Swift and Bernard, and Colonels Armstrong, McRee, and those of the Navy, Captains Warrington and Elliott, who were commissioned by the President, under a resolution of the last session of Congress, to survey the Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable site for a Naval Depot, and to plan a general system of defence for this American Mediterranean, as well as the coast generally, have executed the orders of the President, and on Friday last laid their report before him. The spot selected by the Commissioners for the Depot, is said to be neither of those which have been most spoken of as suitable sites. It is probable that the report will form the subject of a communication to Congress before their adjournment.

Spanish Treaty.—It is announced in the account of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the President has officially communicated to Congress the Treaty with Spain, which has been solemnly ratified on our part, and will no doubt be promptly ratified by the government of Spain. With a view to this event, a bill has been introduced, and will probably become a law, for authorizing the executive, in that contingency, to receive the Territory from the hands of the Spanish authorities, and establish a provisional government therein. The treaty was read in the House of Representatives with open doors, but is not to be published in extenso, the usage in such cases requiring it should not be promulgated until formally ratified. We have little doubt, however, that a copy of it will shortly find its way to the press. Meanwhile, it is sufficient to state, that the summary we gave of its contents appears to have been pretty correct, with the following additions:—All grants made by Spain, in the ceded territory, anterior to the first of Jan. 1818, are to be respected. The Islands adjacent to Florida, are ceded with the territory. It is stipulated that the territory shall, with the necessary requisites, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

WASHINGTON, March 3. The Senate were principally occupied, yesterday, in the discussion of private bills, of which we are not able to obtain an account in time for this day's paper.

Between the Senate and House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the admission of Missouri territory into the Union, was rejected. The House refused, by a majority of two votes, to concur in the amendment of the Senate, for expunging the restriction on slavery in the new state. The Senate adhered to its amendment, and the House to its disagreement to the amendment. The bill fell through of course. The decision, however, does not affect the bill for erecting a new territorial government in the southern part of the Missouri territory.

This evening Congress must adjourn. Little time remains for completing business, and nearly all bills not already passed, may be considered as defeated by the want of time to act on them.

Major General Jackson, with his suite, arrived in this city, about day-light yesterday morning. The day previously he had reviewed a brilliant assemblage of the Baltimore citizen-soldiers, and partook of a Public Dinner at Williamson's, after which he commenced his journey to Washington.

March 4. The Congress of the United States adjourned last evening beyond which their constitutional term of service did not permit them to extend the Session. The List of Laws passed at the present session, which we shall publish, will show what has been done. For the present, we must content ourselves with stating some of the most prominent proceedings.

The bill authorizing the establishment of a Provisional Government for Florida, in the event of the ratification of the Treaty of Cession by Spain, has become a law.

The bill concerning Invalid Pensioners, and the bill establishing additional post route, has become laws.

The act to amend the act incorporating the subscribers to the bank of the U. States has become a law.

The bill in addition to the acts prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. was not, as we had supposed, lost, in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses respecting the amendments. It has become a law, and is perhaps the most interesting to the national character of any act passed during the present session.

The act authorizes the President to direct the armed vessels of the United States to intercept, on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, any vessel engaged in the slave trade, and bring them into the United States. It provides for the allowance of twenty-five dollars for every slave brought into the United States under circumstances justifying the belief of an intention to introduce it illegally into the United States; and of fifty dollars for each slave discovered to have been illegally introduced into the United States. The slaves when thus captured on the ocean, or discovered in our country, to be held in trust by the United States, until they can be transported back to Africa, &c.

Brevet General James Miller, at present col. in the Army, is appointed to be Gov. of the new territory of Arkansas.

Robert Oritenden is appointed Secretary of said territory.

We are authorized and requested to state, for the satisfaction of those who feel interested in the information, that strictures on the report of the committee of the Senate in respect to the Seminole War, are in preparation, and will be shortly offered to the public eye; and that, in their character, they will be both ample and free.

The friends of the United States officer of Marines, who has been reported to have become a Mahometan, are satisfied that the rumour is unfounded. They were apprized of his visit to Constantinople, and the objects of it, and that he had left there for Egypt, on business connected with his original views. It has always been his intention to return to the United States, on succeeding in his expectations, of which he was sanguine. He carried to the Turkish Capital letters of introduction from all the Christian Consuls at Tunis, including letters of the French minister. Finding he should be longer absent than he had contemplated, he tendered a resignation of his commission, in our Marine Corps, but it does not appear to have been accepted. Boston Pall.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. CLAIRBORNE, (Ala.) Feb. 8. I have just returned from Pensacola, and on the 4th inst. the Spanish troops arrived off Barrancas, with authority from his Spanish majesty relative to the restoration of West Florida. Their force consists of 2 ships, 2 brigs and 2 schooners, with 600 troops on board—100 of which are dragoons; the remainder infantry.

They have on board 100,000 dollars, to pay their troops, and mount their cavalry. The whole, under the command of a Brigadier General. Times, here, seem quiet, in regard to Indian hostility. Captain Boyles has removed all that horde of banditti that has been so long prowling below the line, wantonly destroying the United States' property at pleasure, and taking away the lives of our citizens with impunity. He has made a settlement on the Chatahoocie, and erected a small fortification, which it is supposed will be sufficient for their protection, as they are strengthened with upwards of three hundred families from Georgia. What reception these adventurous people may meet with from their new masters, I am unable to conjecture, but I hope favorable. Col. King is engaged in removing the U. States' property, & will move the troops to Montpelier. I expect they are on their march at this time.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

LIST OF LAWS.

Passed at December Session, 1818.

(Concluded.)

- 201 An supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to negroes and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
202 An act to reinstate in the county court of Talbot county, the proceeding in certain cases therein mentioned.
203 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Morgan, of the state of New Jersey.
204 An act for the better regulation of appeals from the several orphan's courts in this state.
205 An act for the benefit of Samuel Clendenning of Cecil county.
206 An act for settling the western limits of this state and the dividing line and boundary between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia.
207 An act for the support of Patsy Gardner and others, of Anne Arundel county.
208 An act to prohibit sheriffs from receiving negro slaves into the public goals of this state, except when committed by due course of law.
209 An act relating to justices of the peace in the city of Baltimore.
210 An act providing for the increase of the revenue of this state by laying a tax on brokers and lottery office keepers.
211 An act to prevent swine from going at large in Queen's-Town, in Queen Anne's county.
212 An act relating to the Washington monument.
213 An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.
214 An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
215 An act to prevent Geese and Swine from going at large in the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county.
216 An act to avoid suits at law.
217 A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors and administrators, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

By Authority of the Commissioners.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES.

Drawn in the Maryland State Lottery, furnished for publication from Cohen's Office, Baltimore, for the information of adventurers throughout the Union.

Table with 4 columns: No. 122, No. 422, No. 695, No. 1128. Prizes of 20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars each.

Table with 4 columns: Nos. 145, 183, 370, 384. Prizes of One Thousand Dollars each.

Table with 4 columns: Nos. 3, 259, 687, 1020. Prizes of One Hundred Dollars each.

Table with 4 columns: Nos. 133, 134, 146, 158, 162, 164, 179, 181, 203, 205, 210, 211, 219, 224, 225, 228, 239, 255, 264, 269, 272, 281, 283, 286, 288, 291, 292, 297, 305, 306, 322, 326, 330, 332, 335, 356, 357, 350. Prizes of 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 1/73786976294838206464, 1/147573952589676412928, 1/295147905179352825856, 1/590295810358705651712, 1/1180591620717411303424, 1/2361183241434822606848, 1/4722366482869645213696, 1/9444732965739290427392, 1/18889465931478580854784, 1/37778931862957161709568, 1/75557863725914323419136, 1/151115727451828646838272, 1/302231454903657293676544, 1/604462909807314587353088, 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1/1237940039285380274899124224, 1/2475880078570760549798248448, 1/4951760157141521099596496896, 1/9903520314283042199192993792, 1/19807040628566084398385987584, 1/39614081257132168796771975168, 1/79228162514264337593543950336, 1/158456325028528675187087900672, 1/316912650057057350374175801344, 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1/42535295865117307932921825928970924032, 1/85070591730234615865843651857941848064, 1/170141183460469231731687303715883696128, 1/340282366920938463463374607431767392256, 1/680564733841876926926749214863534784512, 1/1361129467683753853853498429727069570024, 1/2722258935367507707706996859454139140048, 1/544451787073501541541399371890827820096, 1/1088903574147003083082798743781655640192, 1/2177807148294006166165597487563311280384, 1/4355614296588012332331194975126622560768, 1/8711228593176024664662389950253245130144, 1/1742245718635204932932477990050690260288, 1/3484491437270409865864955980101380520576, 1/6968982874540819731729911960202761041152, 1/1393796574908163946345982320405522082304, 1/27875931498163278926919646408110440645088, 1/55751862996326557853839292816220881291008, 1/11150372599265311570767858563244176202016, 1/223007451985306231415357171264883520402304, 1/446014903970612462830714342529767040804608, 1/892029807941224925661428685059534081609216, 1/178405961588244985132285737011906812182432, 1/35681192317648997026457147402381363646464, 1/71362384635297994052914294804762727292928, 1/14272476927059598810582858960952545578576, 1/285449538541191976211657179219050911157552, 1/570899077082383952423314358438101822315104, 1/114179815416476790484662871687620364620208, 1/228359630832953580969325743375240729240416, 1/45671926166590716193865148675048145680832, 1/91343852333181432387730297350096291361664, 1/182687704666362864775460594700192582723328, 1/36537540933272572955092118940038516544656, 1/73075081866545145910184237880077033089312, 1/146150163733090291820368475760154066178624, 1/292300327466180583640736951520308132357248, 1/58460065493236116728147390304061626471456, 1/116920130986472233456294780608122522912912, 1/233840261972944466912589561216245045825824, 1/4676805239458889338251791224324900916516544, 1/9353610478917778676503582448649801833033088, 1/18707220957835557353007164971299603666066176, 1/37414441915671114706014329942599207332132352, 1/748288838313422294120286598851984146642644608, 1/1496577676626844588240573197703968293285289216, 1/2993155353253689176481146395407936586570578432, 1/5986310706507378352962292790815873173141156864, 1/1197262141301475670592458558163174634222313728, 1/2394524282602951341184917116326349268444627456, 1/478904856520590268236983423265269853688924911

POETRY.

From the Lexington Reporter.
A COMMON CASE.
Pray thee tell me, Mr. Printer,
What's an honest man to do?
All my neighbors, all the winter,
Wish to hear the news from you.

But among us, (nearly twenty,)
I alone your paper take,
So that news-day I've a plenty
Sure to follow in my wake.

"Tell me neighbor what the news is,"
Every one desires to know;
Thinks I, if a man refuses
He perhaps might make a foe.

Soul am compell'd to loan it,
Till it goes the usual round,
Then when I, who really own it,
Wish to read, it can't be found.

Tell me, Mr. Printer, tell me,
I'm compell'd to ask of you,
If you've any pity tell me,
What's an honest man to do?

CYMON.

EPIGRAM.

To a Lady with an exposed bosom, who wore a
Key as a Brooch.
Quoth a wild wag, "it seems to me
Quite odd! Do stop and mind it!
To lock the door, and hang the key!
Where every fool may find it."

"Hush!" was the answer, "'tis a joke,
You know it by this token—
No soul can want the key—for look!
The door is left wide open!"

THE NEWSPAPER.

There is scarcely any thing that distinguishes modern from ancient times, more than the rapidity by which intelligence is conveyed. Formerly, mountains, oceans and streams, were regarded as natural boundaries—diversity of languages was another impediment to the progress of knowledge, but all these obstructions have in modern times, vanished and disappeared. If an important movement is made amongst great and warlike nations on the continent of Europe, the Atlantic presents no barrier to the flight of the intelligence. The winds and the boisterous waves now lend all their assistance to aid the rapid herald in his passage. When such intelligence arrives, this mysterious messenger climbs the tops of our highest mountains, skims along the bosom of our native lakes and visits every city, town and hamlet, in her passage. This mighty piece of moral machinery, which has been so much decried and abused, is nothing more than a newspaper. It visits the cabinets of kings, royal palaces, or the hut of poverty, and proclaims alike to the world what has been done, unswayed by the frowns, and regardless of the smiles of the great. Agriculture, commerce and industry literature, and all the wonders of nature or art, do not escape the searching pen of this anxious and inquisitive sprite. Printing is the great bond by which the civilized world is held together—which makes the poorest man, while seated by the side of his cottage fire, familiar to the great revolutions taking place in the political world—familiar with all the sufferings of emperors and of monarchs. Such is the importance of an engine, which appears in an abstract point of view so inconsiderable.

Journal of the Times.

...taken from La Belle So...
...a curious account of a Dead Monk's resurrection.

It is a well known fact that throughout all the monasteries in Sicily, the dead bodies of the Monks are dried and made to stand erect in niches placed round a kind of sepulchral chamber, where one of the brothers of the holy order, takes it in turn to watch for two hours every night to put them in constant mind of the last awful change that every one is destined to undergo.

A Monk of Palermo, was passing part of the night in the manner abovementioned, when in the interval of his devotional exercises, he fancied he heard every now and then a very unusual noise; and looking steadfastly at that part of the room from which it proceeded, he perceived one of the dead monks nod to him; he held up his lamp, and the head nodded again; he instantly hastened up stairs to the convent, to acquaint the brethren with this fearful omen. The monks laughed at his fears and persuaded him it was a mere illusion of the imagination; he therefore resumed courage to return, but took care to go to a different part of these extensive galleries, where he remained a while in anxious suspense. Finding all still and motionless, he began to think he must have been deceived by his imagination; and therefore returned to his former station; and fixed his eyes on the same dead monk. He again saw the head move and nod at him. Away he ran, and declared that all the Saints in the calendar should not persuade him to go down again; he was now so positive of the fact he had witnessed, that considerable alarm prevailed in the convent. The monks were called together, and ten descended into the apartment where the dead and holy water. They were...
...the dead body in question, as they drew up, a nod of them all to fight. When the...
...of it, he was ex...
...some English...
...with an...
...to the gal...
...to the...
...up his

lamp to the monk. It was no illusion, life had indeed once more entered this frail tenement of mortality! At that very moment the head shook violently and fell from the body, when out flew—not the soul of a monk, but a living Rat, which had made its nest in the skull.

This is a fact which happened lately, and is well known and authenticated at Palermo.

TURKISH WOMEN.

From M. M. Noah's Travels in Europe and Africa.

Turkish women have been for ages the theme of the Poet and the subject of the Painter; the glowing descriptions of the Oriental writers have dazzled the imagination and misled the judgment. We read the warm and animated accounts of Turkish beauties, from the pen of Lady Mary Montague; a deep and pleasing impression is made upon us, from the Arabian Nights and Persian Tales; and all the highly colored fictions which we have perused, have taught us to expect something more than mortal. One circumstance has greatly aided the delusion, and that is, Turkish beauties are so closely confined, and so carefully veiled when abroad, that every thing is left to the imagination, and consequently the picture becomes highly colored. Those which I saw was by accident, and therefore, I had but an imperfect opportunity of forming a judgment upon the subject. I collected, however, from the ladies of Tunis, such information as gave me a correct idea of their persons and pursuits.

The women are mostly brunettes, but few of the natives are very fair. They have black eyes that sparkle with vivacity, generally fine teeth, and as far as my observation permitted me to form an opinion, I should judge, that Spanish and Turkish women resembled each other in complexion and features. The person of a Moorish woman, if fashionable, is corpulent and unwieldy; taking little or no exercise, indolent, and feasting on the most fattening substances, they are generally heavy and gross, and being deprived of opportunities to cultivate their minds, the extent of their accomplishments is a knowledge of embroidery and making conserves, of which they are amazingly fond. Having no intercourse with the world, restrained in their pursuits, and guarded with jealousy in their movements, they are ignorant of society and manners. They marry very young, which, with them is a civil, and not a religious tie, to be dissolved almost at the will of the husband. The parties never see each other, the match being concluded by the parents, and may be compared to a lottery and all its risks—the fortune of the lady seldom consists of more than a few trunks of clothes, gaudily arranged. The bride is enclosed in a species of cage, covered with silk, and placed on the back of a camel, whose head & tail are ornamented with ribbons. A few musicians and slaves, carrying on their heads dishes of Coocosa, or Pillaw, together with the rabble, form a procession to the house of the bridegroom, where the ceremony concludes with a feast, and the firing of muskets during the night. Thus allied, without a knowledge of each other's virtues & attractions, without love or sentiment, it will readily be imagined, that the marriage state in Turkey, is but a species of improved slavery. Polygamy being allowed the husband repudiates his wife when he pleases, by conforming to some frivolous ceremonies. Thus situated, the women, finding themselves neglected, without influence or society, without tenderness or affection are ever on the alert to intrigue, and particularly with Christians, although they are aware that detection is followed by the inevitable destruction of both parties. They walk on the terraces, and frequently unveil themselves, I never passed a Moorish woman on the road, who was generally on a mule led by a slave, or husband, but she seized upon an opportunity to remove the silk covering from her face, either to gratify her curiosity or my own. They have been known to go to baths, with the hope of meeting a Christian, and have frequently asked of them when unobserved, to repeat the manner in which Christians treat their wives, whether kind or affectionate, conciliatory and humane, and the reply always produced melancholy comparisons. When asked by a Christian what would be the consequence of the detection of an intrigue, the Moorish Lady replied: "Nothing to you; you will only lose your head; but I shall be carried about town on a mule, with my face uncovered, and finally drowned in the lake."—The sense of shame creating greater alarm than the punishment of death. The detection of an intrigue, if brought home to the parties, is generally punished with death; it is the religion which is violated, and which cannot be appeased by any subordinate sacrifice; hence the Moors are particularly vigilant, & the women guarded. Having occasion to visit a country house near Carthage, belonging to a Moor, which was to let, I met the owner at the door, who inquired what my business was.—Being informed, he proceeded to show me the house, and just as I entered the hall, he asked the drogamen what consul I was; being answered the American consul, he cried out suddenly, run & tell the women quick to get out of the way, it is the American consul who is coming. This was the first time I knew that Americans were objects of so much dread to Moorish husbands. The women waddled to their alcoves, as fast as their corpulent persons would permit, and I discovered some peeping through the crevices of the curtains. An Irish captain of dragoons, who was on a visit to Tunis, accompanied me one day to the palace at Bardo, after having received a very necessary caution, not to indulge his curiosity in looking in at the windows of the harem. Such admonitions,

with gentlemen of his nation, lose their effect, and in crossing the patio, he suddenly cried out, there are 2 beautiful women peeing through the lattices, to whom without ceremony he kissed his hand. I expected that this act of well ment gallantry, would if observed have been paid by a ball from the musket of a Janisary on guard; fortunately the action was unnoticed, and on drawing him away from the dangerous spot, accompanied with a necessary exhortation; he excused himself by pleading the utter impossibility of an Irishman's passing a petticoat in a strange country, without a complimentary salute.

The ladies of the harem dress richly, having no employment, there day is principally devoted to the toilet; they wear velvets, silks & gauzes beautifully embroidered at the bosoms, and cut up in caftans, and robes without taste; bare feet and embroidered slippers, the hair loose and filled with jewels, and heavy earrings and bracelets; and cinctures around their ancles. The costume of a Turkish lady of rank is a singular mixture of splendor, cut up and formed with a barbarous taste, and her appearance betrays a person half civilized and half savage. They use abundance of otto of roses, which is manufactured at Tunis, of the first quality, and powder the hair with pulverized cloves.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CEMENT VICKARS, Master.
Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the 22d day of February, (weather permitting) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the same hour, and will continue to leave Easton Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will attend at the Drug-Store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning, until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.
Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed by

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

9th day of Feb. A. D. 1819.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. Administrator of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and in both of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JA. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given Under my hand this 15th day of February, 1819.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r. of Thomas L. Haddaway, dec'd.

Feb. 22—8w.

Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$300. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Centreville, Md. dec. 21—13c.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on Tuesday, the second day of March next, for the purpose of electing Constables.—And also on the sixth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in Talbot county.

By order of the Levy Court.

J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 22—3w.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

- Cloths, Shirting & Cambric
- Cassimeres, Muslins,
- Flannels, Lawns,
- Blankets, Linen Cambric,
- Bombazetts, Levantines,
- Irish Linens, Florences,
- Long Cloth, Satins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugar-gars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,

Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.

Nov. 9—

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick was killed by a certain OBEDE GRIFFITH; and, it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBEDE GRIFFITH.

He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.

Nov 30—

2000 Acres

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen Ann's County, and within three miles of Hillsborough—which will be sold together, or in Lots, to suit purchasers, with a sufficient quantity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, & can be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms, possessing many natural advantages, with a soil, originally good and capable of great improvement, with little expense. Each of those lots will have a part of the buildings and other improvements, all of which are deemed to be objects worthy the attention of the practical farmer, and others wishing to realize their money satisfactorily.

A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in five years. For approved notes, with interest thereon, good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable amount, will be received in part payment, and on the payment of the whole purchase-money, with interest, a deed will be given.

Persons wishing to view the land, and receive further information are requested to apply to

JAMES G. SETH.

Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscriber, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mill road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale,

By Virtue of a like Trust, from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS C. EARLE.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, May 4—11

Female Academy at Centreville.

Mrs. Quin,

Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Wax, which, for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.

In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes, of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutoress, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds, at one hundred Dollars per annum.

Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those, entrusted to her care.

Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. 1819.

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

Easton, August 24, 1818.

P. S. I have also a House and Lot, Woodenhawk's to rent.

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Store formerly occupied by Kendal F. Holmes, directly opposite the Court-House, and adjacent to Messrs Jenkins and Stevens's in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and tends constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell very low for Cash.

CLEMENT DECKWITH

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, the shortest notice.

Jan. 18.

Notice.

The "Maryland Agricultural Society" meet on the second Tuesday in March next, at the Town of Easton.

E. FORMAN, Asst. Secy.

Jan. 18

Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published, every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type, makes two volumes in the year; and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic; the proceedings of Congress and authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. It is also enhanced by occasional reviews of the day's works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, and transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co.

Jan. 25—6w.

Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing advertisements.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached to it, and may be obtained on liberal terms.

ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-Room adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply to the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or the Subscriber.

BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen.

Talbot County, Jan. 25—11

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence, within the state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do therefore direct that the said William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton before the first Saturday of the ensuing May Court, for the county aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

Feb. 1—3m.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOMS, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment.

The public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 15 11

For Sale,

A Farm on the Bay Side, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Kemp, handsomely situated on the water. The land is good, and in a high state of cultivation—the improvements are good, and every building necessary on a farm, all of which are new; also a young thriving Apple Orchard of good fruit. It is presumed no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, which will be shown to any person by the subscriber, living on the same. Any person wishing to purchase, can have stock of every description, and immediate possession, or at the end of the year.

JAMES DAWSON.

Feb. 8—

MAGISTRATES BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1819.

NO. 66.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per An-
num, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty
Cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Vermont Intelligencer.

As domestic manufactures are in high
repute, and as the country will increase in
wealth in proportion to the greater or less
quantity of imported goods, whether for
necessity or luxury, it is important to
every farmer, as well as others, not only
to manufacture his own clothing, but also
to procure from his garden and farm, such
luxuries as they can be made to produce.
Wine is not only a luxury, but is an article
of necessity in cases of sickness, and may
be used for the "stomach sake" and is
often infirmities of man. The grape
has not been found to flourish for any con-
siderable length of time in this part of the
country; but that excellent substitute the
currant bush, which grows almost sponta-
neously, by being properly cultivated, may
be made to produce a sufficient quantity
of wine for the use of all the people in
New England, and not occupying much
ground, which could be converted to other
purposes. The currant bushes should be
planted round the squares of the garden,
where they can have a fair exposure to
the sun, and the benefit of the manure and
culture bestowed thereon, by which means
the berries will be large and the juice
rich. The main stalk should be pruned
and the sprouts removed from the roots
with as much care as from the apple or any
other fruit tree. Garden vegetables of al-
most any kind may be planted near the
roots of the currant bush, as the removal
of the vegetable will loosen the earth, and
promote the growth of the main stalk and
branches. Where it is necessary to in-
crease the quantity, take the most luxuri-
ant slips or shoots of one year's growth,
plant them in the ground about seven inches
apart, and not less than two feet distant
from each other. They will not one in a
thousand, fail in taking root, and general-
ly will produce fruit the succeeding year.
The red currant is preferable to the white,
the quantity being greater and the
juice richer.

Especially care should always be taken,
that the roots are free from suckers and
grass, that the bushes have the full benefit
of the sun and air to mature and give
the berries a proper balsamic quality, by
having a due proportion of their acid
particles. The goodness of the wine
depends in a great degree upon this
treatment. As to the mode of making
the wine, and putting it up for use, some
opinions upon that subject may as well be
given at a future period. M.

The practice of sowing wheat on a clo-
ver sod, with one ploughing has been much
recommended both in England and the U.
States as being attended with complete
success in raising good crops, and also in
improving the lands, but some farmers in
trying the experiment, have failed alto-
gether by ploughing too shallow, by which
the grass and weeds ahead choke up the
wheat. Let not this be a discouragement;
but rather try it again in a proper manner.
Turn down the sod, whether it be clover,
mothy, or herd grass, with a good plough
and a strong team, so deep as completely
to prevent their growing to the injury of
the crop. The field may be broken up in
the eighth month, the manure spread on
immediately, and well harrowed in—and
then in proper season cross ploughed light-
ly, and sown about a bushel to the acre.

By this management the wheat grows
well in the fall and generally produces a
good crop of clean grain at harvest.—Note,
the more grass is turned down, the better,
provided it be well covered.—Milton Int.

BLOODY MURRAIN.

The above distressing complaint having made
its appearance in Chester county, and there-
fore being too much reason to fear it may extend
to ravages by infection, the following preven-
tives are offered as the most approved. Cer-
tain cures it is believed do not exist.—

Cleanly stables—dry sweet straw for litter,
then changed—sweet clear water—the rack
taves and trough anointed with tar, sulphur
and assafetida mixed—a free use of salt slight-
ly mixed with sulphur—should one of the Cattle
be infected, remove him from the rest, fu-
gigate the stable with vinegar poured on hot
coals, and rub the noses of the sound with the
above mixture, and in case of death bury the
animal deep, with the hide on.

[Poulton's American Daily Advertiser.

A person in Alston, (N. Y.) who has for
some years followed the trade of a barber,
recently opened a spirit shop; when to the
small admiration and amusement of his
acquaintance, he hoisted over his door
the following appropriate lines:

Howe not from pole to pole, but here turn in,
Where nought excels the shaving but the Gin.

Congressional.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE U. STATES, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE SUBJECT OF THE LATE SEMINOLE WAR.

Mr. Loomis, from the committee appointed
in pursuance of the resolution of the
Senate, of the 18th of December last,
"That the message of the President, &
documents, relative to the Seminole war,
be referred to a select committee, who
shall have authority, if necessary, to
send for persons and papers: that said
committee inquire relative to the ad-
vance of the United States' troops into
West Florida; whether the officers in
command at Pensacola and St. Marks,
were amenable to and under the control
of Spain; & particularly, what circum-
stances existed, to authorize or justify
the commanding general in taking pos-
session of those posts,"

REPORTED:

That they have, under the authority con-
ferred on them, called for and examined
persons & papers. The testimony obtained
is herewith submitted. The committee, af-
ter the most mature and dispassionate
examination of the subject, offer for the
consideration of the Senate, the following
narrative of facts, and the opinions and
deductions clearly arising from, and grow-
ing out of, the facts thus presented. On
the origin of the hostilities between the U.
States and the Seminole Indians, the com-
mittee ask leave to remark, that the differ-
ent savage tribes living within and on the
borders of the Floridas, denominated Se-
minole Indians, were principally fugitives
from the more northern tribes, resident
within the limits of the United States. Af-
ter the treaty of 1814, with the Creek In-
dians, a considerable addition was made
to the number of those fugitives, as the In-
dians who were dissatisfied with the pro-
visions of that treaty, took refuge in the
Floridas, cherishing there can be little
doubt, feelings of hostility to the United
States. These feelings seem to have been
strengthened by the influence of foreign
emissaries who had taken up their resi-
dence among them, among whom, as the
most conspicuous, were Alex. Arbuthnot
and Robert C. Ambrister. In this
state of things it appears that the execu-
tive department of the government deem-
ed it necessary for the security of the
frontier, to establish a line of forts near
the southern boundary of the U. States,
and to occupy those fortifications with
portions of the regular forces, and by
these means peace was maintained with
the Indians until the spring or summer
of 1817, when the regular forces were
withdrawn from the posts on the Georgia
frontier, and concentrated at Fort Mon-
gomery, on the Alabama river, a consid-
erable distance west of the Georgia line.—

But it seems that about this time a border
warfare was commenced between the Se-
minole Indians and the frontier inhabi-
tants of Georgia. It is difficult to deter-
mine with certainty who commenced
those hostilities, or on whom the greatest
injuries were inflicted; general Gaines
however, demanded a surrender of the In-
dians who had committed outrages on the
frontier of Georgia. With this demand
they refused to comply, alleging that the
first and greatest aggressions had been
made by the white men. In consequence
of this refusal, gen. Gaines was author-
ized by the Secretary of War, at his discre-
tion, to remove the Indians, still remaining
on the Lands ceded to the United States
by the treaty made with the Creeks in
1814; in so doing he is told that it might
be proper to retain some of them as hos-
tages, until reparation was made for the de-
predations committed by the Indians. In
pursuance of this discretionary authority,
general Gaines ordered a detachment of
near 300 men, under the command of
major Twiggs, to surround and take an
Indian village, called Fowl Town, about
14 miles from Fort Scott, and near the
Florida line. This detachment arrived
at Fowl Town in the night, and the In-
dians taking the alarm, and flying to an
adjacent swamp, were fired on by the
detachment, and one man and one woman
killed. Two Indians were made prisoners;
the detachment returned to Fort Scott.
A day or two afterwards, as stated by
captain McIntosh, who was of the party,
about the same number of troops, paid a
second visit to the same village, (as he
states) for the purpose of obtaining prop-
erty. While loading their waggons with
corn, and collecting horses and cattle,
they were fired upon by the Indians, and
a skirmish ensued, in which, a small loss
was sustained on both sides. It is stated
by captain Young the topographical en-
gineer, that this town contained about 45
Indian warriors, besides women and chil-
dren.

A few days after the affair of Fowl
Town lieutenant Scott, with a detachment
of forty men seven women and some chil-
dren ascending the Appalachicola, with
clothing and supplies for the garrison at
Fort Scott, when within a few miles of that
place, was attacked by a party of Indians,
himself and his whole party fell victims to

their fury, except six men who made their
escape, and one woman made prisoner.

From this time the war became more
serious, the Indians in considerable num-
bers were embodied, and an open attack
was made on Fort Scott. Gen. Gaines
with about 600 regular soldiers, was con-
fined to the garrison. In this state of
things, information having been commu-
nicated to the War Department, general
Jackson was ordered to take the field; he
was advised of the regular & militia force
amounting to 1,800 men, provided for that
service, and the estimated force by Gen.
Gaines, of the enemy, (said to be 2800
strong); and directed, if he should consid-
er the force provided insufficient to beat
the enemy, to call on the Governor of the
adjoining states for such portions of the
militia as he might think requisite. On
the receipt of this order, Gen. Jackson, in-
stead of observing the orders of the De-
partment of War, by calling on the Govern-
or of Tennessee, then in Nashville, near
the place of his residence chose to appeal,
(to use his own expressions), to the patri-
otism of the west Tennesseans, who had
served under him in the last war.—1000
mounted gun men, and two companies of
what were called *life guards*, with the ut-
most alacrity, volunteered their services,
from the states of Tennessee and Ken-
tucky and repaired to his standard. Offi-
cers were appointed to command this
corps, by the General himself or by other
persons, acting under his authority. Thus
organized, they were mustered into the
service of the U. States.

About the time Gen. Jackson was organ-
izing this detachment of volunteers in
the state of Tennessee, or perhaps previ-
ously thereto, gen. Gaines was likewise
employed in raising forces among the
Creek Indians. There was this difference
in the two cases: General Jackson raised
his army in disregard of positive orders;
General Gaines, without orders, took up
himself the authority of raising an army
of at least 1600 Creek Indians; appoint-
ing their officers, with a brigadier general
at their head, and likewise mustering
this force into the service of the United
States.

While your committee feel a pleasure
in applauding the zeal and promptitude
that have marked the military conduct of
these general officers, on many former oc-
casions, they would feel themselves want-
ing in their duty to the Senate and the na-
tion, if they did not express their decided
disapprobation of the conduct of the com-
manding generals in the steps they took
to raise and organize the force em-
ployed on this occasion. There was
no law in existence that authorized even
the President of the United States to
raise or accept the services of volunteers.
The law passed for that purpose, had ex-
pired in the year 1815. The constitution
of the United States gives to congress ex-
clusively, the power of raising armies, and
to the President and Senate the power of
appointing the officers to command those
armies when raised. The constitution,
likewise, gives Congress power to pro-
vide for calling forth the militia to execute
the laws of the Union—to suppress in-
surrections, and to repel invasions; but
reserves to the states, respectively, the
appointment of the officers. In con-
formity with the last recited provision
of the constitution, the Congress of the U.
S. have passed laws authorizing the Presi-
dent, when the contingencies above allud-
ed to should happen to call on the govern-
ors, or any militia officers, of the respective
states, for such portions of the militia as
he might deem requisite for the occasion;
and, in strict observance of these laws,
was General Jackson ordered to call on
the governors of the states adjacent to the
seat of war, for the requisite militia force.

It is with regret that the committee are
compelled to declare, that they conceive
General Jackson to have disregarded the
positive orders of the Department of War,
the constitution, and laws; that he has tak-
en upon himself not only the exercise of
those powers delegated to Congress, as
the sole legislative authority of the nation,
and to the President and Senate, as it
relates to the appointments, but of the
power which had been expressly reserved
to the states, in the appointment of the
officers of the militia; a power the more
valuable to the states, because, as they
had surrendered to the general govern-
ment the revenues and physical force of
the nation, they could only look to the
officers of the militia as a security against
the possible abuse of the delegated power.
The committee find the melancholy fact be-
fore them, that military officers, even at this
early stage of this republic, have, without
the shadow of authority, raised an army of
at least 2500 men, & mustered them into
the service of the United States. Two
hundred and thirty officers have been ap-
pointed, and their rank established, from
an Indian Brigadier general down to the
lowest subaltern of a company. To whom
were those officers accountable for their
conduct? Not to the President of the U.
States, for it will be found that it was not
considered necessary even to furnish him
with a list of their names; and not until
the payrolls were made out, and payment
demanded, were the persons known to the

Department of War. And in this place
it is proper to observe, that General Jack-
son seemed to consider those officers of his
own creation, competent to discharge all
the functions of officers appointed by the
authority of the general or state govern-
ments, for we find five of them: detailed
afterwards to set on a general court mar-
tial, on a trial of life and death. Might not,
on the same principles, Gen. Jackson have
tried, condemned, & executed, any officer
of the Georgia militia, by the sentence of
a court martial, composed of officers cre-
ated by him, and holding their assumed au-
thority by the tenor of his will?

Your committee will dismiss this branch
of the subject by observing that, consist-
ently with the character and genius of
our government, no officer, however high
or exalted his station, can be justified for
an infraction of the constitution; it is an
offense against the sovereignty of the na-
tion, this sovereignty being vested in
the great body of the people. The con-
stitution is the written expression of
their will, and above the control of all the
public functionaries combined. And when
that instrument has been violated, the peo-
ple alone have power to grant the indem-
nity for its infraction; and all that can be
said in favor of the officer who transgresses
his constitutional powers, must be taken
not in justification of the act, but in miti-
gation of the enormity of the offence com-
mitted. With this view of the subject
which they conceive to be a correct one,
the committee have in vain sought for an
excuse for the commanding general. He
has stated in his letter to the secretary of
war, assuming the power to judge for the
national legislature, that a volunteer force
of mounted gun men would be the least
expensive and the most efficient. His du-
ty was to execute the orders of his superi-
or officers; not to disobey them; to observe
and enforce the laws, not violate them.—
Obedience and subordination are the
first and highest duties of a soldier, and
no one knew better the truth of, and
the necessity for, observing this maxim,
than the officer in question. For the
truth of this observation we have his
own declaration. In his letter to the Se-
cretary of war, of 20th January, 1818, he
says, "your letter, enclosing your general
order of the 29th ultimo, has been receiv-
ed; like yourself, I have no other feelings
to gratify than those connected with the
public good, and it gives me pleasure to
find we coincide in those opinions calculat-
ed to produce it. Responsibility now
rests where it should on the officer issuing
the order; and the principle acknowledged
is calculated to insure that subordination
so necessary to the harmonious move-
ment of every part of the military ma-
chine."

It is to be regretted, that an officer who
seemed to be so perfectly acquainted with
what belonged to the duty of others,
should have been so totally regardless of
or unconscious of his own, and while the
committee are willing to admit that the
volunteer forces called into service by gen.
Jackson, were more efficient and less ex-
pensive than the militia, had he confined
himself to the usual proportion of officers
—this, they conceive, should not be urged
as an argument in favor of employing them,
or plead in justification of the unlawful
act; for if these reasons be considered con-
clusive, and should be acquiesced in, they
will be applied with increased force, (for-
tified by this precedent) in all future wars;
an army of regulars will be considered
(as they really are) more efficient and less
expensive than either the volunteers, if
authorized by law, or the militia; and the
officer at the head of such army (acting
on the principles before stated, and en-
couraged by the acquiescence of the na-
tion) may dispense with the militia al-
together and increase the regular army to
any extent that folly or ambition may sug-
gest; and all this under the plea of neces-
sity. The committee can scarcely imag-
ine a possible case that may occur in a
future war, where the necessity will be
less strong than in the present. This
war was waged when the U. States were
at peace with all the world, except this
miserable undisciplined banditti of "delu-
ded Indians," and fugitive slaves; their
whole strength, when combined, not ex-
ceeding 1000 men; opposed to whom,
(previous to Gen. Jackson's taking the
command) & under General Gaines, were
a force of 1800 regulars and militia, be-
sides the 1500 friendly Indians, illegally
subsidized by the last mentioned general.
What then, in this state of the case, be-
comes of the plea of necessity? And if it be
admitted in this case, to justify or palliate
an act of military usurpation, the com-
mittee would anxiously inquire where it
is to be disallowed or denied? And here
the committee, having pledged themselves
faithfully to disclose facts, and impartially
to draw conclusions, beg leave to remark,
that the conduct of the commanding gen-
eral, in raising this volunteer corps, was ap-
probated by the War Department, as will
appear by the letter of the Secretary, dat-
ed the 29th day of January, 1818; & it is
but justice to the Department to state, that
it was not until the officers that had assist-
ed in thus officering and organizing this
corps, were examined by the committee,

that they were apprized of the illegality
of the measure; for there is nothing to be
found in General Jackson's letters on this
subject, to the Secretary of War, of the
12th, 13th and 20th of February, 1818
from which it can be fairly inferred that
he had appointed a single officer. Indeed, it
would seem, from a fair interpretation of
those letters, that the officers, at least,
were of the regular militia of the states,
& that the only departure from his orders
by the general, was, his having called on
the subordinate officers of the militia, in-
stead of the governor of the state of Ten-
nessee, and his preference of mounted
men to infantry. And it will also appear,
from the letters aforesaid, that had the
Department of War disapproved of this
conduct, and determined to countermand
the order of Gen. Jackson in raising this
force, no order to that effect could
have reached him before he had arrived at
the seat of war, and of course the army
might have been disbanded in sight of the
enemy and the objects of the campaign
thereby jeopardized, & perhaps defeated.

The committee will next take notice of
the operations of the army in the Floridas,
whither they were authorized to pursue
the enemy; and, connected with this au-
thority it was enjoined on General Gaines,
to whom the first order to this effect was
given, that in case the enemy took refuge
under a Spanish garrison, not to attack
them there, but to report the fact to the
Secretary of War; and the observance of
this order, the committee conceive, was
equally obligatory on Gen. Jackson, who
succeeded to the command—at least it
must have clearly evinced the will of the
Secretary of War on that point, and how
far this injunction was observed, will be
found by what followed. It appears that
Gen. Jackson advanced into Florida with
a force of 1800 men, composed of regulars,
volunteers, and the Georgia militia, and
afterwards, on the first day of April, was
joined by Gen. McIntosh, and his brigade
of 1500 Indians who had been previously
organized by Gen. Gaines; opposed to
whom it appears from the report of cap-
tain Young topographical engineer, and other
evidence, the whole forces of the fugitive
Seminole Indians and runaway negroes,
had they all been embodied, could not have
exceeded 900 or 1000 men; and at no time
did half that number present themselves
to oppose his march—of course little or
no resistance was made.

The Mickasuky towns was first taken
and destroyed. The army marched upon
St. Marks, a feeble Spanish garrison, which
was surrendered "without firing a gun,"
and then occupied as an American post;
the Spanish commandant having first, by
humble entreaties, and then by a timid
protest, endeavored to avert the mea-
sure. Here Alexander Arbuthnot was
found, taken prisoner, and put in confine-
ment, for the purpose, as it was stated by
Gen. Jackson, "of collecting evidence to
establish his guilt;" and here, also, were
taken two Indian chiefs, one of whom pre-
tended to possess the spirit of prophecy;
they were hung without trial, and with
little ceremony.

This being done, and St. Marks garri-
soned by American troops, the army pur-
sued their march eastward to Suwaney
river, on which they found a large Indian
village, which was consumed, and the In-
dians and negroes were dispersed; after
which the army returned to St. Marks,
bringing with them Robert C. Ambrister,
who had been taken prisoner on their
march to Suwaney. During the halt of the
army for a few days at St. Marks, a gen-
eral court martial was called; Arbuthnot
was arraigned; found guilty; sentenced to
suffer death, and hung.

Ambrister was tried in like manner,
found guilty, and sentenced to whipping
and confinement. General Jackson an-
nulled the sentence, and ordered him to
be shot; and this order was executed.
It appears, by the testimony, that the
army had arrived at St. Marks, on their
return from Suwaney, on the 23th of April;
and on the 26th Gen. Jackson writes to
the Secretary of War in the following
manner: "I shall leave this in two or three
days, for Fort Gadsden; and, after making
all necessary arrangements for the security
of the positions occupied, and detaching
a force to scour the country west of the
Appalachicola, I shall proceed direct to
Nashville; my presence in this country can
be no longer necessary. The Indian forces
have been divided and scattered; cut off
from all communication with those unprin-
ciple agents of foreign nations, who
have deluded them to their ruin, they have
not the power, if the will remains, of an-
noying our frontier." It appears, however,
by the conduct of the commanding gen-
eral, that he had, at this time, looked to dif-
ferent movements; for, at the time he was
writing this letter, as will be seen by the
testimony of captain Call and
Bronaugh, he had despatched
to Mobile, to forward on a tra-
dery, to a given point,
to be made use of in
the Floridas, and the Port
that measure was
Having made
palachicola

General Jackson, and confirmed by the testimony of Col. Butler, information was received by a private letter, written by a merchant at Pensacola to Mr. Doyle, and shown to General Jackson, that a number of Indians had recently visited Pensacola, and were committing depredations on the Spanish inhabitants of that place, & were receiving aid and comfort from the garrison. On the receipt of this intelligence, the resolution seems to have been taken to garrison that place with American troops; and, after a march of about twenty days, having met his artillery, General Jackson with about 1200 men, the rest having been discharged, appeared before Pensacola, the capital of the province. The place was taken with scarce the show of resistance. The Governor had escaped, and taken refuge in the fort of the Bartanagas; to which place, distant about six miles, the army marched and the fortress was invested on the 25th of May; and a demand being made for its surrender, and refused, the attack was made on the fortress by land and water, and after the bombardment and canonading had been kept up for a part of two days, and some lives lost, the fortress was surrendered, the garrison made prisoners of war, and the officers of the government, civil and military, transported to the Havana agreeably to the terms of the capitulation; which terms General Jackson, in his letter of the 2d of June, 1818, declares, "were more favorable than a conquered enemy would have merited." The civil and military government of Spain thus annulled, General Jackson thought it necessary to abolish the revenue laws of Spain, and establish those of the United States; as more favorable to the commerce of the U. States; and, for this purpose, Captain Gadsden was appointed collector, and by him, under the authority of Gen. Jackson, that department of the new government was organized. The Spanish authorities being thus put down by the sword, both civil and military, a new government was established for this newly acquired territory, the powers of which, both civil and military, were vested in military officers. And Gen. Jackson having declared, in numerous communications to the Department of War, that the Seminole war was closed, and the object of the campaign at an end, he returned to his residence at Nashville, state of Tennessee. And here it would have given the committee sincere pleasure to have stated, that the history of the campaign had closed; but facts which it becomes now their duty to report, require that history to be continued. On the 7th of August, 1818, more than two months after his consummation of the conquest of West and part of East Florida, he issued an order to General Gaines; directing him to take possession of St. Augustine, a strong fortress, and the capital of East Florida. A copy of this order is subjoined to this report, and his reasons for this measure are stated at large in the order, and reiterated and enforced by his letter to the Secretary of war, dated the 10th of the same month, which reasons, fully and beyond the possibility of doubt, discover the motives of the commanding general in all his movements against Spain.

(To be Continued.)

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

The resolution declaring the manner in which the vessels composing the navy of the U. States shall be named, was considered; and no amendment having been made thereto, it was ordered to be read a third time; but was subsequently postponed to Tuesday, in order to let the vessel to be launched on Monday receive the name intended for her before the resolution takes effect.

The bill authorizing the purchase of fire engines, and building houses for the safe keeping of the same, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The bill from the other house, to authorize the people of Missouri to form a constitution, &c. was resumed; and, with the various motions relative to it, gave rise to a long and animated debate.

On the question to agree to a proposition to strike out the restriction against the introduction or toleration of slavery in said new state, a division of the question was called for, and the question was taken on striking out the latter clause of said restriction, as follows:—"And that all children of slaves, born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty five years." And decided as follows:

Yeas 51
Nays 7

So it was agreed to strike out that clause. The question was then taken to strike out the first clause of said restriction, in the words following:—"And provided also that the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted;" and decided as follows:

Yeas 22
Nays 16

So it was decided to strike out this clause also, when

Before finally acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.
MONDAY, March 1.
The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to revive the powers of the court for ascertaining & deciding on the claims of the district of Detroit, at Prairie du Chien in the State of Illinois, and having gone through the question was taken on the affirmative, as follows:

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill, from the other House, to establish a separate territorial government in the Arkansas country.

The bill was passed and returned to the House of Representatives.

The Senate receded from their amendment to the general appropriation bill, which had been disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and returned the bill.

Mr. King presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, representing the great evils which would arise from a repeal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States.

TUESDAY, March 2.

The bill from the other House for the erection of certain light houses, beacons & buoys, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

The joint resolution from the House, directing the mode of naming the national vessels; the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an additional pension agent in Tennessee; the bill regulating the pay of invalid pensioners; and the bill for the relief of Hannah Ring and Luther Frink; were severally read the third time, passed, and returned to the other House.

The engrossed bill from the other House; authorizing a state government in the Missouri territory, was read the third time, as amended, passed, and returned for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill providing for a state government in the Missouri territory and the admission thereof into the union, was received from the House of Representatives with a message that the House disagreed to that amendment of the Senate thereto, which struck out the prohibitory clause; concerning the toleration of slavery in said state; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Tait, the Senate resolved to adhere to their said amendment.

The amendment of the other House to the bill regulating the currency of certain foreign coins in the U. States was taken up and concurred in.

The bill, from the House of Representatives, in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade, was twice read by unanimous consent and referred to the select committee appointed on this subject.

Mr. Eaton, from the said committee, subsequently reported the said bill with an amendment; [proposing to strike out the sixth section thereof, inserted in the other House, on motion of Mr. Pindall, to make the offence of smuggling slaves from Africa punishable with death.]

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the amendment.

The bill from the other house, authorizing the occupation of Florida, was twice read and referred to the committee of foreign relations; from which committee subsequently

Mr. Macon reported the said bill with some amendments, which were ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill were read the third time passed, and returned to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Wilson, from the joint committee on that subject, reported a resolution directing the mode of executing the printing for Congress, and providing for the election of a printer for each House; which was read three times by general consent, passed, and sent to the other House.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

The following message, under the date of yesterday, was received from the President of the U. States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

The treaty of amity, settlement and limits, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, having been, on the part of the United States, ratified, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, copies of it are now transmitted to Congress. As the ratification on the part of Spain may be expected to take place during the recess of Congress, I recommend to your consideration the adoption of such legislative measures, contingent upon the exchange of the ratifications, as may be necessary or expedient for carrying the treaty into effect, in the interval between the sessions, and until Congress, at their next session may see fit to make further provision on the subject.

JAMES MONROE.

The message was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations, and permission given to the committee to sit during the sittings of the house.

Mr. Holmes, from that committee, subsequently reported a bill, authorizing the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, for the transportation thence of the Spanish authorities, and providing for the temporary government of the territory, &c. which was twice read; and

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill, and concurred in all except that which was disagreed to by the committee of the whole yesterday, and so reported to the house.

This amendment was an appropriation of 4300 dollars to be paid to the owners of the British vessel Lord Nelson, which was captured on Lake Ontario twelve days before the declaration of the late war, brought in and sold by agreement, and the moneys placed in the hands of the court; the capture was afterwards adjudged to be illegal, and the proceeds of the sale ordered to be refunded. In the mean time, the clerk of the court had absconded, with the moneys in his hands, and it was the

purpose of this amendment to pay the amount out of the public treasury.

Some debate took place on the amendment, in which it was opposed on the ground that the circumstances of the case had not been investigated by a committee of the house; that there were numerous claims of our own citizens which would be unsuccessful at this session, from the want of time to act on them; that this case ought not to have preference, &c.—The amendment was supported on the merits and extreme hardness of the case, and the injustice of withholding payment, &c.

The disagreement to this amendment was concurred in by the house and the bill again sent to the Senate.

The house took up the bill from the Senate in addition to the act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; [extending the provisions of that act to the vessels of Prussia, Hauburg and Bremen.]

This bill was explained and supported in a short speech by Mr. Pitkin.

The bill was then read a third time passed, and returned to the Senate.

The bill extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers and seamen, and marines, who died in the public service; passed through committee of the whole, Mr. Tallmadge in the chair; and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

MONDAY, March 1.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to transmit to Congress, at an early period, in its next session, a general statement of the condition of the Bank of the U. States and its officers, similar to the returns made to him by the Bank; and a statement exhibiting, as nearly as may be practicable, the amount of capital invested in the different chartered banks in the several states, and in the District of Columbia, the amount of notes issued by those banks in circulation, the public and private deposits in them, the amount of discounts and loans made by them and remaining unpaid, and the total quantity of specie they possess. And that he be requested, also, to report such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold and silver coin in the U. S. or to supply a circulating medium in place of specie, adapted to the exigency of the country, and within the power of the government.

The engrossed bill extending the term of half pay pension to the widows and orphans of certain officers, seamen, and marines, who died in the public service, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, agreed, by a vote of 48 to 44, to postpone the preceding orders of the day, and take up the report of the select committee on the petition of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army.

The report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the revolutionary army who were entitled to half pay for life under the several resolves of congress upon that subject, and afterwards, in commutation thereof, received the amount of five years' full pay in certificates or securities of the U. States, shall now be paid, by the U. States, the nominal amount of such certificates or securities, without deducting interest therefrom one eighth part of the said amount.

The report and resolution having been read and the question having been stated on concurring with the committee in the resolution—

Mr. McCoy moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which motion was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

For postponement, 60
Against it, 48

So the motion was rejected, and the subject dismissed for the present session.

The House on motion, proceeded to the consideration of the bill, from the Senate, to continue in force an act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, & the crowns and five franc pieces of France.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the bill was amended by an entire substitute, without, however, materially changing its provisions; which amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and was subsequently read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Holmes resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to which was referred to the bill authorizing the President of the United States to take possession, under the treaty with Spain, of East and West Florida, and providing for the temporary government of the territory.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend the bill, by inserting a provision to authorize the appointment of commissioners for the adjustment of the claims and of the western boundary, in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty, and providing the sum of — dollars to defray the expenses of the said commission.

Mr. H. in proposing this amendment, remarked, that it was made rather in pursuance of the suggestion of one of the Executive Departments, (the Secretary of State) by whom it was considered necessary, than because it had been deemed essential by the committee. It remained for the House, to decide whether it was now proper or not.

Mr. Poindexter thought that Congress would act more understandingly on this subject, if it waited for the ratification of the treaty. It was not now known what the duties of those commissioners would be—how extensive, what amount of spoliation they would have to adjust, &c. The bill constituting the commissioners ought to point out the place of their sitting, what kind of evidence they should receive, &c. &c. All these points could be better settled and provided for after the treaty was ratified—until then, the provision would be premature.

Mr. Hopkinson replied, in substance, that there was little doubt of the ratification of the treaty—and that by authorizing the appointment of commissioners now much time would be saved; that many of the sufferers from these spoliations looked to this settlement for relief from their distress; that as the treaty would, in all prob-

ability, be ratified by July, five or six months of delay would be avoided; that supposing the government should allow the sufferers interest on their claims, a prompt settlement would be an important saving to the government—that the proceedings on the Louisiana convention were similar to what was now proposed—and finally that as some good might result from the amendment and no inconvenience whatever, it had better be adopted.

Mr. Clay expressed great confidence in all the committees of the House, but desired to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, which was, whether the blank in the amendment for the compensation of the commissioners was also proposed in pursuance of the suggestion of the same executive officer, who it seemed had suggested the amendment itself, and if so, what that sum was intended to be? Mr. C. proceeded to remark, in reply to Mr. Hopkinson, that he might spare himself any trouble about interest on these claims—if the claimants should get the principal, they would, in his opinion, do very well, as the amount of the claims probably exceeded the five millions to be paid. But the truth was, Mr. C. said, legislation on this subject was premature, and not justified by the necessity of the case.

There was no doubt the treaty would be ratified by the King of Spain, unless on this, as on some other subjects, he should be mad; and when the House had authorized the President, merely to take possession of the territory, their legislation, at present ought to stop. As, however, Ferdinand might think proper to withhold his assent from the treaty, this government would cut rather a ridiculous figure, if it should now proceed in anticipation to execute its stipulations. Another objection Mr. C. observes, was that these commissioners required the confirmation of the Senate, and no time would be gained by this amendment, unless the commissioners were permitted to act before their appointments should be confirmed, by the Senate. But, at any rate very little time would be gained—a month or two at most, before the meeting of the next session of Congress, and he did not think, even if it were proper, that it would be worth while to act on it.

Mr. Holmes replied that he was prepared to propose a sum for the blank; if the amendments should prevail. As to the suggestions of the Executive officers referred to Mr. H. said, there were frequent occasions on subjects like the present where an Executive officer might be consulted advantageously to the public interests. A sum, it was true, had been suggested to the committee, which was considered requisite to provide for the service proposed by the amendment, but the House could decide if that sum was proper. The objection to this amendment derived from the necessary confirmation of the appointments of the commissioners by the Senate, Mr. H. said, had weight in it; and unless they could be appointed this session, they would be unable to act in the recess. Indeed he thought the bill, as it was, sufficient for the present purpose; but in offering the amendment, it was believed it would expedite the settlement of the claims and be a saving to the U. States.

Mr. Poindexter, amongst other remarks said, the President could not make original appointments in the recess of the Senate—all he could do was to fill vacancies—therefore, he could not appoint the commissioners during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Johnson, of Va. remarked that every day discovered some improvement in legislation—every day brought forth some novelty in the proceedings of this House. Mr. J. then expressed his strong disapprobation of the practice of having salaries and appropriations pointed out to the House by Executive officers—and contended that the House could fix the salary of an officer and know what was proper without any advice from that quarter, &c.

The question was then taken on the proposed amendment, and decided in the negative without a division—and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill for the benefit of the Connecticut Asylum for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, was read the third time.

Mr. Strother spoke some time in opposition to the bill, and was replied to by Messrs. Terry, Pitkin and Livermore; when

The bill was passed, yeas 57, yeas 45, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

TUESDAY, March 2.

Mr. Pleasants, from the committee on naval affairs, to whom was referred a report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund, made to the house during the present session, made a report thereon; which was read, and the resolutions therein contained, after some explanatory remarks by Mr. P. was concurred in as follows:

Resolved, That the commissioners of the navy pension fund be instructed to use all the means which the laws place within their power to coerce payment of the balances due to the fund from all persons who may be found indebted to the same, and that they report to the House of Representatives at an early period of the next session of Congress, a particular statement of the means which have been used, and the success of those means, in accomplishing the objects of this resolution: And also, that they report whether any, and what, additional legislative provisions may be necessary to compel a compliance with the different provisions of the laws on this subject.

Mr. Pleasants, from the same committee, reported without amendment the bill from the Senate to incorporate into one act the several acts concerning hospitals, and sick and disabled seamen, and then,

on motion of Mr. P. made by the instruction of the naval committee, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The house took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill authorizing the formation of a state government for the territory of Missouri, and concurred in all of them, except that which struck out the prohibitory clause concerning the admission and toleration of slavery.

Some debate arising again on the principle of this amendment—Mr. Tallmadge moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

This motion was discussed at some length—Messrs. Mills, Taylor, and Tallmadge supporting the postponement; and Messrs. Scott, Anderson of Ky. Poindexter, Tucker of Va. Barbour of Va. and Beecher, opposing it; and was decided, by yeas and nays, in the negative—yeas 69, yeas 74.

The question recurring on concurring with the Senate; in striking out the clause, Mr. Adams opposed the concurrence, at some length; and

The question being taken, was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For concurring 76
Against it 78

So the house refused to agree with the Senate in striking out the clause, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate for the adjustment of claims to land and establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of Orleans.

Mr. Lowndes, for reasons which he offered at large to the House, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. The motion was earnestly opposed by Messrs. Poindexter, and Butler, of Lou. and was finally agreed to; but

On motion of Mr. Terry, this vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the bill was ordered to a third reading; and was read a third time, passed, and returned.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they adhere to their amendment, (striking out the restriction of slavery) to the bill authorizing a state government for the Missouri Territory.

The said message was then taken up when,

Mr. Taylor moved that this House adhere to its disagreement to said amendment; which motion brought on a renewal of the debate on the subject; in which the restriction was zealously supported by Messrs. Taylor, Mills, and Tallmadge, and as zealously opposed by Mr. Cobb.

The question was finally taken on adhering to the former decision of the House and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For adhering 78
Against it 66

The adherence of the two houses to their respective opinions precluding any further propositions or compromise on the subject, the bill was of course lost.

The bill from the Senate to provide for the due execution of the laws of the Union in the state of Illinois, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, and was subsequently read the third time passed, and returned to the Senate.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the bill concerning invalid pensioners, and made some progress therein; when about sunset, the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

We have already stated that Congress closed its late session on Wednesday, & have given the prominent legislative proceedings of that day. The two Houses adjourned, sine die, about half nine o'clock in the evening. Previous to parting, the following interchange of expressions of regard took place between the Houses and their presiding officers, respectively.—*Nat. Int.*

IN THE SENATE.

On Motion of Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Jas. Barbour, Senator from Virginia, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the important duties of President of the Senate since he was called to the chair.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be also presented to the Hon. John Gaillard, Senator from South Carolina, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he discharged the important duties of President of the Senate during the time he presided therein.

Mr. Barbour, in reply, addressed the Senate, as follows:

Gentlemen: The Sensibility produced by this new evidence of your kindness and approbation is beyond my power to express. I would rather refer to your bosoms as furnishing a more correct standard by which to appreciate it. I have the consolation to reflect that whatever zeal or capacity I possess, has been devoted to the discharge of the duties of my station. Your approbation is more than ample reward. Permit me, as the moment of separating is approaching, from all a season, from some perhaps forever, tender you all an affectionate farewell, and to pray that, upon your return to your respective homes, your reception may be such in all your relations, as may make you happy.

Mr. Gaillard next rose and replied, as follows:

Mr. President: Next to the satisfaction arising from the consciousness of faithfully performing our duty, the favorable opinion of those with whom we are associated, affords the highest gratification it can be received; and the present vote of approbation, together with the many acts of kindness I have experienced from my honorable body, have excited in my mind

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, passed at May Term, eighteen hundred and seventy...

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee. March 15-5w.

FEMALE ACADEMY IN EASTON.

SARAH & SUSAN HARRISS.

Grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general...

Terms of Tuition per Quarter, \$5 Drawing & Painting do. \$6 extra.

N. B. Five or Six Young Ladies can be accommodated with Boarding, Lodging, &c. next door to the Seminary...

PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER.

Joseph Chain.

(Directly opposite the Easton Hotel.) Returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public...

PORTER AND ALE.

And hopes by his strict attention to business, and the superior quality of his liquors, to merit a share of the public patronage.

March 15.

Notice.

All persons interested are requested to take Notice of the following order of Talbot county Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee, &c.

November Term, 1818.

In Talbot county Court, on the equity side thereof—Ordered by the court, that the sales of the real estate of William Lowe, deceased...

It is further ordered by the court, that the said trustee give notice in one of the newspapers...

True copy, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. March 15-3w.

Volunteer.

The young full blooded horse Volunteer, will stand for Mares, the present season, at Wye Mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays...

VOLUNTEER.

Was raised in Queen Ann's county, is a handsome iron-grey, six years old in June next, full fifteen and an half hands high...

The following splendid Pedigree was furnished by Joshua B. Bond, Esq. of Philadelphia...

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, March 15, 1819.

PEDIGREE OF VOLUNTEER.

He was got by the old celebrated horse First Consul, who was got by the imported horse Slender, his grand-dam the imported mare Diana...

its vicinity were presented with one of those sublime, but awful spectacles, which seem almost inseparable from human calamity.

About half past nine, the steeple fell in, and happily did no damage to any person or the surrounding buildings, which were preserved through the perseverance and indefatigable exertions of the Citizens...

PETERSBURG, Va. March 8—evening.

It is now seven o'clock, and we have just returned from witnessing a most terrific scene. Nearly the whole of that part of Petersburg called Blandford, is consumed by fire!

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.

Stoppage of Specie Payments—We have it from the best authority, that all the Kentucky banks have suspended their specie payments...

OF EAST FLORIDA.

Extract from Elliott's Journal, published in 1814. "East Florida is but little better than a wilderness; the soil is not superior to that of W. Florida, and none of its navigable waters rising in the United States, it does not appear equally interesting..."

U. S. BANK.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland.

1st That Congress had, constitutionally, a right to establish the Bank of the United States.

2dly That the Bank has authority to establish branches in such states of the union as it thinks fit.

3dly That the state of Maryland had no right to tax the branch of the Bank established in that state.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, consort of George Martin, Esq. of this town.

Domestic Goods.

TIFFANY, WYMAN, & CO.

No. 191, MARKET-STREET, Three doors above Galtby's Hotel, Baltimore.

Having made arrangements with the Eastern Manufacturers, for an extensive supply of every description of DOMESTIC GOODS:

They beg leave to invite the attention of purchasers, and pledge themselves to sell as low as any House in the United States, for Cash or good paper.

Their assortment consists (in part) of the following:

- Plaids Brown and Bleached
Stripes Shirting, very cheap.
Checks Sheetting
Denim Cotton Yarn, first quality, &c. &c.

They have also, for sale, on commission, a Complete Assortment of STRAW BONNETS, of the most Fashionable Shapes.

Baltimore, March 15-10t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the sixth day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week...

By order, JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county. March 15-8w.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the late Tristram Perry, deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, Hogs, Horses, Farming Utensils, and other personal property of the said deceased.

REBECCA PERRY, THOMAS F. BENNETT, Adm'rs. of T. Perry, dec'd. March 15-2w.

ena, taken on the 11th 12th and 14th inst. in the port of the island of Saint Mary, which they entered, taking us for companions, as on their heaving in sight we hoisted Spanish colors, and the Maria Isabel signalled for their number, which they immediately gave and anchored alongside of us, when we gave them a shot and hoisted National colors.

The brig of war Salvarino, which had arrived the day before, I was obliged to detain for want of hands to man the prizes, and I gave the first into his charge. The second I gave to the brig of war Intrepido. Cilas Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata, which joined me on the 12th and the third I manned from the 64. On the 14th, at 8 P. M. I left Santa Maria; next morning fell in with the sloop of war Clacouco, which I ordered to the Island to wait for the remaining transports till the 30th, should they not arrive before. I very much suspect they have either put into some port on the coast or have foundered, if I may infer from the state in which I have found the three which I have the honor of placing at your Excellency's disposal.

(Signed) Manuel Blanco Encalada. To His Ex. the Minister of Marine.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

We have been kindly favored with that interesting document, the Report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the Seminole war, which we hasten to lay before our readers as one of the most important state papers that has been published for a long time.

The length of this Report prevents its insertion entire in one paper, it will therefore be contained in two, and we take the liberty of suggesting to our patrons, to preserve these papers as an important document to which they will again be called to refer, before the political year has revolved. The manner in which this subject has been treated by the Executive, the decision on it in the House of Representatives, before it was fully developed and understood, and the high source from which the report now laid before our readers, comes, will no doubt, arrest the public attention, and cause them to read and to reflect on a matter so serious in itself, and so deeply affecting the welfare and safety of this great Empire.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law prohibiting, after the first of June next, the buying or selling of bank notes within that state. Of course after that time bank notes must pass at their nominal value or not at all.

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Saturday, March 5.

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2dly That the Bank has authority to establish branches in such states of the union as it thinks fit.

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The Letters of Junius have been given to so many distinguished characters, and amongst the rest to the late Sir Philip Francis, upon proof presumptive, that more conclusive evidence must be produced, before the question can be fairly set at rest. The preface to the trial of Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord George Germain, was certainly written by Junius; one person only, a nobleman long since dead, was supposed to have known who the writer really was, and that nobleman in his life time communicated the secret to his present Majesty.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, March 5. SUMMARY.

Of European intelligence from our files of London and Liverpool papers, received by the packet ship Courier.

In speaking of the Message of the President of the United States, the editor of the London Courier remarks—"The Message exhibits a flattering view of the internal prosperity of the United States. But we greatly doubt whether the theory of Mr. Monroe, upon the national advantages that will grow out of the extension of the Union, by the progressive admission of new States, is one that experience warrants, or that events will confirm. It may, we think, be more naturally anticipated, that in proportion as the locally independent States multiply, in that proportion will the general Government be enfeebled; till at last, the transition from nominal subjection to declared emancipation, will be accomplished without any struggle or convulsion. One division seems marked out by the hand of nature, that of Eastern and Western States; while another, of North and South, is preparing by the operation of moral and political causes. At any rate, he would be a very bold disputant, who should maintain that when North America is peopled and cultivated only to one fourth of its capability, it will remain a federative union under one general government."

A sepulchral monument to the memory of Hannibal has been discovered at Malta.

A London paper says, the town of Altringham was disgraced last week by a relic of barbarism. One William Yarwood, after expending ten pence in the purchase of a new halter, tied it round the neck of his wife, and led her into the market place, where, after showing her, and expatiating on her good qualities, he sold her for one penny.

The Empress of Russia has been seriously indisposed, in consequence of the death of the grand duke Charles, her brother.

The kingdom of Hanover had abolished torture, and were about to introduce trial by jury.

On the 1st of Dec. M. Von Plessen a great land owner at Mecklinburg, was murdered in his bed in a dreadful manner. He was murdered, it is supposed, in consequence of his severity to his tenants.

Sir Phillip Francis the author of Junius, who lately died in England, was born in Dublin in the year 1740, old style Dr. Francis the Translator of Horace, was his father. On the 29th Oct. 1816, his majesty invested him with the Order of the Bath. When between 70 and 80 years of age married Miss Watkins.

Accounts from Tangier, respecting the plague, still continues unfavorable—156 persons have died from the 17th to the 30th November. The plague was also raging at Fez, Mequinez and Tunis; at the latter place 100 persons died daily.

SLAVE TRADE.

A letter from St. Mary's Gambia, dated 28th September, 1818, states that the French were making a show of stopping the slave trade, one of their vessels having brought into Gorce, a schooner under American colors, with 30 slaves on board.

On Christmas day all the Catholic Churches throughout London were brilliantly lighted up and tastefully ornamented with odoriferous flowers, in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour.

The late Lord Ellenborough died worth upwards of 240,000 pounds. By his will he has left 2000l. for life to his widow; 10,000l. a year to his eldest son, and 15,000l. to each of his other children.

MONTREVIDE, Dec. 4, 1818.

Messrs. Lang, Turner & Co.

The English sloop of war Icarus, from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, touched here this afternoon. An officer on board has politely favored me with the enclosed translated copy of Admiral Bland's dispatch, relative to the capture of three of the transports which sailed some time since for Cadix under convoy of the Spanish frigate Maria Isabel of 50 guns, destined for Chili.

The Maria Isabel was captured in the port of Talcahuana by Admiral Blanco on the 28th October.

FINISH OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC.

Despatch from the Admiral of the Chili Squadron, dated on board the General San Martin 64, at anchor in Valparaiso harbor, on the 17th Nov. 1818.

This moment, say 11 o'clock, A. M. I have anchored in this port with the squadron under my command, and prizes Spanish frigate Maria Isabel of 50 guns, and three transports of the convoy under her care, which took on board in Cadix 606 men 36 officers—243 of the first have died on the passage, and 277 are sick the remainder are well, but perishing of want. The transports are the Dolores, Magdalena, and El

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POETRY.

From the Boston Centinel. A HARVEST TALE.

"O Father, dear father! lament now with me, This morning I've been at our wood, And the fine flowing leaves of your favorite trees.

Around on the grass are all strew'd, And sure 'tis a pity! for lovely and green All summer they yielded a shade, Dear father, to you, who against it would lean, While sister and I round it play'd.

Of late they began to change color indeed, Like the corn when 'tis ripe on the field, And the dark glossy green became yellow and red.

As if the ripe berries would yield, I thought this was pretty, and ne'er heard you say

That the leaves would soon fall from the tree; And I never was happier than 't'other fine day, When you look'd there at sister and me."

"Why, my boy, I am griev'd at the tale you have told,

But the leaves every year drop around, They are green when in youth, and turn red when they're old,

Then the wind blows them down to the ground, But take comfort, my boy, when the winter is fled,

The leaves will appear on the tree, And again form a bowery thy father to shade, And the gambols of sister and thee."

"Why that's good;—but my father I've said news to tell:

Old William, who liv'd at Hillside, And lately came hither, so wan and so pale, Old William this morning hath died."

"Old William hath died! Ah! indeed, I am sad; But age when it ripens must fall; Though green was his summer his autumn must fade;

Such, my boy, is the end of us all."

"Then he fell like the leaves of your favorite trees,

But when the long winter is o'er, Old William again on the hills shall we see A feeding his flocks as before?"

"Ah no! my sweet boy! the dead wander no more

In the bounds of this wind-wasted scene; But to regions immortal all good spirits soar, More lovely, more lasting and green."

Cure for a Consumption of the Lungs.

The following is inserted at the request of an anonymous correspondent. It may or may not deserve the attention of the medical faculty; but we are far from recommending this or any other prescription in so formidable a disease as the consumption, upon mere newspaper or magazine authority.—Union.

The medical world has been very agreeably surprised by "an account of some experiments made with the vapor of boiling tar, in the cure of pulmonary consumption, by Dr. Crichton." This tract must of necessity excite the attention of the public in no common degree. From the many failures and disappointments which have heretofore attended the inhalation of different gases, or modified airs, and particularly from, it should seem, the total failure of the plans adopted by the late Dr. Beddoes, at Bristol, the faculty have, for some time past, been torpid, or slumbering over their hopeless patients in phthisis pulmonalis, content with merely smoothing their descent to that bourn whence no traveller returns; but the facts detailed in this publication, cannot fail to arouse their energies and awaken their attention. Dr. Crichton's first patients were exposed to the vapour of tar in a cable manufactory, which he one day went to see, without any other motive than that of taking a walk. In the place where the tar was boiling in large quantities, he found, to his great surprise, that although the vapour affected the eyes painfully, yet he breathed with perfect ease. In a kind of magazine adjoining to this, where the vapour and odour of boiling tar were weaker, yet strong, the eyes were not affected; and it immediately struck him that this artificial atmosphere might be of use to a consumptive patient, whom he despaired of curing. The proprietor of the cable manufactory immediately consented to the trial being made, and many patients were materially benefited thereby. Experiments were afterwards made by the physicians of the hospital; Messrs. Bluhm and Roos, who say that they found "the easiest and best way of making the tar fumigation, (pix liquida) is to put the tar in any earthen vessel over a lamp or heated iron, to cause a slow volatilization, until the air of the ward be sufficiently impregnated with it. This process is repeated three or four times a day." The result of their observations is—"That the tar fumigation produces a very quick and salutary effect on the cough, expectoration, and respiration; that the sleep becomes more tranquil, continued, and restorative, and that the patients regain strength." They also remark, that "in the beginning of this treatment, the sweats are generally more profuse; but that these sensibly decrease in the course of a few days. Patients, who, before entering the ward, were unable to walk about the ward, who submitted to the treatment, have become convalescent, and are able to affirm that they have never felt so well as they do now."

A severe epigram upon Burke is attributed to the pen of the late Lord Ellenborough. It was enclosed in a cover, and presented to Burke, as he was about to open one of the principal charges against Mr. Hastings, in the High Court of Parliament.

Off have we wonder'd that on Irish ground, No poisonous reptile has e'er yet been found; Revealed the secret stands of Nature's work—She saved her venom to create a Burke!

This bitter effusion, on his perusing it, was observed to have a momentary effect on the nerves and countenance of the illustrious manager. With an air of blended indignation and contempt he tore it in pieces, and scattered the fragments about the hall. The stanza, however, was impressed on his memory, and subsequently repeated by him to some friends with an air of jocularly.

A Mathematical Toast.—The following toast is said to have been drank at an association of Schoolmasters: "The fair daughters of Columbia—May they add virtue to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination."

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exposita, to me directed at the suit of John Meredith, and the other at the suit of W. G. Tighe, use of James Earle's Executor, against Henry Allen, will be sold on Tuesday, the 23d of March, on the Court-House green, all the equitable right, or in aid to several tracts or parts of tracts of Land, called Widow's Chance; part of another tract, called Mitchel's Lot, and part of another called Benny's Resurvey, containing 294 acres, more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs. WILLIAM THOMAS, late sheriff. March 1.—ts.

did not produce the same good effect in all; but, on the other hand, the very great relief which every patient experienced at first from it, particularly in the diminution of cough, expectoration; and hectic fever, is a fact which ought to encourage us to multiply the trials of this remedy as far as possible. Mon. Mag. for Feb, 1818, p. 60.

Cure for the Quincy, or Sore Throat. Take one pint new milk, direct from a red cow, and one gill of water, put them into a new red earthen pot, and take a piece of rusty steel, the size of a small bar, and heat it hot enough to boil the milk so as to make it foam or foment, then take the liquid and ripce the throat with it, as warm as the patient can bear it, and then apply some of the liquid with flannel cloths as hot as the person can bear it, to the throat—two or three hours if necessary.

This will in every instance, cure the Quincy, or Sore Throat, if applied early in the disorder, and the person will never be subject to have the disorder again. Repub. Advocate.

RYE COFFEE. Steep your Rye in hot water until it swells, then let it dry and toast it as you would Coffee, when it is to be ground and boiled as usual, and it makes a beverage much more wholesome than the imported Coffee, and which a very little practice will render more agreeable. The price of one pound of foreign coffee has furnished the writer's family with rye enough to supply them for three months—less sugar is requisite; and when cream is not to be had, boiled milk is very good. It is needless to show how much would be saved to the country by thus resorting to the domestic article and it is recommended to those with whom the expense is not considered an object, to set an example worthy of imitation. Foreign coffee disagrees with many persons who have little idea of it; and rye has in all cases been found perfectly harmless.—Daily Adv.

OWEGO, BROOME Co. N. Y. Feb. 9. PERPETUAL MOTION. A very curious machine, apparently possessing, within itself, a power to move and to continue its motion, has been exhibited in this village for some time past. The machine consists of eight wheels, six of which appear to be of no other use than to add velocity to the eighth. The first and principal wheel gives motion to all the rest; it contains about 20 buckets; eight of these buckets, which are contiguous to each other, and upon one side of the wheel, contain each a small ball; the upper one being placed a little out of the line of direction, forces that side of the wheel which contains the weights to gravitate. At the lowest point of descent, these balls are successively discharged, one at a time, into the eighth wheel, which carries them up and deposits them again into the original wheel. One of these balls, in ascending, (owing to the increased velocity of the eighth wheel,) occupies but one fourth part of the time that it is occupied by the first wheel in descending through the space intervening between two of its buckets; so that three fourths of the time, the eighth wheel is without any weight in it. The accelerated motion that this machine acquires by all the weights being in the principal wheel so great a portion of the time, appears to be sufficient to counteract the reaction of the ascending ball; so that the machine in making this revolution loses none of its original force. The construction is simple, and the whole movement is obvious at a single glance. The inventor is a Mr. William Foster, of this town, an ingenious and self taught mechanic, who, we understand, intends taking the machine to the city of Albany, during the present session of the legislature, to exhibit for the gratification of the curious and the learned.

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EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master, Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the 23d day of February, (weather permitting) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the same hour, and will continue to leave Easton Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by The Public's obedient servant, CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will attend at the Drug-Store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning, until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call. Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD ALLEN, Master, Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. EDWARD ALLEN. Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

Hercules,

A celebrated Horse, from New-Jersey, will be let to mares the ensuing season at five dollars; the spring's chance, and twenty-five cents to the groom. He will be at Easton, on Tuesdays, will probably visit St. Michaels, the Trappe, and Miles River Neck.

HERCULES Is a beautiful blood bay, handsomely marked with white, upwards of sixteen and a half hands high, seven years old this spring, and although of gigantic size, is made close and compact as a pony. He was got by the full bred imported horse Whig, out of a Bald Lion mare, a cross which constitutes the true American Hunter, uniting the strength of the Coach or Waggon horse, with the fine bottom, and activity of the English Course.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Talbot County, March 8, 1819.

Female Academy at Centreville. Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. WALKER, which, for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.

In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutoress, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds, at one hundred Dollars per annum. Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those, entrusted to her care. Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. 18

2000 Acres VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen Ann's County, and within three miles of Hillsborough—which will be sold together, or in Lots, to suit purchasers; with a sufficient quantity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, & can be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms; possessing many natural advantages, with a soil, originally good and capable of great improvement, with little expense. Each of these lots will have a part of the buildings and other improvements, all of which are deemed to be objects worthy the attention of the practical farmer, and others wishing to realize their money satisfactorily. A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in five years. For approved notes, with interest thereon, good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable amount, will be received in part payment, and on the payment of the whole purchase-money, with interest, a deed will be given. Persons wishing to view the land, and receive further information are requested to apply to JAMES G. SETH. Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$200. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to HENRY D. SELLERS. Centreville, Md. dec. 21—131.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will open in the course of this week, a handsome assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and Common Calicoes

Cambric and Common-Ginghams

Plain Cambric, do

Corded and Figured, do

Plain and Sprigged Mull Mull, do

Plain and Sprigged Leno, do

Plain and Sprigged Book, do

Handsome Berlin Nett, do

Coloured-Cambric Muslins

Dinities

Steam-Loom and other Shirting Muslins

Handsome white, pink, blue, green, lilac, black and dove coloured Satins

White, pink, green, black and changeable Florences

Black Senchews, Modes and Sarmets

White, blue, pink and black Pattenets

Handsome sprigged white, do

Handsome pure white French Crape

Black, do

Elegant Sattin Stripe Gauze

Plain and Spotted Silk, do

Silk Shawls, Canton Crapes, do

Mens Buckskin, Beaver and Dogskin Gloves

Ladies white and coloured Kid, do

Ladies white, black and assorted colours, Silk, do

Gentlemen's Silk Hose

Ladies, do

Ladies white, black & lead colored Cotton do

Ladies black worsted, do

Girls white Cotton, do

A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread and Silk Laces, and Edgings, Inserting Muslins, Floss Cotton, handsome Fancy Muslin Robes

Elegant Fancy Silk Scarfs for Bonnets

Fancy Muslin Collerets

Elegant Head Ornaments and Artificial Flowers

Chimille & Silk Cords, Boot Cord, and Boot Webb

Fine Flax, Scarlet & Brown Bandanna Handkerchiefs

Madras, do

White and Figured Mersailes Vesting

Black Florentine, do

Black Moleakin, do

A handsome Assortment of Irish Linens

Irish Sheetings, Russia, do

Irish and Russia Diapers

Dowlas, Brown Holland

Ticklenburgs, Ozonburgs, Hessians

Pennsylvania Tow Linens

Stripped Linen Bed-Ticking

Cotton, do

Linen and Cotton Apron Checks

Bombazetts, Rattinet

Domestic Plaids, Cotton Yarn and Knitting Cotton

Extra Superfine and Second quality Cloths and Cassimeres.

ALSO,

A Complete Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Fresh Teas, &c.

Spades and Shovels, Hoes, Iron and Rope Traces, Leading Lines, &c. together with a great variety of other articles, which on examination will be found very cheap—He invites the Public to call and see them. March 8.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Shirting & Cambric

Cassimeres, Muslins,

Flannels, Lawns,

Blankets, Linen Cambric,

Bombazetts, Levantines,

Bombazetts, Florences,

Irish Linens, Satins, &c. &c.

Long Cloth,

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,

Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed. Nov. 9—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons. The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale,

By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS C. EARLE, THOMAS HEMSLEY, Queen Ann's county, May 4—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni, and likewise a writ of fieri facias, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 30th of March next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Col. Hugh Auld, viz. 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep, and one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, taken at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, Robert Dodson, use of John Harrison, Thomas Bridges, Francis Wrightson and Samuel Harrison, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims, WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff. March 1.—ts.

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and

where Captain Auld lives, at Easton

For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

Easton, August 24, 1818.

P. S. I have also a House and Lot, Woodenhawk's to rent.

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the

formerly occupied by Kendel F. Holmes,

rectly opposite the Court-House, and

door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's

in Easton, intends carrying on a

Shoe Manufactory, and has now open

tends constantly keeping a handsome

assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens

of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their

vantage to give him a call, as he will sell

low for Cash. CLEMENT BECKWITH

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be

moderated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes,

the shortest notice. Jan. 18.

Notice.

The "Maryland Agricultural Society"

meet on the second Tuesday in March next,

at the Town of Easton.

E. FORMAN, Asst. Secy.

Jan. 18

Editors friendly to the Institution will please

insert the above.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published, every

day, at the city of Washington, in the

City of Columbia, and each number contains

sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible

type, makes two volumes in the year, and every

number is accompanied with a copious Index. Its

price per annum is five dollars, payable in

advance. The Public Documents, both foreign

and domestic, the proceedings of Congress,

and authentic news of every description, are

regularly inserted therein, and accompanied

by critical and explanatory remarks. Its

value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of

literary works; and all its sentiments are decided

American, independent of all party considera-

tions. For this work, which is well estab-

lished, regularly published, and transmitted

by mail to subscribers by the post, the public

patronage is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co.

Jan. 25—6w.

Printers of Newspapers throughout the

United States will oblige the proprietors of the

National Register by giving the foregoing

insertions.

To Rent,

<

L. Hammond

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND), MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1819.

NO. 67.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly in Advance.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Centinel.

The failure of Fruit Trees, and the deterioration of Fruit, have been noticed with great concern and regret by many, within the two or three last years. But I venture to say its importance has not yet entered the mind of no person with deep concern, than on that of your present correspondent. In consequence of which, in order to find a remedy, I have had recourse to some of the very best authors, the culture and management of fruit trees, which I have read with interest and avidity; in one of which, a new and successful method of pruning and training is described, together with some very original and judicious observations on the diseases, defects, and injuries, in all kind of fruit and forest trees, and also accounts particular method of cure. Some of the fruits of my researches, I feel it my duty, as well as privilege, to communicate to you for publication in your valuable paper, that my fellow-citizens generally, may be benefited thereby, and the public continue to enjoy the great blessing, as well as luxury of good fruit. My communications may occupy a column in your paper once or twice a week for a month or two; therefore I would advise all those who may wish to profit thereby, and who feel an interest in the culture of good fruit, to peruse carefully all the papers, that they may have them always at hand to refer to; I flatter myself these essays will be a valuable assistant to many in their rural pursuits.

The undeniable superiority of the one method of pruning, which I shall describe, over every other, has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, in fruit orchards and gardens lying parallel with each other, and exposed to the same wind, and treated in the same way, except in the act of pruning and doctoring the trees. While every tree in one garden was loaded with large, clear, and well flavored fruit, the other garden had a partial and very scanty crop, and that of those were hard, knotty and ill flavored. As the fruit trees in each garden were of the same kind, and the ground of the same quality, the difference of the fruit was occasioned wholly by the manner of pruning and treating the trees. One gardener pruned his trees and left the wounds occasioned thereby exposed to the air, for nature alone to cure. Or, at any time he used any composition, it was a very improper compound, or very improperly and coarsely made and put on, so that it would wash or fall off before the wounds occasioned by the pruning instruments were half healed. The trees, in consequence, became sickly and weak, the fruit small, knotty and ill flavored.

The other gardener, like a good & conscientious physician, performed his duty with fidelity, skill and care, so that whenever a thigh, an arm, a finger, or a limb of any kind needed amputation, he had a good composition always ready to cover the wound, and this he would renew, if necessary, until the wounds were entirely healed over. By this attention the trees were much improved, and continued healthy and flourishing, the fruit became large, clear and of an excellent flavor. March being the most suitable month for pruning, we hope it will be improved both for the advantage of the trees and individuals.

The best composition ever yet devised for trees, is the following, which receipt every farmer, gardener, and fruitist in our country to preserve, and be very particular in making, and careful in the application; if they would wish to preserve their fruit trees from disease, languishment and death, and to enjoy the luxury of fine flavored and healthy fruit.

Receipt to make the Composition. Take half a bushel of fresh cow-dung, one peck of old slacked lime (that from the walls or ceilings of old decayed rooms by far the most preferable, when pounded fine and sifted.) One peck of sifted wood ashes, and one quart of fine sand. Mix and thoroughly beat and work them together, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster, for plastering walls.

Description of the best method of Pruning and applying the Composition. After cutting or sawing the limb, mouth the part from which the limb was cut, with a sharp knife or other instrument, then lay on the plaster composition about an inch or an inch and a half over the mouth, to keep the air entirely from the wound. Then take a quantity of wood shavings mixed with the sixth part of the ash, and rat bones (sifted) put into a tin small holes in the top like a pep-

per box to a castor; and shake the powder on the surface of the plaster, which is upon the wounded tree, until the plaster is completely covered therewith, letting it remain for half an hour to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and so repeating the application of the powder till the whole plaster becomes a dry smooth surface. Many may think this process attended with too much trouble, but I beg such to remember that a thing once well done, is twice done, or better than being thrice done; and that one ounce of prevention is far better than a pound of cure.

If any of the composition should be left for future use, it should be put into some vessel, and kept covered with urine of any kind, otherwise the air will injure it. In my next number, I contemplate giving some general observations on the diseases, defects, and injuries of different kinds of fruit trees, and of pointing to some remedies as I shall go on.

PENN. FARMER.

From the New Hampshire Centinel.

On the Cultivation of Indian Corn.

Indian Corn, or what is called Maize, in most countries, is a most important grain. It is preferred to wheat or rye, because it is not subject to blasting, nor to any other distemper that is apt to cut short those crops. A good soil well manured and well tilled, seldom fails of giving a large produce. No grain, on the whole, is more useful for the fattening of cattle, poultry and swine. No beef or pork is equal to that which is made of it. Though it be not so easy of digestion as most other sorts of grain, it is found that people who are fed on it from their infancy, grow large and strong; and enjoy very good health. The cheapness of the seed, being next to nothing, greatly recommends it.

I think it is not the best method to plant it on what is called green sward ground. It is apt to be too backward and not to ripen so well. But if done in such land, the holes should be made quite through the furrows, and dung put in the holes. If this caution be not observed, the crop will be uneven as the roots in places where the furrows are thickest, will have but little length from the rotting of the sward. But if the holes be made through the roots will be fed with both fixed and putrid air, supplied by the fermentation in the grass roots of the turf. In this way great crops have been raised on green sward ground, even where the soil was a sandy loam. I would advise the farmer to change his seed as often as he can conveniently, which is a matter of great importance. If you want to have it come up soon, pour boiling water on your seed, but not let it soak therein more than half a minute, and be cooled speedily, and planted before it is dry; the corn will be forwarder in its growth by several days. The seed should be covered with about two inches of earth, flatted down with a broad hoe, then the weight of a person with one foot on the hill for an instant, to press it down, not hard, which will prevent the black-birds and other small birds pulling up the corn—will fasten the kernel, so that they cannot raise it out of the ground, which will discourage them after trying without effect, so that they will leave the field, for one that is covered loosely they can easily pull up blade and kernel.

And in order to prevent worms destroying the roots, as it is sometimes the case; especially, in green sward, it will be well to put into each hill one small handful of salt, which has been found to be an infallible remedy. White threads stretched over and round a field of corn will prevent crows alighting on it. Another precaution ought to be attended to, which is, as soon as you have planted your field of corn, at least before it appears, steep some corn in a strong infusion of Indian poke, or refuse of tobacco, and sprinkle the same over the ground, which will cause all birds on tasting the same to leave the field.

If the above precautions were strictly adopted, by every farmer in raising Indian Corn, they might safely rely upon a plentiful harvest of that grain.

A CHESHIRE FARMER.

TOBACCO.

Prince George's county is not a large county, and it may be correctly stated that the article of tobacco alone was sold last year by the planters of that county for nearly a million of dollars, more than six-eighths of which was made in a space of less than twenty miles square, and of this there is not the one-twentieth of the land cultivated in that article.—Nat. Int.

NOVEL PROPOSITIONS.

In the Legislature of Ohio on the 18th ult. the following was submitted by Mr. Kerr, as an amendment to the law for the punishment of crimes: "That each convict shall be liberated when he shall have committed to memory one chapter of the New Testament for each month for which he may stand sentenced to hard labour, any provision to the contrary notwithstanding."

Congressional.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE U. STATES, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE SUBJECT OF THE LATE SEMINOLE WAR.

(Concluded.)

The tendency of these measures by the commanding general, seems to have been to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions.

Your committee would be unwilling to attribute improper motives, where those of a different character could be possibly inferred, more especially, when it is to affect a character, whose military fame is the pride and boast of the nation; but even such a character, becomes more eminently dangerous when he exalts himself above the majesty of the laws; declares the public will and becomes the arbiter between the U. States & foreign nations. That these high and transcendent powers have been usurped and exercised in the present case, is, it appears to the committee, incontrovertibly evident from the facts adduced.

The constitution declares, Article I, sec. 8. "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water." Surely it was never designed, by this provision, that a military officer should first make war, and leave it to Congress afterwards to declare it; this would involve an absurdity, that it is unnecessary to expose. It is sufficient to say, that the executive authority of the United States, and much less a subordinate officer, has no power to change the pacific relations of the nation. The President of the United States is bound, constitutionally, to preserve the peace of the country, until Congress declares it in a state of war, he can only, while thus in a state of peace, use the military forces of the nation, in three specified cases that is, "to execute the laws of the union; to suppress insurrection; and to repel invasion" (see Constitution, article I, sec. 8. also, the act for calling forth the militia, passed 28th February, 1795.) It will not be pretended, that Spain had invaded the United States, or that Congress had declared war against that nation, and of course the relations of peace did exist between the two countries, at the time Gen. Jackson took possession of the Spanish possessions in the Floridas. These facts being admitted, and they cannot be denied, the only question to decide is, whether the military conduct of General Jackson, was not war against Spain; and on this subject, there can be no room to doubt. The capital of a Spanish province is taken by the sword; a fortress is invested and bombarded; lives are lost; and the place surrendered on capitulation the terms of which are declared "more favorable than a conquered enemy merited; military officers and men, as well as those in the civil departments of government, are transported to the West Indies, and a new government established for the conquered country. If all these acts of hostility combined do not constitute war, the committee confess themselves utterly at a loss for its definition; or if the fact be denied, the consequence of such denial will be a proof that no war was made by the Seminole Indians on the U. States, & of course that the invasion of Florida was an unauthorized act of aggression on the part of the United States. But the committee will pursue this subject a little farther, and examine the reasons offered by the officer commanding for taking possession of, and occupying the Spanish fortresses, more especially, Pensacola and the Barrancas. Those reasons are to be found in his numerous reports to the War Department, and his letter to the Spanish officers who commanded in the different fortresses, and are these: That Spain had not observed her treaty stipulations with the United States, as it related to the Florida Indians, and whose peaceable conduct she was bound to guarantee to the United States; that she had furnished those Indians, at war with the United States, with arms, ammunition, and supplies necessary to carry on the war. Here the committee would observe, that they are neither the advocates nor the apologists of Spain; there can be no doubt but she had, by the violation of her engagements, given the United States sufficient cause of war; but they defend the constitution, by saying that Gen. Jackson had no power to declare or make the war; that neither he, nor even the President of the United States, had any discretion or power to judge what was, or was not, cause of war, this the constitution had wisely lodged in Congress. The treaty with Spain still existed; it was made, by the constitution, the supreme law of the land, and had Spain violated, on her part every article of that treaty, still the Executive of the United States who is bound to see the laws "faithfully executed," must in good faith towards Spain, have observed on our part that treaty; and the obligation of preserving the peace of the nation would have remained until the treaty

should have been revoked or annulled by Congress. Furnishing the Indians with arms, ammunition, and supplies, were so many violations of treaty stipulations, and might have been considered good cause of war by Congress; but of this General Jackson was not the judge. His duty was pointed out; it was to subdue and punish the Seminole Indians, with whom we were at war; for this purpose he was ordered to pursue them into the territorial limits of Spain, and over, a part of which territory those Indians had at least, a qualified right of possession and property. Under these orders no act of aggression on the Spanish authorities could have been designed, nor can any such acts be justified. Spain, before she could become or be made a party to this war, must have merged her neutral character in that of the enemy, and clearly identified herself with the Seminole Indians, and by acts of open and undisguised hostility to General Jackson, have opposed him by physical not moral force.

But the weakness of the Spanish authorities is urged in justification of this outrage upon our constitution. And is the weakness of an independent power to disparage their neutral rights, or furnish pretences for a powerful neighbor to weaken them further by hostile aggression? And is it thus we are to be furnished, by an American officer, with a justification for the dismemberment of Poland, the capture of the Danish fleet by Great Britain, and the subjugation of Europe by Bonaparte? And shall the U. States be called upon to imitate the example, or silently acquiesce and thereby subscribe to doctrines and approved measures that are in direct opposition to the repeated and invariable declarations of the government, given to this nation and the world, through the official medium of presidential messages and the correspondence of all her public ministers, and sanctioned by all her public laws on the subjects of neutral rights? Will it not be said that we have changed our national policy? Shall we not be addressed in the following language, by the nations of Europe? "The time was, when the U. States were also weak; she had no navy, she had no army. In those days she was a strong advocate for neutral rights, anxious that free ships should make free goods; that the neutral flag of the republic should protect all sailing under it, ever protesting against and complaining of, the violation of her neutral rights by the belligerents of Europe. But these times have passed away; the nation has tried her strength in battle and found herself quite equal to the struggle; she has had time to strengthen her army and increase her navy; her former weakness forgotten, her former precepts abandoned, and feeling power and forgetting right, she walks over a prostrate constitution to conquer and subdue a miserable and feeble though neutral colony, whose very weakness (pleaded in excuse for the aggression) should have rather constituted an appeal to a generous people for protection."

In this unfavorable light, the committee have too much reason to fear, will the civilized world view this transaction, and, if sanctioned by the nation, they regret to say, there will be too much reason given thus to consider it. But there are still other reasons disclosed and facts developed, that discover the motives of the commanding officer more fully than those above stated. More than two months after this campaign had ended, and the Seminole war was terminated, another expedition is planned and the land and naval forces of the United States ordered to execute it; which is to reduce the fortress of St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida. The reasons offered for this measure are stated "in his orders to Gen. Gaines, dated Nashville, 7th Aug. 1818, and are as follows: "I have noted with attention Major Twigg's letter marked No. 5. I contemplated that the agents of Spain, or the officers at fort St. Augustine, would furnish them with the means of war. It will be necessary to obtain evidence, substantiating this fact, and that the hostile Indians have been fed and furnished from the garrison of St. Augustine. This being obtained, should you deem your force sufficient, you will proceed to take & garrison fort St. Augustine with American troops, and hold the garrison prisoners, until you hear from the President of the United States, or transport them to Cuba, as in your judgement, under existing circumstances, you may think best.

Let it be remembered, that the proceedings carried on by me, or this order, is not on the ground that we are at war with Spain; it is on the ground of self preservation, bottomed on the broad basis of the law of nature and of nations, and justified by giving peace and security to our frontiers; hence, the necessity of procuring evidence of the fact of the agents or officers of Spain having excited the Indians to continue the war against us and that they have furnished them with the means of carrying on the war; this evidence being obtained, you will, if your force is sufficient, permit nothing to prevent you from reducing fort St. Augustine except a positive order from the Department of War.

Orders some time since have been given to the officer of the ordnance commanding at Charleston, to have in readiness a complete battering train, the number and calibre of the guns pointed out. I have no doubt you will find them in readiness. I enclose you the report of Captain Henley of the naval force on that station; you will open a correspondence with commandant A. J. Dallas, to ensure his co-operation, provided it should be required. In this projected expedition, it was not thought necessary or expedient to consult the Executive branch of the government; the order sent to General Gaines was peremptory, on the discovery being made that the Indians had been supplied with ammunition and provisions, and excited to war; the blow was to be struck, and nothing but an express order from the Secretary of War was to prevent it. Long before this period, the commanding general had, by his letters to the Secretary of War, declared the Seminole war at an end and after which not a single new act of hostility had been committed. Yet, in this state of peace, is a military officer directed to ascertain certain facts, and, on such facts being substantiated, to make war on the neutral colony of a nation in peace and amity with the United States; thus disregarding not only the legislative and executive authorities of the United States; but setting at naught the usages of all civilized nations, by making war without a previous and public declaration. Were this nation subject to the will of a military despot, and were there no constitutional barriers to the inordinate exercise of military ambition, more than this could scarcely have been expected. It is with pain the committee are constrained to make these observations; but where the vital principles of the constitution have been violated, as they conceive, it would be criminal in them, under the instructions they have received from the Senate, and the duty they owe the nation, to be silent. Silence on their part would have been considered an acquiescence in those measures, and they fear this precedent and example may be pleaded and followed on future occasions.

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If these things be admitted in the south, will they not be considered as authorized in the north? Are there not fortresses there to be won, and provinces to be conquered; and are there not Indians in that quarter likewise, and may not the officer in command find means to prove that those Indians have been, or hereafter may be, furnished by the British with arms and munitions of war; and, if so may he not follow the example set in the south? And add something to his stock of military fame by reducing the British fortresses of Canada, and unfurling the star spangled banner of this nation on the walls of Quebec?

We hope better things of the distinguished officer at the head of our armies, and we had hoped better things of the hero of New Orleans; but we have been disappointed; and, if the conduct of the officers in the south be sanctioned and approved by the nation, we are free to declare that the reduction of Quebec, (where Montgomery fell, unable to conquer) would present a much stronger claim to public approbation.

It is necessary here to remark, that a copy of the order issued by Gen. Jackson to Gen. Gaines, for the reduction of St. Augustine, was transmitted to the Secretary of War, and a countermanding order promptly despatched to Gen. Gaines, which reached him before the military expedition set on foot by Gen. Jackson had commenced; & thus was suddenly arrested a military scheme, (as unconstitutional as it was impolitic & which might, as stated by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 8th day of September, 1818, have involved, this nation in a war with all Europe.

In thus promptly prohibiting the unauthorized seizure at the will of a commanding general, of the possessions of a neighboring nation with whom the U. States are at peace, the committee recognize that sacred regard to the rights of other nations which ought never to be departed from by the executive of a free country, and that vigilant attention to the conduct of the officers of the army which is necessary to secure a due subordination of the military to the civil power.

They consider that on this occasion, the executive of the United States has (by promptly restoring St. Marks and Pensacola, wrested from Spain in violation of instructions) pursued the course, that the constitution demanded, that all former precedents justified, and to which the public sentiment gave a decided assent. In reviewing the execution of the order, not & Ambrister, your committee consider it as an unnecessary and a departure from the humane system towards all our conflicts with nations; has here not only honored, but conformed

sound policy. These prisoners were subjects of Great Britain, with whom the United States are at peace. Having left their country, and united their fate with savages, with whom the United States were at war, they forfeited their claim to the protection of their own government, and subjected themselves to the same treatment, which might, according to the practice and principles of the American government, be extended towards those with whom they were associated. No process of reasoning can degrade them below the savages with whom they were connected. As prisoners of war they were entitled to claim from the American Government that protection which the most savage of our foes have uniformly experienced when disarmed and in our power. Humanity shudders at the idea of a cold blooded execution of prisoners, disarmed, and in the power of the conqueror. And although savages who respect no laws, may according to the strict principles of the law of nations, have their own system of cruelty inflicted on them by way of retaliation, it is believed that such a system would degrade and debase the civilized nation who could resort to it, and is not only repugnant to the mild principles of the christian religion, but a violation of those great principles of moral rectitude which distinguish the American character. Retaliation in the United States has always been confined to specified acts of cruelty. It is not believed that any attempt has ever been made to retaliate for charges so general as those exhibited against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, viz: "Inciting the Indians to war." During the revolutionary war, only two cases occurred of persons seized for purposes of retaliation, neither of whom was executed. The case of Asgill seized on account of the murder of Huddy; and governor Hamilton, of Vincennes, for specific acts of cruelty also, Hamilton was confined for a short time with rigor, and afterwards released. During the late war, marked with some cases of cold blooded massacre on the part of our enemy, particularly the one at the river Raisin; no such measure, as retaliation was resorted to.

The principle assumed by the commanding general, that Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by uniting in war against the U. States, while we were at peace with Great Britain, "became outlaws and pirates, and liable to suffer death," is not recognized in any code of national law. Nothing can be found in the history of civilized nations, which recognizes such a principle, except a decree of the Executive Directory of France, during their short career of folly and madness, which declares that neutrals, found on board enemy's ships, should be considered and treated as pirates."

The committee forbear to make any other remarks on the violation of the usual and accustomed forms in the punishment and conviction of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, except that even despots claiming to exercise absolute power cannot, with propriety, violate their own rules.

Having detailed a court martial, for the purpose of trying the prisoners, the commanding general, by his own authority, set aside the sentence of the court, and substituted for that sentence his own arbitrary will. In trials involving the life of an individual, a strict adherence to form is in ordinary cases considered the best security against oppression and injustice.

A departure from these forms is calculated to inflict a wound on the national character and tarnish the laurels so justly acquired by the commanding general by his former victories. Such are the facts, as they appear to the committee, and such are the views taken by them of the important subjects referred to their consideration, and, together with their report, they submit various depositions & documents, to which, and to the correspondence and documents relating to the Seminole War, communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States, at the last and present session, they refer.

*See Mr. King's letter to the Secretary of State, Vol. 10, p.—State Papers.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, March 10.
Just as our paper was preparing for press last night, Capt. Fisher of the ship Virginia, came up from Hampton Roads with his letter bag, and very politely furnished us with Liverpool papers of the 24th, 25th and 27th January, and London papers of the 15th and 25th, being nearly a month later than the advices by the Courier, arrived at New York—from which we make the following extracts.

Beacon.
LONDON, Jan. 23.
The Paris papers of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, were received this morning being all that were due. They communicate another royal death, that of the Queen mother of Spain, Maria Theresa, consort of Charles IV. and the mother of Ferdinand the VIIth. Her Majesty expired on the 2d inst. This double calamity, the loss of a wife and a parent, within so short a period of each other, will be severely felt by the King of Spain.

No public business of any importance has been transacted in either of the French Chambers. The Funds have maintained a steady price at about 68f.

A Flanders mail arrived this morning, from Brussels to the 21st inst. The preliminary proceedings in the case brought against several persons of France, the son of Napoleon, the regency to her Majesty Maria Louisa, are terminated, and are to be set at liberty for the quarter ending, 79s 6d per quarter.

January 25.
Yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 22d inst. the contents of which are not important. The Chamber of Deputies have been engaged only in discussing some arrangements respecting the mode of receiving Petitions, and in appointing a Deputation to attend the expiatory service, which was performed at St. Denis on Thursday last, for the late King of France.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.
The opening of the Parliament.

The first session of the new Parliament was opened on Thursday, by commission. The speech as our readers will see, after adverting to the continued indisposition of the King, and the decease of her Majesty, states the evacuation of France by the allied armies; the conclusion of the negotiations at Aix-la-Chapelle; the intimate union, which subsists among the parties to these transactions; the conclusion of a treaty with the United States of America for the renewal of the commercial convention; the reduction of the naval and military establishments; the progressive improvement of the revenue in its most important branches; the conclusion of the war in India; and the flourishing state of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country.

It is understood that the coronation of his majesty King of France is fixed for the 3d of May, a day rendered ever memorable in the annals of that country by the return of the King in 1814.

A private letter from Paris affirms, that before the end of the present month, the French Ministers will submit to the legislature a law upon the Liberty of the press; and another upon the Organization of the Municipalities. The law upon the press, it is presumed, will render complete liberty to the public journals from & after the 1st of Jan. 1820. According to the proposed law on the municipalities, the departmental councils, the councils of arrondissement, and those of the communes, are to be elective bodies; the Mayors are to be named by the King.

SPAIN, IRUN, Jan. 3.
The Couriers between Madrid and Cadiz are escorted by strong detachments, posted at different distances in La Mancha, and on the route across La Sierra Morena. Travellers proceeding to or arriving from Andalusia are compelled to unite in caravans in the difficult passages; these caravans are escorted by small detachments of cavalry. The armed bands have retired into the passes of the mountains, and seldom come out; however one of their bands had the audacity to advance as far as the Canton of Val de Pegas.

IRUN, Jan. 7.
The King is so affected by the death of the Queen, that for several days grief would not allow him to attend to any public business.

From Bell's Messenger, Dec. 26.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Speech of the American President is always considered, in this country, as secondary in importance only to the King's speech upon the opening of Parliament. America being the only state which can at all compete with us in commercial enterprise and naval strength, she is naturally looked upon with an eye of constant vigilance and jealousy. Her political and national movements are considered with earnest attention, and they excite in us an interest correspondent with their magnitude and importance.—America, is in truth, a country, whose increasing power and civilization, active & independent spirit (not exempt perhaps from some tincture of ambition), are bringing her daily into a nearer contact with the European commonwealth of states. She is, however, to be considered in another sense, in which her character becomes more magnificent and august.—She is the fountain from which the waters of civilization flow through an immense portion of the habitable world. She is daily enlarging the sphere of law, justice and religion, and introducing, hand in hand, with them the comforts of civil society, and the consolation of religion. She is in truth a missionary on the grandest scale. She is fulfilling the great purpose of Providence in bringing the world by degrees (that portion of it at least which has been neglected by others) into order and law. Immense tribes of Indians are constantly engrafted upon her comprehensive stock, and imbued with the principles of government and law, knowledge and love of which, when once communicated to men, are never forgotten or extinguished.

The annals of mankind, we believe, do not afford an example of a people, once recovered from barbarism, relapsing into a savage state, India and China are instances of the contrary; they have been the same for a multitude of ages.

If such be the state of America, and such her relation, not only to us, but to the whole world, her national character and her prosperity, are matters not only of importance, but of affectionate consideration for Europeans; and, as such, we have always been accustomed to regard them. National jealousy and the subordinate objects of commercial rivalry, become lost under such considerations; and we look upon her increasing and flourishing condition as a boon to the whole world, and as a pure & unmixed good to the human race.

With respect to the present speech of the President, it certainly does not afford many topics for novelty. It intimates that the commercial arrangements between America and England are likely to be concluded upon a scale of great extent, & principles of mutual liberality. We do not regard this, however, as an advantage to either country; for commercial treaties are sure to be infringed, and then national quarrels are the consequence. Whereas,

if commerce be left entirely to itself, it will very well consult and guard its own interests.

The dispute with Spain is alluded to, and the present condition of the Floridas is critically examined, it certainly appears that the President expected that the Spanish government would have ceded the Floridas to the U. States; Spain not being in a condition to satisfy the demands of the U. States upon her treasury, and being yet less able to keep the frontier provinces in due subordination. It is not to be questioned, that Spain would gladly sell the Floridas to America; and America would gladly buy them; but she wants to take them in satisfaction of bygone claims, whilst Spain is desirous of a new contract, and of a better bargain.

With respect to the execution of the two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister the speech observes as follows:—"Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motive, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the court martial of the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

This subject will, perhaps, be adverted to in the debates of Congress, and a correspondence between the British ambassador and the American minister, upon this extraordinary occurrence, is expected to be among the papers to be submitted to our own House of Commons.

But the most important part of this speech is the annexation of the new country (the Illinois) to the union. The extent of the federal government has been almost doubled within the last 20 years; & it may soon become a question, whether it will not be at last too large and unwieldy for the purposes of any combined political movements. The particular states, indeed have their own laws and government: and are only united for political and federative purposes; but it is scarcely possible we think, to preserve, for any length of time, an intimate union between states, placed some of them at the distance of two thousand miles from the other—differing in climate, laws, habits, character, and in almost every thing but language.

It is, however, a most cheering consideration to observe, in this great country, how little the national expenditure presses upon the income and labor of individuals. There are no internal taxes: no excise; no poor rates. The customs are the only imposition, and they are laid upon the imports of foreigners; and in as much as they tend to encourage the manufactures of America, they are a popular tax in the country.

BALTIMORE, March 16.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday morning the ship Belvedere, in 42 days from Liverpool beat up to within a few miles of the Fort, when a gust came on and she was compelled to anchor; anxious to obtain "the news" we went down to the ship (the wind blowing a gale) in the fast sailing pilot boat Ploughboy, commanded by Mr. Bennet, who politely offered his boat and services for the purpose. Capt. Hobson with his usual politeness and attention, furnished us with a complete file of the London Courier from the 19th December to the 23d January, and the Liverpool Advertiser to the 25th, which enables us to present our readers with a summary of Foreign Events from December 30 (up to which time we have previously given dates) to January 23, inclusive.—*Fed. Rep.*

ENGLAND, Dec. 31.
SUMMARY.

Agricultural prospects cheerful; numerous robberies during the fog; Monthly Reporter announce the general good health of the king—his malady unchanged; British foreign trade reviving; augmented one-third this last year; valuable law book, the work of years, published, "a systematic arrangement of Coke upon Littleton"; the late queen's horses are sold, averaging about 140 guineas a head; Lord Castlereagh, and the emperor Alexander are pledged for the accession of Portugal to the general resolve for treating slave-ships as pirates after 1820. We are declared to be miserably deficient in republican gratitude to our revolutionary defenders (general Stark for instance). Correspondence of Cobbett and Bardett seems to make a great noise.

The crown jewels so long missing were found at Buckingham House, Jan. 7th; no comments are made; the discovery was made by the prince regent. They were supposed to have been concealed by the king.

Documents—trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister republished without comment, on the 9th Jan. The total amount of the queen's personal property is found to be but 140,000 pounds. This is an answer to all calumny. Of this 150,000 are in jewels, presented to her on her marriage. Lord Ellenborough's will is proved; his personal property is worth 200,000 dollars. The Courier under the 11th Jan. after a long neutrality on the great question, has come out with the strongest testimony of horror and indignation against Gen. Jackson, for the execution or rather murder of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. It is hard to condemn him—(the Courier) he feels not only as an Englishman, but as a citizen of the world. These are threatening symptoms, when our friends speak loudly and indignantly against us. Others have hitherto abused us—the Courier, evidently with reluctant denunciations Jackson.

These papers are full of complaints made by Englishmen, who have been excited into the Spanish (republican) service;

they suffer every hardship, cruelty and disappointment. Under the 15th, the Courier gives the arguments of our National Intelligencer, in the defence of Jackson's proceedings. That is entirely fair. It is succeeded with an extract from our paper, of the 11th Dec. which may be thought quite as unfair, by others.

January 21.
The new parliament had commenced operations.

The first letter of Algernon Sydney has been republished in the Traveller, London: it occupies four columns. We are not sorry to see it—it is honorable to our country. That writer is one among the few who have stood forward to defend their country against the reproach of countenancing military despotism, as sanguinary and horrible as any that ever stained the records of history. Mr. Colebridge is continuing his lectures. There has also another literary phenomenon appeared. A Mr. Budbeck has returned from the interior of Africa after a six-months residence, with a geographical account of the country.

Our Liverpool papers, as we stated, are down to the 25th. There is nothing of interest, however, to be extracted, if we except the following articles. It is horrible indeed. The curiosity of man is terrible in its scrutiny. Who knows but we may yet operate upon graves and sepulchres, like the trumpet of the archangel!

Horrible Phenomena! Galvanism.—On the 14th of Nov. last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Clydsdale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants who in vain attempted to prevent its extension!—In the second experiment the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when laborious breathing instantly commenced; the chest heaved and fell; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm; and it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred!—In the 3d experiment, the supraorbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face, "was thrown into fearful action." The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted, from terror, or sickness!—In the 4th experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great, that the corpse seemed to point to the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life! Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have been restored to life!

FRANCE, Dec. 26.
Government requires a loan of 200,000,000 fr. for the discharge of its current expenses. Questions thereon in discussions by the Chamber of Deputies.—Funds 5 per ct. 65 f. Bank stock 148. M. de Cazes appointed prime minister. Richieu resigned again—was accepted—fell sick—could not affect an amalgamation of contradictory properties.

ITALY, Jan. 1.
The Queen Maria Theresa, consort of Charles the IV, of Spain died on the 2d of January.

SPAIN, Dec. 15.
Capital tranquil—a famous tragedian sick—quarantine and health regulations vigorous. Great efforts to be made against the South Americans. A general blow in contemplation—above 80,000 men in training for the ministry for that purpose. Banditti formidable—police wretched—mails escorted by 60 dragons—expedition under way—agents despatched abroad to contract for transports.

December 19.
Cold very severe—troubles very general, but not acknowledged by government. EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

Extract of a letter from Bavaria.
We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a Courtier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of courts and princes. The Baron was buried alive! On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavored to escape from a charnel house—it was impossible! and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The royal family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe.—*Morning paper.*

MERINO SHEEP.

An account of the annual sale of sheep belonging to the royal flock of merinos, at the royal establishment at Rambouillet, in France, effected on the 16th and 17th of June, 1818: Eighty-one ewes were sold, which were put up to auction at the price of 150 francs. Those of the least value were sold at 165f 75c; and those of the greatest at 542f 20c including the charges of sale. Six only were sold under 200 francs; 28 were sold above that price; 31 above 300 francs; 13 above 400 francs; and 9 above 500 francs. The average price of the whole, 318 francs—Eighty rams were sold; the price they were put up at was five hundred francs. Those of the least value were sold at 703 francs, & those of the greatest 3370, all including the charge of sale. Seven of these only were sold under

700 francs, 7 were sold above 800 francs, 7 above 900 francs, 10 above 1000 francs, 6 above 1100 francs, 10 above 1200 francs, 9 above 1300 francs, 4 above 1400 francs, above 1500 francs, 5 above 1600 francs, above 1700 francs, 1 above 1900 francs, above 2000 francs. Upon the whole, the average price of the rams was 1262 francs. The flock is in the best state of health possible.

NORFOLK, March 9.

Capt. Moore, of the schr. Jane, brings no further information respecting the movements of the Patriots on the Main than that they had been recently reinforced by the arrival of a considerable number of troops from England, who had been landed on the Oronoko. That party of Brion's squadron under the command of Commodore Jolie, consisting of one 20 gun ship, an 18 gun brig, and large schooners, were continually cruising between St. Martins and St. Bartholomew, against vessels bearing the Argon flag, occasionally anchoring at the Five Islands, and were very successful. The day before Capt. M. sailed, he sent into St. Barts a Guinea-man, having 200 slaves & a large quantity of Gold Dust and Ivory on board. She was chased 48 hours by the whole squadron and captured by the brig and heaviest schooner.

The brig Republican, (formerly from Baltimore) pierced for 14 guns and under the Argon flag, ran into St. Barts, where she was seized & sold by the government. She was purchased by the agent of Jolie, being fitted in a superior style, was towed the same day with the Jane, to take in her armament at the Five Islands, and join the squadron there. Rumours were various as to the direction the squadron would next take—some said they would cruise off Cadix, others that they would proceed to the Oronoko. Capt. M. brought too by the squadron as he came out but treated with politeness.

THE NAVAL DEPOT.

We have it from an unofficial source, but one in which we can, nevertheless place confidence, that the Navy Commissioners have combined, in the establishment of a grand Naval Depot for the southern section of the Union, two distinct sites: Gosport, as a fitting, repairing, and docking yard, and Burrill's Bay as the building yard. The latter place, in the county of Isle-of-Wight, on the south side of James river, five or six miles below James Town, and about thirty miles distant from Norfolk: it heads a long bar which extends from the Warwick shore, familiarly called the Point Shoal, around which the channel of the river winds its course. From the bay Hampton Roads is almost a straight course, and the depth of water is sufficient for ships of the largest draft. Every point where it may be necessary to erect works of defence nature has proved a foundation of solid rock; and the entrance may be so fortified as to render impassable to an enemy. We presume, however, that no public work will be commenced there until after the next session of Congress, when the report of the Commissioners shall have been acted upon that body.—*Norfolk Herald.*

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Last week a person of gentlemanly appearance, who said he was a native of Long Island, that his name was Pease called at the house of Cooke and Murphy, clothers, of Cherry-street, ordered superb suit of clothes, which he desired to have sent to his boarding-house in Water-street, by Saturday evening; the tailor took them at the appointed hour, 9 o'clock and fitted them on; he seemed much pleased with them, and desired the tailor to sit down in the parlour, while he retired to his bed chamber for the money to pay for them. He then left the parlour singly for that purpose, with the clothes in one hand and a light in the other; but instead of going up passed out through the hall door, and has not since been heard of. The public are cautioned against him, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, slender made, sallow complexion, and covered his swindling under the strongest appearance of piety. The police who have had him particularly described, have hopes of finding him.—*Mer. Advertiser.*

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

In Money of the United States.

Sixteenth of a Dollar	\$ 0 06
Half a pistareen	0 10
Real Plate of Spain	0 10
An English Sixpence	0 11
Eighth of a Dollar	0 12
The Livre Tournois of France	0 18
The Franc of do	0 18 7
A Pistareen	0 20
An English Shilling	0 22
Quarter of a Dollar	0 25
The Mark Banco of Hamburg	0 33
The Florin or Guilder of the United Netherlands	0 40
A half Dollar	0 50
The Rupee of Bengal	0 50
The Rix Dollar of Denmark	1 00
The Rix Dollar of Sweden	1 00
A Spanish Dollar	1 00
The Rouble of Russia	1 00
Crowns of England and France	1 11
The Milree of Portugal	1 24
The Tale of China	1 48
The Pagoda of India	1 84
A French Pistole	3 66
A Spanish Pistole	3 77
The Pound of Ireland	4 10
The Pound Sterling of Great Britain	4 44
A French Guinea	4 60
An English Guinea	4 66
A Moldore	6 00
Half Johanna	8 00
A Doubloon	16 93
A Johanna	16 00

We conclude to-day the report of the Committee of the Senate, on the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole War. We shall in the next, proceed with the publication of the accompanying documents, and give them as rapidly, and as copiously as our paper will admit. We again entreat the patrons of this Gazette, to take care of the several papers containing this important document, as matters will probably transpire to render a recurrence at very necessary.—It has rarely happened in our country, that those who have been entrusted with high power have palpably violated the constitution, trampled on the laws, and deliberately and contumeliously disobeyed their orders, when this occurs, we put our government and those who administer it, to the severest test, we then see if we live under a government of laws, or of men. If a poor and miserable man violates the law of the land either wilfully or ignorantly, he is brought before the justice, committed or bailed, and answers for his conduct in court—and why is this done? to make the law supreme, to make it obey the law, to show that the law alone governs, and the law governing and being made known, all men are equally obedient to it, known and established rule, this is what is termed the real equality of men, substantial liberty. But a man of high rank and talents, of great renown, of great popularity, for some heroic achievement by which he has rendered much service to the country, he violates the law and the constitution—what then? why, in as much as he has performed great exploits before, we ought, say some, to wink at his violations of the law, because you cannot suppose that he had any bad design, when he violated the law: therefore instead of having his conduct inquired into, he is feasted and applauded, excused and caressed; this betrays an assailable point in the fortress of our liberties, that ought to alarm us, & ought to be amended and improved. The splendor of character has always bedimmed the eyes of those whose liberties were to fall a sacrifice to ambition, those who are most exalted in power and station, ought to be the most watched; those who are most popular in consequence of their great achievements, have it most in their power to abuse their trust; a wise people will always call wise men along to public stations; a generous people will always reward with applause and a renewal of trust those who serve them well; a prudent people will watch all men in power, and a people determined to preserve their freedom will demand that every man be called to an account for a violation of the law of the land—for the law is the rule and the shield of all—it is made for all alike; for the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak; then alone can there be a government of laws when all are equally amenable for their violation. This has ever been our boast; let us see from the sentiment of the people if it is to be our practice.

For the Easton Gazette. A FAIR OFFER

A CURE FOR HARD-TIMES. Make a full estimate of all you owe, & of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your notes every year and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently and be industrious—lose no time—waste no idle moments—be very prudent & economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer morning and night—attend Church or Meeting regularly every Sunday, and do unto all men as you would, they should do unto you. If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give the Poor, do whatever else you have it in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course of life, diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your Debts. FRANKLIN.

United States Bank Stock sold at New-York on the 10th instant, in a small Lot, at 118.

Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Spain, left the city of Philadelphia on the 14th inst. for Boston, where he is to embark.

GREEN PEAS were in Market the 8th inst. at Charleston, and were sold at the rate of twelve dollars a bushel.

WASHINGTON, March 13. The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday, after a long session of nearly six weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17. ESCAPE FROM PRISON. Thursday afternoon about five o'clock, four of the convicts confined in the prison of this city, made their escape, by means of excavating earth from under the foundation, and working up through the pavement. As they have on their convict clothing, or jail regimentals, they will no doubt be soon apprehended. Phil. Gaz.

Captain Clark, of the brig Pocahontas arrived at New York from Mogadore, informs, that on the 23d of October last, on his outward passage, in sight of Teneriff, he was brought to and boarded by the Castilla, (Lima ship) prize to the Buenos Ayrean brig Young Constitution, capt. Meach. Her prize crew had mutinied, and displaced the prize master, whom with one man they compelled him to receive on board the Pocahontas. The above mentioned privateer is said to have been fitted out at Baltimore where she arrived some time ago, and landed \$700,000, which was taken from said vessel.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Session, 1818. An act authorizing the Judges of the Orphans' Court to bind out the Children of Free Negroes and Mulattoes. Sec. 1. Be it enacted, By the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Judges of the orphans court of the several counties in this state, are authorized in their discretion, on information being given, or whenever it comes to their own knowledge, that there are any child or children of free negroes or mulattoes, not at service or learning a trade, or employed in the service of their parents, to bind and put out such child or children to some useful trade or service, on the same terms and conditions that orphan children are now subject to be bound out, only that the term of service of a female may be extended to the age of eighteen years; and that the judges aforesaid may require as a condition in any indenture, that the said child or children shall be taught to read or write, or in lieu thereof a sum not exceeding thirty dollars shall be allowed in addition to the freedom dues required by law.

2. And be it enacted, That before the said judges shall proceed to bind out any child or children of the description aforesaid, they shall cause a summons to be issued, requiring the parent or parents of such child or children to appear before the said judges on the day when it is intended to bind out such child or children, and that the said judges shall in all cases consult and gratify the inclination of the parent or parents of such child or children, in respect to their choice of a master or mistress, so far as it may seem just and reasonable.

An act to prohibit sheriffs from receiving negro slaves into the public jails of this state, except when committed by due course of law.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the sheriffs of any county in this state to receive into the public jail any negro slave, unless committed in due course of law.

2. And be it enacted, That if any sheriff shall after the first day of April next, receive any slave into the public jail of his county, except when committed as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars current money for every offence, to be recovered by bill of indictment, or action of debt, in the county court where such sheriff may reside, one half for the use of the county, the other half to the informer who shall present or sue for the same.

3. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the owner of a slave, who is a person not engaged in the traffic of buying and selling slaves, from having any slave committed to jail, and supported there at his expense.

The National Register, printed at Washington, in speaking of the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States, thus remarks:

"One of these is the decision that the state authorities have not the power in the case of their passing insolvent laws, to exonerate any thing but the person from debt. Property therefore, subsequently acquired, either by descent or by industry, remains subject to execution, for principal and interest, whenever it can be found in the possession of a person who has availed himself of a state insolvent law.—Much uneasiness has arisen, in many parts of the Union, from this opinion of the Supreme Court. Individuals who, years ago, have taken the benefit of insolvent acts, by virtue of state enactments, and who either by good luck, or attention to business, have become rich, may well fear for their property, for it now lies, naked and exposed, to the sheriff or the marshals, under antiquated claims, which will doubtless revive with alacrity against them. Those who are liable to this reaction of justice seem to seek shelter under what are called acts of limitation, which bar compulsory payment if the sums due are not demanded within a certain time."

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

A very interesting application of the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. relative to the constitutionality of State Insolvent Laws, was made in a case brought by John Stuyvesant against Jacob Barker, and tried yesterday before Mr. Justice Bartlett. Stuyvesant the plaintiff, demanded from Barker, the defendant, \$15, deposited by the plaintiff in the defendant's bank. Barker, the defendant, admitted the deposit, but interposed a set-off against the plaintiff's demand, of \$53 42 cents and chimed the balance. A respectable jury of the 6th ward was impanelled to try the cause. At the trial, the following facts appeared in evidence. In 1817, the plaintiff opened an account at the defendant's bank, and after a short interval overdraw the bank \$53 42 cents, and then obtained a discharge from all his debts under the insolvent act of this state. Some months after his discharge, he made a deposit of \$15 in the defendant's bank, which the defendant applied in part payment of the old account. The plaintiff produced his discharge in evidence, and his counsel insisted that it was a full bar to the defendant's set-off, and that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to the amount deposited. The defendant's counsel insisted, that the discharge was void, the law under which it was obtained being unconstitutional in as much as it impaired the obligation of contracts, and that the defendant had, therefore, a right to apply the deposit to the old debt. His honor the justice charged the jury strongly in favor of the plaintiff—but allowed them, on the suggestion of the defendant's counsel, to take the constitution of the U. States & the state insolvent laws with them into the juryroom, and directed them to find for the plaintiff the amount of his demand, if they considered the law constitutional, and for the defendant the balance due him, if they considered it unconstitutional.

The jury retired, and in about twenty minutes returned a verdict for the defendant, Barker, for \$39 12, being the balance due.

M. F. Exc. Post.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

Actual sales of Tobacco the last week.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Eastern Shore (new crop) \$9 1-2, Lower Patuxent (do.) \$12 do., Wheat 160 to 165, Corn 62 to 65, Bye 75 to 80, Oats 40 to 50.

BALTIMORE, March 18. An unpleasant disturbance took place yesterday on Spear's wharf, occasioned by a malicious and absurd attempt to insult the feelings of the antislavery natives of Ireland by ridiculing their tutelar saint. A figure better known by the name of a stuffed Paddy, was suspended early in the morning to the yard of a schooner, nominally in the custody of the law, but which, it appears, was not in the care of any person. This exhibition drew a crowd of Irish laborers to the place, who felt the insult as it was intended, and without inquiry as to the real culprits, very improperly began to wreak their vengeance on the vessel.

Information of the disturbance being given to Judge McMechen, he proceeded promptly to the place, calling to his aid such citizens and peace officers as he met by the way. Some opposition was at first made by the incensed Irishmen, some of whom assaulted several of the citizens, and even the Judge. The Mayor, the Collector of the port, and a number of other citizens were soon at the scene of disturbance to aid the efforts of the Judge. The rioters were quickly dispersed, several of the most distinguished in acts of violence being apprehended and bound over to answer for their conduct at the next City Court.—Gaz.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILLINOIS, Feb. 20. ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

The following letter from the Postmaster at St. Genevieve, giving an account of the robbery of the Mail, to the Postmaster at this place, is handed us for publication.

St. Genevieve, Feb. 9. Postmaster at Shawneetown, Sir—I make haste to inform you, that the mail from Charlette, Boon's Lick, &c. was robbed on the 1st inst. at or near Maro creek, about half way between Boon's Lick and the Mines. The mail-bags, horse, saddle, bridle, blanket, spurs, &c. were taken. The rider describes the robber as being about six feet in height, short sandy colored hair, both ears cropped, and branded in the left hand, blue eyes, &c. buck-skin dress, a rifle with him, &c. This hasty description I hope will enable you to know the villain, if he should be in your neighborhood.

With esteem, yours, &c. E. A. ELLIOTT.

HARRISBURG, Penn. March 8. BANKS.

A bill has been passed by the Senate, and is now in the House of Representatives, revoking the charters of the Banks at Marietta, Green-castle, Lewistown, Bellefonte, Huntingdon, Uniontown, Washington, Pittsburg, (Farmers and Mechanics) Bedford and Beaver, of this commonwealth.

MOBILE, Feb. 8. PENSACOLA.

Mr. Pyburn, a resident of Pensacola, arrived here yesterday morning, and confirms the rumour which had reached us, of the arrival off Barancas on Thursday last, of a Spanish force, consisting of 400 white and 200 black troops, commanded by a brigadier general, to re-occupy the Floridas. It was said the Americans were to give possession on Friday at mid-day.

CHARLESTON, March 6.

George Clark, commander of the piratical ship Louis, which was designedly blown up off our bar, early in the month of January last, was, on Thursday last, arrested by Wm. S. Kelley, and Wm. Applegate, state constables; and after a full examination before a magistrate, was by him committed to jail, to be tried for piracy. There are eleven of the crew of the above vessel in our jail: eight in the Savannah jail, and one in the Baltimore jail—awaiting their trial, which, we are informed, will not be long delayed.

PENITENTIARY REPORT. Baltimore City Court, FEBRUARY TERM, 1819.

The Committee from the Grand Jury, appointed by the Court to visit the Penitentiary, respectfully report: That they have performed that duty; and have only to add, that the excellent arrangements throughout the prison, as well in the workshops as in the lodging rooms, to all of which they give their entire approbation, reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Benj. Williams, the keeper and his deputies.

The committee annex to this report, a list of convicts of each sex, their respective employments and the number of those who have been taught trades within the walls of the prison. This last item, the committee are of opinion, sets a value on the institution of very considerable magnitude, as the persons so taught, when they are discharged, are all able to procure a livelihood; which, from their previous ignorance of every branch of trade, they had not in their power to obtain. The result cannot but be as advantageous to the state, as it must be pleasing to the philanthropist.

Table with 2 columns: Trade and Number of Convicts. Includes Cordwainery 53, Carding & spinning 20, Brushmaking 14, Weaving 26, Painting 2, Cooking 2, Tailoring 3, At house work 4, Weaving, warping &c. 57, Nursing 1, Smithing 5, Making soap 7, Carpentering 2, Sewing 3, Nursing 1, Binding hats 6, Hatting 43, Jobbing 8, Sawing stone 20, Sick 8, Jobbing 5, Dyeing 5, At house work 3, Gardening 1, Writing for deputy-keepers 1, Cooking & baking 6, Sick and invalids 28, Turning 3.

Of the 53 males employed in the cordwainery department, have been taught in the institution: Of 14 employed at brushmaking, 12 have been taught in do. 2 were finishers. Of 14 combmaking, all have been taught. Of 2 painting, do do. Of 3 tailoring, one do do. Of 32 males and females employed at the loom, 28 have been taught in do. Of 5 smithing, one do do. Of 43 hatting, all do do.

Taught in the Penitentiary—Which is respectfully submitted—Charles Wrigman, Foreman. John Ogston, William Jenkins, Samuel Moore, M. Sanderson, Charles Crook.

True Copy.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Mellish's Map has been referred to in the late negotiations with Spain. From that Map it appears, that the whole domain of the U. S. extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is about equal to two million two hundred and fifty six thousand, nine hundred and fifty five square miles; of which that part lying East of the Mississippi, and including the

Floridas, is equal to nine hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and thirty square miles. If the whole domain were as populous as Connecticut at the late Census, (1819) it would contain a population of one hundred and thirty-five millions, four hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred persons; and, if as populous as Italy now is, the number would be five hundred and one million, forty-four thousand and ten. Give but the imagination play, and there is no limit to the grandeur we may anticipate for our country. Nay, if arithmetic be true, a very few brief years will find this the most powerful nation on the globe. We have only to wish that it may be as enlightened as it will be powerful.

St. STEPHENS, Feb. 22.

By an officer lately from Pensacola, we learn that on Wednesday week, a Spanish force of four or five hundred men arrived at the Barrancas at 10 o'clock, and at 12 reached the town and formally took possession. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the whole transaction. The Spanish officers and men maintained the most correct deportment. An opinion prevailed amongst them, that the restoration was only temporary, that a cession of the Floridas would, no doubt, be effected in the course of the present year.

COMMUNICATED.

Died at his late residence in Talbot county, John Singleton, Esq. in the sixty-ninth year of his age, after a painful and protracted illness. The character of the deceased, was marked by peculiar traits of worth. It is the custom to speak of the "dead, nothing but what is good,"—but this may be applied literally, in the melancholy instance now presented to us. If paelegic's are pronounced to the memory of those, who have rendered themselves illustrious in the field, cabinet or senate, surely a humble tribute is due, to the venerable old gentleman, whose virtues have been so conspicuous in private life. The deceased, has been one of the peaceful cultivators of the soil, in this county, for upwards of forty years; during which period, his industry and attention to business, have been equalled only by his most strict observance of the duties which he owed to his God, and in acts of benevolence to man. If his charity covereth a multitude of sins, surely his reward must be great indeed; for no man living possessed this quality in a more eminent degree. The extremely precarious state of his health, had precluded him from attending any of the meetings of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, from its first organization; but at a late meeting of the Society, a few days before his death, he was unanimously admitted, as an "Honorary member"—the first instance recorded on their journals. The Farmers in this section of the country, are much indebted to him, for his many and useful experiments in agriculture, and more particularly for his discovery and application of the Marl. The face of the country is undergoing a rapid change, by the use of this manure, and the wonderful improvement wrought on the estate of the deceased, will have a most happy effect in stimulating others to follow his example. It has pleased the Almighty to bereave a numerous family of the countenance and support of this truly pious and good man, and their loss is irreparable; but his name will be long held in grateful remembrance by his friends and neighbors.

COTILLION PARTY.

The Citizens of this and the adjacent Counties are respectfully informed, that a Cotillion Party will be held at Mr. Lowe's, on Friday the 2d of April.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Wm. HAYWARD, Jr. T. R. LOCKERMAN, F. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Managers.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, Branch Bank at Easton, March 17, 1819.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of Three per cent for the last Six Months, which will be paid to the Stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 5th day of April next. By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

Land for Sale.

The Subscribers will sell their farm in Gunpowder neck, Hartford county, containing seven hundred and forty seven acres of Land.—This estate known by the name of Belle Farm, is highly valuable on account of the fertility of the soil, remarkably fine salt water marshes, abundance of oyster shell manure, and a most luxuriant growth of locusts, sufficient in a few years to furnish posts to enclose the whole place. There is a sufficiency of timber on the land, with care, to supply the place; indeed there is no occasion to cut a stick of wood for fuel, on account of the vast quantities of drift wood constantly lodging on the shores of Bush river, which bounds the land for more than a mile. The improvements consists of a comfortable frame house, kitchen and barn, all lately erected of the best materials, with some out houses. The dwelling house is handsomely situated on an eminence in full view of the river & Chesapeake bay, the shores of the river in its neighborhood are clean and the bluffs from fifteen to twenty feet high. With a little attention & expense in clover seed and plaster of paris, this estate might in a few years be equal to any in the county. Those disposed to purchase will of course view the land, which will be shown to them by Mr. Shekels, the present tenant.

JOHN RIDGELY, HARRY D. G. CARROLL.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold on Tuesday, the 13th of April, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right & title of William Nelson in & to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teakle's, and adjoining William Barton's lot—Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all the right and title of Robert Spedden, in and to one other lot of ground in said Town, lying at the Corner of Washington and Post-streets, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, now in the occupancy of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard Harwood as trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for Cash. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff. March 22—4w.

Farm for Sale,

Containing about four hundred & thirty seven acres of Land, with a commodious dwelling house, tenant's house, & other necessary buildings thereon. About one hundred acres are covered with wood. This land is situated immediately adjoining the pleasant village of New-Market, in Dorchester county, and will be sold together, or in suitable portions, at a low price, and on good terms of credit.

ALSO,

A small House, and Store-house adjoining with about three acres of land, in New-Market, which will also be sold low. If not disposed of at private sale, before Saturday, the 22nd day of May next, the whole will then be offered at Public Vendue, at 12 o'clock, in New-Market. Any person disposed to purchase, will please apply to the subscriber in Cambridge. ELIZABETH BIRCKHEAD. March 22—4w.

David Brown,

Notifies his customers and the public generally, (that owing to the recent death of his partner) he has resumed again the superintendance of his Pottery himself, and having heretofore never been able to fill up all orders, he has used great exertion, and has the pleasure to state, that he believes he is now prepared to meet any reasonable demand with

Earthenware

of the first quality made in this state, (having obtained a premium from the Athenian Society for so doing.) Any orders left at his Pottery, (corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, Old Town, about 100 yards over Market st. Bridge, Baltimore) will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, and delivered at his expense and risk in any part of the city, and when on board vessels stowed away securely. NB. Orders for Stone Ware also supplied, Baltimore, 3 mo. 22—4w.

MUSIC AND LITERATURE. NOW PUBLISHING.

The Lady's and Gentleman's Weekly LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine.

This paper is regularly published every Monday, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not exceeding two pages, is always devoted to a popular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in an improved manner; which, for appearance and correctness may vie with any printed in the usual mode. The remaining portion of the paper is occupied with useful and entertaining miscellany, original and selected. Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now before the public; by which ladies and gentlemen may judge of the merits of the work now offered for their support by subscription. TERMS.—One dollar per quarter in advance. (For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces of music, which, at the usual retail price would cost them three dollars and twenty-five cents.) Orders from distant parts, addressed to H. C. Lewis, 272 market st. post-paid, and enclosing not less than one dollar, will be attended to immediately. Philadelphia, March 22, 1819.

Caroline County Orphans' Court, 16th of March, A. D. 1819.

On application of DEKAR THOMPSON Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Philip Clark, late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers, printed at Easton. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen. JOHN YOUNG, Regr' of Wills for Caroline county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22nd day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of March, 1819. DEKAR THOMPSON Adm'r D. B. N. with the will annexed, of Philip Clark, dec'd. March 22—3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the sixth day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law. By order, JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county. March 15—8w.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the late Tristram Perry, deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, Hogs, Horses, Farming Utensils, and other personal property of the said deceased. On all sums above six dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, by the purchasers giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the date of sale on all sums not exceeding \$100. REBECCA THOMAS. March 15—3w.

POETRY.

PRESENTLY.

Most all those dear harmonious sounds,
With which the marriage state abounds,
Some discord still will interfere,

As when, in eager haste to dine,
A friend, too, with you—there's no wine,
The children have mislaid the key,

But we shall find it—presently."
"Wall, order dinner." "O, my dear,

The dinner is not done, nor near;
Howe'er to hasten it I'll try,
And you shall have it—presently."

"Send Tom for wine, then, to the store."
"Send Tom, Tom's searching round the door,

To see if he can find the key;
If not, I'll send him—presently."

"But we are cold and wish to drink?"
"Wall, well, but give me time to think;

Perhaps 'tis in the nursery,
I'll look, and bring it—presently."

The host by this time thinks the jest
Becomes too serious for his guest;
And vows he will no longer be

The tool of duping—presently.
So snatching up a knife, he cries
The closet door, and ope it flies;

Then to his friend—"now will you try,
The present,—or the presently?"

"The present, I for, 'tis true,
Our moments in this life are few,

What I've to do with wine, or thee,
I'd rather do immediately."

INDIAN BENEVOLENCE,

And the Sagacity of his Dog.

Extracted from a work, entitled "Letters
from an American Planter on Cultiva-

tion.
In the county of Ulster, in the neigh-

borhood of Pennsylvania, lived a man
whose name was Le Fevre; he was the

grandson of a Frenchman, who was obli-

ged to fly his country at the revocation of
the Edict of Nantes. He might well have

been called the last of mankind, for he
possessed a plantation on the very verge

of the valley towards the Blue Mountains,
a place of refuge for animals of the deer

kind.
This man, having a family of eleven

children (a thing by no means uncommon
in that country) was greatly alarmed one

morning at missing the youngest, who was
about four years of age, he disappeared a-

bout 10 o'clock.—The distressed family
sought after him in the river, & in the fields

but to no purpose.—Terrified to an ex-

treme degree, they united with their neigh-

bors in quest of him. They entered the
woods, which they beat over with the

most scrupulous attention. A thousand
times they called him by name, and were

answered only by the echoes of the wilds.
They then assembled themselves at the

foot of the Mountain of Chatagnets (or
chestnut trees) without being able to

more than a quarter of an hour before
they could express their gratitude to the
kind restorer of their child. Words can-

2000 Acres

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of
Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen
Ann's County, and within three miles of Hills-

borough—which will be sold together, or in
Lots, to suit purchasers; with a sufficient

quantity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, & can
be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms;

possessing many natural advantages, with a
soil, originally good and capable of great im-

provement, with little expense. Each of those
lots will have a part of the buildings and other

improvements, all of which are deemed to be
objects worthy the attention of the practical

farmer, and others wishing to realize their mo-
ney satisfactorily.

A small part of the purchase money will be
required in hand, and the balance in five years.

For approved notes, with interest thereon,
good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable

amount, will be received in part payment, and
on the payment of the whole purchase-money,

with interest, a deed will be given.
Persons wishing to view the land, and re-

ceive further information are requested to ap-
ply to JAMES G. SETH.

Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

FEMALE ACADEMY IN EASTON.

SARAH & SUSAN HARRISS,

Grateful for the liberal patronage they have
received, beg leave to inform their friends and

the public in general, that this Institution is
still in operation and progressing; where

Young Ladies are taught Orthography, Read-

ing, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar,
ancient and modern History, Geography, illus-

trated with the most modern Atlases,
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Plain and

Ornamental Needle-Work.
Terms of Tuition per Quarter, \$5

Drawing & Painting do. \$6 extra.
N. B. Five or Six Young Ladies can be ac-

commodated with Boarding, Lodging, &c.
next door to the Seminary, (in Harrison street,)

at 140 dollars per year, where particular at-
tention will be paid to their morals.

March 15.

PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER.

Joseph Chain,

(Directly opposite the Easton Hotel.)

Returns his sincere thanks to his Friends
and the Public, for the liberal encouragement

he has received in the line of his profession,
and informs them, that he has just received,

and intends constantly keeping a supply of the
best Philadelphia

PORTER AND ALE;

And hopes by his strict attention to business,
and the superior quality of his liquors, to

merit a share of the public patronage.
N. B. He has also Crab-Apple and common

Cider, of a superior quality.
March 15.

Hercules,

A celebrated Horse, from New-Jersey, will
be let to mares the ensuing season at five dol-

lars, the spring's chance, and twenty-five cents
to the groom. He will be at Easton, on Tues-

days, will probably visit St. Michaels, the
Trappe, and Miles River Neck.

HERCULES
Is a beautiful blood bay, handsomely marked

with white; upwards of sixteen and a half
hands high, seven years old this spring, and al-

though of gigantic size, is made close and com-

compact as a pony.
He was got by the full bred imported horse

Whig, out of a Bald Lion mare, a cross which
constitutes the true American Hunter, uniting

the strength of the Coach or Waggon horse,
with the fine bottom, and activity of the En-

glish Courser.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, March 8, 1819.

Volunteer.

The young full-blooded horse Volunteer,
will stand for Mares, the present season, at

Wye Mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednes-

days, and the remainder of the week at Easton,
at Ten Dollars the Season, and Four Dollars

the single leap, with Fifty cents to the Groom,
payable on or before the first day of Septem-

ber next, in default of which, Twelve Dollars
will be demanded—Insurance \$20.—Mares

from a distance, can be accommodated with
pasture at Mr. Solomon Lewis's, in Easton, and

by the Subscriber, at Wye Mill, at the risk of
the owners.

VOLUNTEER.

Was raised in Queen Ann's county; is a hand-

some iron-grey, six years old in June next, full

fifteen and an half hands high, finely formed
and of noble carriage and fine action.

The following splendid Pedigree was furnis-

hed by Joshua B. Bond, Esq. of Philadelphia,
a gentleman well known on the Turf as a sports-

man, and was the former owner of both the Sire
and Dam of Volunteer.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, March 15, 1819.

PEDIGREE OF VOLUNTEER.

He was got by the old celebrated horse First

Consul, who was got by the imported horse

Slender, his grand-dam the imported mare

Diana (formerly Dian), Diana was got by old E-

clipse, and Slender was got by King Herod—

Volunteer's dam was got by the imported horse

Aracoker, grand-dam by the old imported Grey

Messenger out of a Bashaw mare; Messenger

was got by Membrino, who was got by En-

gineer; Engineer was got by Sampson, who was

the Sire of Bay Melton—Messenger's dam was

by Turf, his grand-dam by Terulus, this mare

was sister to Figurant and dam of Leviathan

and several other capital Racers.

J. B. BOND.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1817.

March 15—6w

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from
Philadelphia, a very handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Shirting & Cambric
Muslins,
Lawn,
Linen Cambric,
Blankets,
Levantes,
Bombazetts,
Florences,
Irish Linens,
Satins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Su-

gars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or
country produce.
LAMBERT CLAYLAND,

Who wishes also to purchase, from one to

fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.
Nov. 9—

Domestic Goods.

TIFFANY, WYMAN, & CO.

No. 191, MARKET-STREET,

Three doors above Gadsby's Hotel, Baltimore,

Having made arrangements with the Eastern
Manufacturers, for an Extensive supply of
every description of

DOMESTIC GOODS:

They beg leave to invite the attention of pur-

chasers, and pledge themselves to sell as low
as any House in the United States, for Cash
or good paper.

Their assortment consists (in part) of the following:

Plaids, Brown and Bleached
Stripes, Shirting, very cheap.
Checks, Sheeting
Denim, Cotton Yarn, first qual-
Bedtick, ity, &c. &c.
Cassinet

They have also, for sale, on commission, a
Complete Assortment of STRAW BON-

NETS, of the most Fashionable Shapes.
Baltimore, March 15—10t

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master,

Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the
22d day of February, (weather permitting) at

10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore
on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the

same hour, and will continue to leave Easton
Point and Baltimore on the above named days

during the season.
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine

order, and has excellent accommodations for
Passengers.
All orders (accompanied with the cash) left

with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his
office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended

to, and faithfully executed by
The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKERS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will at-
tend at the Drug-Store of William W. Moore,

every Monday morning, until half past nine
o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of

Easton, where those having orders will please
to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master,

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the
18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—re-

turning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at
9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave East-

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Begs leave to inform his Friends and the
Public generally, that he has just returned

from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will
open in the course of this week, a handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and Common Calicoes
Cambric, and Common Gingham

Cambric Jaconet Muslins
Plain Cambric, do
Corded and Figured, do

Plain and Sprigged Mull Mull, do
Plain and Sprigged Leno, do
Plain and Sprigged Book, do

Handsome Berlin Nett, do
Coloured Cambric Muslins
Dimities

Steam-Loom and other Shirting Muslins
Handsome white, pink, blue, green, lilac,

black and dove coloured Satins
White, pink, green, black and changeable

Florences
Black Senchews, Modes and Saranets

White, blue, pink and black Fatinets
Handsome sprigged white, do

Handsome pure white French Crape
Black, do
Elegant Sattin Stripe Gaiter

Plain and Spotted Silk, do
Silk Shawls, Canton Crape's

Mens Buckskin, Beaver and Dogskin Gloves
Ladies white and coloured Kid, do

Ladies white, black and assorted colours,
Silk, do
Gentlemen's Silk Hose

Ladies, do
Ladies white, black & lead coloured Cotton do

Ladies black worsted, do
Girls white Cotton, do

A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread
and Silk Laces, and Edgings, Inserting

Muslins, Floss Cotton, handsome Fancy
Muslin Robes

Elegant Fan Silk Scarfs for Bonnets
Fancy Muslin Collerets

Elegant Head Ornaments and Artificial Flow-
ers

Chimille & Silk Cords, Boot Cord, and Boot
Webb

Fine Flax, Scarlet & Brown Bandanna Hand-
kerchiefs

Madras, do
White and Figured Mersails Vesting

Black Florentine, do
Black Molekin, do

A handsome Assortment of Irish Linens
Irish Sheetings, Russia, do

Irish and Russia Diapers
Dowlax, Brown Holland

Tickenburgs, Oznaburgs, Hessians
Pennsylvania Tow Linens

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Store

formerly occupied by Kendal F. Holmes, and
located at the Court-House; and near

door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's store
in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot &

Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and
tends constantly keeping a handsome as-

sortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of
Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their ad-

vantage to give him a call, as he will sell very
low for Cash.
CLEMENT BECKWITH,

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accom-

modated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, at
the shortest notice.
Jan. 18.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Is a paper which is published, every Satur-

day, at the city of Washington, in the Dis-

trict of Columbia, and each number contains six-

teen pages octavo, in small but very legible type.
It makes two volumes in the year; and every

volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The
price per annum is five dollars, payable in ad-

vance. The Public Documents, both foreign
and domestic; the proceedings of Congress,

and authentic news of every description, are
regularly inserted therein, and accompanied

by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value
is also enhanced by occasional reviews of liter-

ary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly
American, independent of all party consid-

erations. For this work, which is well establish-

ed, regularly published, and transmitted weekly
to subscribers by the mail, the public patron-

age is respectfully solicited.
LAWRENCE, WILSON, & Co.

Jan. 25—6w.

Printers of Newspapers throughout the
United States will oblige the proprietors of the

National Register by giving the foregoing a few
insertions.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodi-

ous house in Denton, formerly occupied by
the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well

adapted for a Public House having every con-

venience attached to it, and may be obtained
on liberal terms.

ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-House
adjoining, which will be rented with the estab-

lishment, or separately. For terms apply at
the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or to
the Subscriber.
BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen.

Talbot County, Jan. 25—4f.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor,

having applied to me as one of the Justices of
the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid,

for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of
this state, and having produced at the time of

his application evidence of his residence, with-

in the state, during the period required by law,

together with a schedule of property and a list

of creditors so far as then recollectcd, and a
certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in

the gaol of said county, was forthwith discharg-

ed. And I do thereupon direct that the said

William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his

creditors of his application and discharge as a

debtor, by causing a copy of this order to be

inserted three months in one of the newspa-

pers printed in Easton before the first Satur-

day of the ensuing May Court, for the county

aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on the

day before the said Court, for the purpose of

answering such interrogatories as may be pre-

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1819.

NO. 68.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty Cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following interesting letter was received at the office of the Albany county Agricultural Society, in consequence of circulars which were transmitted in May last to the American consuls residing in foreign ports under the sanction of the collector of New York:

"VALENCIA (Spain) 24th Dec. 1818.
"Sir—I send you by the brig Paragon, Captain Austin, sixteen bags of different kinds of grain, principally wheats, the produce of the province of Valencia. I shall embrace every opportunity that offers to send you any thing of the kind which may prove useful to our country; and hope shortly to send a collection of nearly one hundred varieties of wheat and barley, which I am promised from an eminent botanist, who has made these grains his particular study, and who intends publishing a work on this subject.

Respectfully yours, &c.
O. RICH, American Consul.
Elkanah Watson, Esq. New York.

The following is a list of the grain:

1. hard white wheat.
2. do. red do.
3. black bearded soft do.
4. do. hard do.
5. hard red do.
6. do. superior do.
7. Oats.
8. Moorish wheat.
9. soft white do.
10. close spiked barley.
11. common barley.
12. soft red wheat.
13. soft white do.
14. do. very white do.
15. do. common do.
16. hard red do.

The above precious communication was endorsed on the back. "The 16 bags of grain are now in the public store, and will be held to your order."

D. RICH, Collector.
N. York, Feb. 22.

These seeds alone are an invaluable acquisition. The Albany county Agricultural society will participate largely in all I shall receive. I have notice of other seeds, & valuable domestic animals (probably on their way) from other quarters, and have reason to expect considerable supplies from every port where American consuls reside, far beyond the reasonable requirements of this country.

Should the Agricultural bill, which has unanimously passed the house of assembly, so honorable to the enlightened patriotism of that respectable body, eventually fail, I ask what is to be done with a portion of these articles? Where shall I seek a point of communication with the twenty county societies already formed, and by whom are they to be transmitted, and how is the public to know the result of their cultivation, and obtain a correct knowledge of the subject? This single position, in my view, will ever balance a volume of subtle sophistry, and fine spun unwarrantable jealousies, and uncharitable inferences which may be adduced in opposition to a measure involving the best interests of the respectable farmers of this respectable state—their voice will be heard—I forbear to enlarge under existing circumstances.

E. WATSON.

As the time for raising vegetables is now approaching and as they are frequently destroyed by insects of different kinds, I would suggest for the experience of all those who may be disposed to save them, a remedy that for a number of years experience has with me proved successful. At any time when you find them likely to be injured, prepare slack lime, and in the morning, when they are wet with a heavy dew, dust them well with the lime and they will be driven away. Grapes, Mellons, Irish Potatoes, and almost all kinds of vegetables have been thus saved—those disposed to save early spring beans from the effects of frost, have only, when there has been a frost over night, to wet them well the next morning before sun-rise with cold water.

A FARMER.

GREEN PEAS.

The trouble and cost of preparing ground, bushing and tending peas, has rendered the saying common, that "green peas, are dear eating." A neighbor informs me that he always has green peas plenty and cheap. He plants five or six pens in each of his potato hills, the vines of which support and keep the peas from the ground, so that they will spread round and display themselves to the eye and hand of the gatherer; he says neither the roots nor the vines of the peas do any perceptible injury to the potatoes. After the potatoes are planted peas may be added,

and even after the potatoes have vegetated above ground, the peas may be put in to equal advantage. So says my neighbor. The trial is easy.

A. B.

BRIDGEPORT, CON. March 10.

A scion of a Virgoulose, engrafted last spring into the stock of a Wild Pear, one inch in diameter, on the grounds of Mr. Benj. Brooks, of this place, grew in that season (measuring all the shoots from it) 14 feet, and its fellow scion 10 feet 6 inches, making a growth of 24 feet 6 inches from the two scions. Two scions in the other fork of the same tree grew 16 feet 10 inches, all of which shoots are of good size for their length, and generally much larger than natural ones; the four making a head as large as the one cut off last spring.

It may be proper to remark for the consideration of farmers and gardeners, that this having been the last tree that was engrafted, and the tow having been expended, a linen rag was used to cover the plaster, which may have a tendency to preserve the moisture longer; it is certain that it does not hold out the temptation to the birds which tow does. A number of the scions on the other stocks was observed to be broken and displaced by the birds perching upon them to pull off the tow for building.

ANECDOTE.

A farmer who lives in the neighborhood of Owl Creek Bank (Ohio), on hearing the Bank had stopped payment, he examined his money and found he had a one dollar note in his possession, issued by said bank; he immediately started off, post haste, to the bank and demanded payment of the note.—The teller informed him "he had come too late, the bank had been insolvent for a considerable time previous to his calling, and that he was very sorry they could not pay him specie for the note."—The farmer burst into a violent passion, swore the bank and all that had any concern in its first establishment were a set of rascals; and on his leaving the bank declared he would have satisfaction of them before long, for their rascality—on his way home he espied a very large owl; he up with his gun and shot it; he returned in haste to the bank, carrying the dead owl along with him; entered the bank a second time, and dashed the owl down on the counter with violence: Now, said he, I told you I would have satisfaction of you; there, pointing to the owl, is your d—d President; you may shut your bank door now as soon as you please.—*Amer.*

From a Charleston Paper.

MR. EDITOR,

I have been for many years, subject to a painful Rheumatism; so much so, that whenever I caught cold, it most generally settled in my shoulders, knees and ankles, and became very painful. Last spring I got wet in a shower, and took cold, which settled in my shoulder. For ten days I carried my arm in a sling, and pain deprived me of sleep. Medicine was of no avail, until I saw in your paper a receipt for the Rheumatism. I tried it, & found the desired effect. In 12 hours I threw off my sling, and was free from pain, which has not visited me since. Although this treatment may not suit all kinds of Rheumatism, it may be of use to some; and if by republishing the receipt you can relieve one poor being from the pain which I experienced for ten days, you will do him a service never to be forgotten.

The following is the Receipt.

Take one ounce of Gum Camphor and put it into one quart of spirits; put therein as much of the bark of sassafras root as the liquor will cover; let it stand 10 or 12 hours, and it is ready for use. Take half a common wine glass on going to bed, and the same as soon as you can in the morning, if possible an hour or two before breakfast, and even again at eleven o'clock, should the Rheumatism be very painful, take care to rub the parts affected well with the same medicine, the dose may be increased to a wine glass full, or more if thought to be necessary. The effect is a violent perspiration; consequently the patient should not be exposed to cold.

A chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a means of producing a lively yellow color for dyeing cloth. He gathers the tops of the potatoes when ready to flower, presses the juice, mixes it with more or less water, and suffers the cloth to remain in it during 24 hours. He then dips it in spring water. The cloth may be either of wool, silk, cotton or flax. By plunging the cloth thus tinged with yellow into a vessel of blue, a brilliant and lasting green is obtained.

SALEM, (N. Y.) March 4.

Take care where you spit.

A verdict of twenty Dollars has been rendered, during the present term of the court of common pleas for this county, against a man for spitting a quid of tobacco in his neighbor's face.

Congressional.

Documents accompanying the Report of the Committee of the Senate of the U. States, to whom was referred the subject of the late Seminole war.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

10th February, 1819.

Sir—Agreeably to the request made in your letter of the 8th inst. I now transmit an extract of general Jackson's letter of the 10th of August last, & a copy of gen. Jackson's order to Gen. Gaines, of the 7th of last August, in relation to St. Augustine, a copy of the order to gen. Gaines, of the 1st of September, and an extract of the answer to gen. Jackson's letter of the 10th of August, 1818; which comprehend all the information required by the committee.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. Abner Lucock, Chairman, &c. &c. Senate U. S.

Head Quarters, Div. South,

Nashville, 12th January, 1818.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 26th ult. which reached me last night; its contents are duly noted, and will be promptly attended to.

I have received no late advices from general Gaines, although I have for some time expected the return of the express sent to him on the 24th of November last. Taking into view the strength of the Seminoles and their adherents, as reported to you by gen. Gaines, and the aggregate of his strength, regulars and militia amounting to but 1800 men, which cannot possibly afford a like number of effectives; considering likewise that the greater portion of his forces are draughted militia from Georgia, who may apply for their discharge at the expiration of three months from the time they were first mustered, and who may be disposed to claim this right and abandon the campaign about the time I could reach Fort Scott, I have deemed it both prudent and advisable to call from the west end of the state of Tennessee, for one thousand volunteers, mounted gun men, to serve during the campaign. With this force, in conjunction with the regular troops, I can act promptly, and, with the smiles of Heaven, successfully against any force that can be concentrated by the Seminoles and their auxiliaries. Viewing, however, the lives of our citizens as too precious to be risked in a contest with savages, where real necessity demands the exposure, I have therefore written to the gov. of Georgia, to continue in the field, the one thousand men required by General Gaines.

The result of the appeal I have made to the patriotism of those brave men, in West Tennessee, who have so often followed me to the field of danger, will be known by the 19th instant, and I hope to leave this for Fort Scott, on the 22d; of my movements and success in raising the mounted volunteers, you shall be advised.

It may appear to the government on the first view, that mounted men are the most expensive; but when we consider the rapidity of their movements; the amount of quarter masters expenditures for pack horses, baggage waggons, and other means of transport indispensable to footmen, in this instance saved, mounted gun men, as auxiliaries in such a campaign as the one contemplated, will be found to save both blood and treasure to the United States. The volunteers that have been invited to the field, are of tried & materials, such as can be relied on the day of danger & trial.

With respect, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
Maj. Gen. Commdg.
Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

I feel myself much at a loss for correct topographical information of the country occupied by the Seminole Indians and particularly of that portion which may possibly become the seat of war. Should there be any maps, plans, or charts, of the section of country alluded to in the secret bureau of the War Department, you will oblige me by having a copy transmitted to Fort Scott as early as practicable.

(Signed) A. J.

Head Quarters, Division of the South,
Nashville, 19th January, 1818.

Sir,

Being advised that the assistant deputy quartermaster general of general Gaines' brigade, has resigned; and being unadvised as to quarter-masters funds within the 7th Department, I have to request that necessary funds be forwarded to quarter-master general Gibson at Fort Scott, whom I have ordered to meet me at that place without loss of time.

Should the one thousand volunteer mounted gunmen attend to my appeal to their patriotism, I shall send on a confidential agent to Georgia to have the necessary supplies for them procured and forwarded by the quarter-master, if any there, to Fort Gaines, and if none, by the

agent sent, with instructions to draw on quarter-master general Gibson for the amount of his purchases; this is done to facilitate the march of the volunteers called for. I need not observe that, without quarter-master's funds an army cannot be welded either with promptitude or effect—promptitude in the present campaign will be a great saving to the U. States, both in character and purse.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
Signed, ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Department of the South,
Fort Gadsden, March 25th, 1818.

Sir—I solicit the co-operation of the naval force under your command, during the present campaign to the east of the Appalachian river. It is reported to me that Francis, or Hillis Hago, and Peter M'Queen, prophets, who excited the Red Sticks in their late war against the United States, and are now exciting the Seminoles to similar acts of hostility, are at or in the neighborhood of St. Marks, united with them it is stated that Woodbine, Arbuthnot and other foreigners have assembled a motley crew of brigands—slaves enticed away from their masters, citizens of the United States, or stolen during the late conflict with Great Britain. It is all important that these men should be captured and made examples of, and it is my belief that on the approach of my army they will attempt to escape to some of the sea islands from whence they may be enabled for a time to continue their excitement, and carry on a predatory war against the United States. You will therefore cruise along the coast, eastwardly, and as I advance capture and make prisoners all, or every person, or description of persons, white red or black, with all their goods chattles and effects, together with all crafts, vessels, or means of transportation by water, which will be held possession of for adjudication.

Any of the subjects of his catholic majesty, sailing to St. Marks, may be permitted freely to enter the said river; but none to pass out, unless after an examination it may be made to appear that they have not been attached to or in any wise aided and abetted our common enemy. I shall march this day, and in eight days will reach St. Marks, where I shall expect to communicate with you in the bay, and from the transports receive the supplies for my army. I will there have an opportunity of concerting with you future plans of co-operation; for additional operations you will call on colonel Gibson, quarter-master general, who is left in the command of Fort Gadsden, and who is instructed to furnish you with such vessels and equipments as may be deemed necessary for your co-operation with me. Col. Gibson will place under your command transports loaded with provisions, arms, military stores, &c. which I wish you to protect to the bay of St. Marks.

Captain Neil with thirty (detachment) of men, principally seamen, have received instructions to report to you as a reinforcement to your command.

I remain your most obedient servant,
Signed, ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Commdg.

Capt. Isaac M'Keever, Commanding
Naval Forces in the bay of
Appalachicola.

Extract of a letter from major general Jackson to brevet major general Gaines, dated Nashville, 7th August, 1818.

I am happy to find that the notorious Micco-de-cozey, is at length destroyed. The distress of the Indians for provisions I expected. Your providing for their wants meets my entire approbation, it will meet the entire approbation of the government, as it corresponds with the usual humanity extended to the suffering Indians.

I have noted with attention Major Twigg's letter, marked No. 5. I contemplated that the agents of Spain, or the officers of fort St. Augustine would excite the Indians to hostility, and furnish them with the means of war. It will be necessary to obtain evidence substantiating this fact, and that the hostile Indians have been fed and furnished from the garrison of St. Augustine; this being obtained, should you deem your force sufficient, you will proceed to take, and garrison, fort St. Augustine with American troops, and hold the garrison prisoners, until you hear from the President of the United States, or transport them to Cuba, as in your judgment, under existing circumstances, you may think best.

Let it be remembered, that the proceedings carried on by me, or this order, is not on the ground that we are at war with Spain; it is on the ground of self preservation, bottomed on the broad basis of the law of nature and of nations, and justified by giving peace and security to our frontier; hence the necessity of procuring evidence of the fact, of the agents or officers of Spain having excited the Indians to continue the war against us, and that they have furnished them with the means of

carrying on the war. This evidence being obtained, you will (if your force is sufficient) permit nothing to prevent you from reducing fort St. Augustine, except a positive order from the Department of War.

Orders some time since have been given to the officer of the ordinance, commanding at Charleston, to have in readiness a complete battering train, the number and calibre of the guns pointed out. I have no doubt you will find them in readiness.

I enclose you the report of captain Henry of the naval force on that station. You will open a correspondence with commandant A. J. Dallas, to ensure his co-operation, provided it should be required. I trust before this reaches you, you will have destroyed the settlement collected at Suwayze; this can easily be done by a coup de main, provided secrecy of your movements be observed, and great expedition of movement, and great caution, you will be discovered, and the enemy will flee, or endeavor to ambuscade you; both of which ought to be guarded against.

Have a careful eye to your supplies on hand, that before they are consumed, others may be ordered, and reach you. Without necessary supplies, an army cannot operate with effect. The late scarcity ought to teach us a lesson on this head, never to be forgotten. I therefore expect that no scarcity will happen at any place, post, or garrison, entrusted to your care. I shall expect to hear from you shortly, and that you and your brigade may be successful in all your operations, and cover yourselves with glory, is my heartfelt wish.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Signed, ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. gen. comd.

Signed, R. H. CALL, Aid de camp.

(Extract.)

Head Quarters, Division of the South,
Nashville, August 10, 1818.

Capt. Gadsden will likewise deliver you his report made in pursuance of my order, accompanied with the plans of the fortifications, thought necessary for the defence of the Floridas, in connexion with the line of defence on our southern frontier. This was done under the belief that government will never jeopardize the safety of the union, or the security of our frontier by surrendering those posts, unless upon a sure guarantee, agreeably to the stipulations of the articles of capitulation, that will ensure permanent peace, tranquility, & security to our southern frontier. It is believed that Spain can never furnish this guarantee, as long as there are Indians in Florida and it possessed by Spain. They will be excited to war, and the indiscriminate murder of our citizens, by foreign agents and Spanish officers. The conduct of Spain for the last six years fully proves this. It was under the belief that the Floridas would be held, that my orders to make the report, were given to capt. Gadsden. To this I refer you; its perusal will show you how important it is, not only to the defence and security of the frontier, but to the whole U. States. It points to our vulnerable points, and shows our country can, and was intended to be invaded during the last war from this quarter, and that the attempt would have been made, had not the Creek Indians been subdued previous to the arrival of the British troops, and afterwards their attempt to gain possession of Mobile Bay was frustrated by the repulse they met with at fort Bowyer. If possession is given of the points now occupied by our troops and a war ensues, an attempt will no doubt be made to penetrate our country by the Appalachicola, and by the aid of the Indians to reach the Mississippi, at or above the Chickasaw Bluffs. Should this be done with a formidable force in our unprepared state, it is highly probable that the enemy might reach the banks of the Mississippi; occupying these posts, will prevent the danger of such an occurrence; surrender them, and I would not, without a much stronger force, hold myself responsible for the safety of my division. But with those posts fortified as recommended, and with an effective force of 5 thousand men, I pledge my life upon defending the country from St. Mary's to the Barrataire, against all the machinations and attacks of the Holy Alliance, and combined Europe.

By Capt. Gadsden you will receive some letters lately enclosed to me, detailing the information that the Spaniards at fort St. Augustine were again exciting the Indians to war against us, and a copy of my order to gen. Gaines upon this subject. It is what I expected, and proves the necessity and sound policy of not only holding the posts which we are now in possession of, but likewise of our possessing ourselves of fort St. Augustine, alone can insure peace and security to our southern frontier.

It is alone by a just and honorable conduct, that we can insure respect

These letters were forwarded to the Department of War.

by a timid, temporizing policy; the first commands, admiration and esteem, the latter contempt; but from the composition of the present administration, I can never suppose, that they will abandon rights or assume a timid and temporizing course of policy. I therefore conclude that the posts will never be surrendered, unless upon the terms agreed on in the capitulation, and then it guaranteed that those terms will be punctually fulfilled; particularly when it is recollected that unless this is done, our frontier will be exposed to all the scenes of blood and massacre, heretofore experienced, and to regain them will cost us much blood and treasure in the event of a war. The security of the western states, renders it necessary that they should be held; the voice of the people will demand it. But upon this, as well as every other subject, I refer you to Capt. Gadsden.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servt.
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. gen. comg.
Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

Department of War,
1st September, 1818.

Sir—General Jackson has transmitted to this Department a copy of his letter to you of the 7th ultimo. It is to be presumed that his orders in relation to St. Augustine, were given before he was apprised of the decision of the President in relation to St. Marks, and Pensacola; as the principle on which that decision was made, would equally extend to the case of St. Augustine, you will accordingly, not carry that part of general Jackson's order into execution, except to collect with care the evidence of such facts as go to prove any contenance or assistance from the Spanish authority in St. Augustine, to the hostile Indians; and should you ascertain that they have afforded any, you will report the facts, properly supported by evidence to this Department.

You will also report the facts on which you ordered the issue of rations to the Indians, and the extent of the issue. I refer you to the issue which is alluded to in general Jackson's letter, to you of the 7th ultimo, as the Department has not yet received any information on the subject.

I have, &c.
Signed, **J. C. CALHOUN,**
Gen. E. P. Gaines.

Extract of a letter from J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, to Major General Andrew Jackson, dated the 8th September, 1818.

I enclose a copy of my orders of the 14th ultimo, to general Gaines, for your information.

I concur in the view which you have taken in relation to the importance of Florida, to the effectual peace and security of our southern frontier; and such, I believe, is the opinion of every member of the administration: In fact, the grounds assumed are very far from being feeble. St. Marks, will be retained until Spain shall be ready to garrison it with a sufficient force; & fort Gadsden, & any other position in East or West Florida, within the Indian country, which may be deemed eligible, will be retained so long as there is any danger; which, it is hoped, will afford the desired security. We ought, it is true, never to resort to timid measures to avoid war; but it appears to me, that a certain degree of caution (not from the fear of the holy alliance) ought, at this time, to mark our policy. A war with Spain, were it to continue with her alone, and were there no great neutral powers to avail themselves of the opportunity of embarrassing us, would be nothing; but such a war would not continue long without involving other parties, and it certainly would, in a few years, be an English war. In such a war, I would not fear for the fate of our country; but certainly, if it can be prudently and honorably avoided for the present, it ought to be. We want time; time to grow, to perfect our fortifications, to enlarge our navy, to replenish our depots, and to pay our debts. I speak to you frankly; knowing your zeal for our country, with whose glory yours is now identified. No one who has examined my political course, will I am sure, think that these opinions are influenced by timid councils.

Note.—The order of the 14th of August, referred to in the above extract has been already communicated to Congress.

Fort Crawford, 19th May, 1818.

Proceeding to Georgia for the purpose of bringing my family to this territory, and desirous to provide for the safety of the inhabitants on the frontiers during my absence, I have sought an interview with the officer in command at this place. At Camp Montgomery, I learnt that you would probably reach this place in a few days, and indulged the hope of seeing you. An interview with you would have been to me a source of much pleasure, & I regret that my arrangements will not permit me to await your arrival.

The Indians commenced their murderous incursions on the frontier settlements in January last, when two men were killed in this neighborhood. No events occurred afterwards to excite apprehension, until the 13th March, when a house in the Indian road, near "Poplar Spring" was attacked, and eight persons killed. This intelligence reached me at Claiborne, when I sent a detachment of mounted men, which was immediately ordered to the spot. For one month's service. A few days ago five men while travelling were killed at, and three killed; but hundred or two thousand taken. The people for flying for safety in

every direction, and all communication by mail or otherwise with Georgia wholly suspended. The Indians were known to be still in that quarter. In this state of things, three posts were established by my order, at which there are in the whole, about one hundred men, who have instructions to scour the woods from day to day. A fortnight since they found a camp, but on their approach the enemy fled to a contiguous swamp, from whence they fired and killed one man. The commanding officer informs me that he thinks the number of Indians now in the neighborhood considerable. I should have mentioned that in April a house within fifteen or twenty miles of Claiborne was attacked; the husband killed and wife and two daughters wounded. Thirty dollars, a quantity of bacon, and every article which could be conveyed away, taken and carried to Pensacola, where I believe the murderers might still be found.

I yesterday learnt that one Indian was killed and another wounded near the "Poplar Spring."

This detail of events, however, was probably unnecessary, as you will receive from Major Youngs, every intelligence upon the subject. My principal object is to state, that in my efforts to protect the people over whom I preside, the territorial treasury, being destitute of funds, has afforded me no supplies whatsoever, nor has it been in the power of the commanding officer here, to render the aid which he has uniformly manifested the best disposition to afford. I am desirous that the troops should be considered as in the service of the United States, and the accounts adjusted when their term of service expires. One company rendezvoused at Poplar Spring for three months service on the 10th of April, and a detachment of twenty-five at Sepulgar lately, for the same term of service. The expenditures incurred have been considerable, and altogether beyond my means of paying. You will readily perceive how unpleasant has been my situation; without the means of affording the protection, necessary to keep the inhabitants at their homes. The regular force in this quarter, has been insufficient for the defence of the country—the militia I had not had time to organize, & above all, not a dollar in the treasury. My views of the necessity of forwarding men and money to this section of the country, have been repeatedly stated to Colonel Trimble, but I apprehend it has not been in his power to meet them.

Having endeavored in vain with my limited resources to arrest the enemy after their successive murders, and being satisfied that they sought refuge in Florida, I determined to raise a volunteer force and order them to attack the hostile Indians without regard to our boundary. A part of the force is now under the command of major Youngs, & Capt. Still is in possession of my order. Had I been furnished with funds the enemy would have been driven from that retreat long before this time; persuaded as I am, that it is the only effectual method of affording security to this Territory.

I have this moment received intelligence which leaves no doubt of your approach to this quarter; and I shall now leave the Territory perfectly satisfied that the people will not suffer by my absence. Mr. Henry Hitchcock is appointed territorial Secretary and will act as governor after I set out from fort Jackson, which will be on the 26th or 27th of this month. I may however be detained a few days longer in arranging with the Big Warrior the reception of a party of Indians who have sued for peace and delivered themselves to major Youngs. This they did so soon as the major convinced them by a well timed and well executed expedition, that they would no longer be permitted to murder our citizens and find refuge in the Spanish territory.

There are at this place forty volunteers, and the same number of militia at camp Montgomery. Should you need any additional aid from the territory, it would be promptly furnished should you notify me at fort Jackson before my departure.

I enclose to you letters I have received from the commanding officer of the militia near Poplar Springs, which will present to you the state of things in that quarter. Excuse this hasty scrawl, and accept the assurances of my regard and esteem.

WM. W. BIBB,
Major General Andrew Jackson.

Paymaster General's Office, city of Washington, February the 20th, 1819.

Sir—In answer to your letter of the 17th of the present month, I have the honor to state,

1st. That the numbers and grades of the officers who commanded the detachment of Indians employed under McIntosh and the whole number of Indians appear from the accounts of the agent who paid them, to have been,

- 1 Brigadier general,
 - 2 Colonels,
 - 2 Lieutenant colonels,
 - 3 Majors,
 - 1 Assistant adjutant general,
 - 4 Assistant Commissaries,
 - 28 Captains,
 - 28 First lieutenants,
 - 28 Second do.
 - 1517 Rank and file (or other warriors).
- 2d. That the number and grades of the officers who commanded the Tennessee and Kentucky volunteers appear from the rolls which mustered them into service, to have been,
- 1 Assistant adjutant general,
 - 1 do. Inspector do.
 - 1 do. deputy quartermaster, do.
 - 1 Chaplain,
 - 1 Forage master,
 - 1 Assistant forage master,
 - 1 Judge Advocate,
 - 2 Colonels,

- 2 Lieutenant colonels,
- 4 Majors,
- 4 Adjutants (regimental)
- 2 Quartermasters, do.
- 2 Surgeons, do.
- 4 Surgeons' mates, do.
- 4 Sergeant majors, do.
- 4 Quartermaster sergeants, do.
- 20 Captains,
- 20 First lieutenants,
- 18 Second lieutenants,
- 11 Third lieutenants,
- 17 Cornets,

Of whom one captain and one first lieutenant appear to have belonged to Kentucky; the others to Tennessee.

3d. That "the number and grades of the officers who commanded (or served with) the two companies of rangers" under captains Boyle and McGist, appear from a communication of the paymaster of the 4th regiment of infantry, dated the 23d of September, 1818, to have been,

- 2 Captains,
- 2 First lieutenants,
- 2 Second lieutenants,
- 1 Surgeon's mate.

I am very respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient,
NATHL. FRYE, Jun.
Chief Clerk.

To the hon. Abner Lacock, chairman of the committee on the subject of the Seminole war, in Senate of the United States.

Paymaster General's Office, city of Washington, February the 23d, 1819.

Sir—Your letter of yesterday's date is now before me, and with reference to my note of the 20th instant, I have to state, that "the whole number of men, rank and file, employed as volunteers from Tennessee and Kentucky," appears from the muster rolls to have been 1,163; the number employed in captain Boyle's and captain McGist's companies of rangers, 140.

With sentiments of much respect,
I am, Sir, your most obedient,
NATHL. FRYE, Jun.
Chief Clerk.

To the hon. Abner Lacock, chairman of the committee on the subject of the Seminole war, in Senate of the United States.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From late London and Liverpool papers.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

GUILDHALL.—Riot on proclaiming the Shiloh, by Joanna Southcott's Disciples. A lamentable instance of the effects of infatuation and religious enthusiasm was exhibited at this office, on Wednesday se'night. Samuel Sibley, and Maria Catharine Sibley his wife, Samuel Jones and his son, a boy 10 years old, Thomas Jones, John Angel, Thomas Smith, James Doid and Edward Slater, a boy twelve years of age, were brought up from the Compter, by Beaton and Gibbon, officers of Cordwainers' Ward, who had with great difficulty, and at the hazard of their own lives, rescued the prisoners from the fury of an immense mob, in Bulwerrow, Cannon street, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. These deluded people were, it appears, disciples of the lately famous Joanna Southcott, and conceived themselves directed by God to proclaim the coming of the Shiloh on earth; for this purpose they assembled at the west end of the town, in order to enter the only gate of the great city (Temple Bar) through which they marched in procession about nine o'clock in the morning; they were each decorated with a white cockade, and wore a small star of yellow ribbon on their left breasts; Sibley led the procession, bearing a brazen trumpet adorned with light blue ribbands and the boys carried each a small flag of blue silk. In this manner they proceeded through Fleet street, up Ludgate hill, and along St. Paul's Church-yard, to Budge-row, a great crowd following them, increasing continually as they proceeded. Having arrived, as they supposed in the middle of the great city, they halted and began to perform their ceremonies; Sibley sounded the trumpet, and proclaimed the second coming of the Shiloh, the Prince of Peace, on earth; and his wife cried out aloud, "Wo! wo! to the inhabitants of the earth, because of the coming of the Shiloh." This cry was repeated several times, and joined in with a loud voice by the others in company. The crowd was by this time immense, every avenue was stopped up, and the passage of carts and carriages rendered impassable. The mob began with laughing and shouting at these miscrably deluded people and at length proceeded to pelting them with mud & every sort of missile they could procure; they on their part, being most of them stout young men resister; the fight became general and tremendous, the flags were torn down, and Sibley and his associates were with great difficulty preserved, by the exertions of the officers, from falling victims to the infuriated rage of the mob, and conveyed to the Compter. Their appearance, when put to the bar, bespoke the dangers they had gone through; the men had all been rolled in the mud, and Sibley bore evident marks of violence in his face. On being called upon by the Magistrate, Mr. Alderman Bridges, to give an account of their conduct, in thus disturbing the public peace, Sibley, with an air of authority, directed the others to be silent, and addressing the Alderman, said he regretted there was not time for him to enter into the particulars of the mission of God to him. He had been commanded by a voice through the boy Slater, to announce that the Prince of Peace was come upon the earth. He was commanded to proclaim the second coming of Shiloh, in the same manner, and with the same authority as John the Baptist had proclaimed his first coming. This proclamation he was to

make three times in the midst of the great city, by the sound of the trumpet. He and his companions were obeying the commands of God, and in so doing had conducted themselves peaceably, and interfered with no one, when they were attacked by the mob. He was proceeding to explain the nature of the visions with which the boy had been favored, and his wife was raising her voice to bear testimony to the fact of the Shiloh being on earth, whom she said she had in her arms four times, when the Magistrate interrupted them; and observed, that it was evident, if they were not insane, that they were acting under a strong delusion; and pointed out to them how much better they would have been employed in pursuing their regular avocations, than in being the cause of public riot, and endangering their own persons, recommending them to desist from any repetitions of their gross absurdities and delusions. The men in reply said, it was right they should obey God; but they would do whatever the Magistrate directed, & desist from any further proclamation, assuring him at the same time that nevertheless the Shiloh was come. The Alderman said he would not rely on their promise, and should detain them all in custody till they could procure him some better assurance than their own words for their peaceable demeanor in future. They were accordingly conveyed back to the Compter in two coaches, to protect them from the mob, one of the men on stepping into the coach, unbuttoned his coat, displayed his yellow star, and placing his hand on it proclaimed aloud that it was God's color. The male prisoners are journeyman mechanics, and appeared to be simple, deluded but peaceable men. They were again brought before the sitting Magistrate on Thursday, when Sibley said he had now received command from God to desist from any further proclamation; and if the Prince Regent were to collect all the money in the world, and lay it at his feet, he dared not do it; the Magistrate might, therefore, rely there would be no repetition of their previous conduct. In this declaration he was joined by his wife and the rest of his associates, who all declared, aloud, that they dared not now proceed any further in this business. On this assurance they were discharged with a suitable admonition from the bench.

Outrage on Quakers at Carlisle.

As a number of females of the Society of Friends were lately coming out of their meeting-house at Carlisle, they were assailed by a vile rabble, who contented with using such missiles as fell directly in their way, raked the very kennels for filth and ordure to heap on the persons of these respectable people. The Roman Catholic priest of the town, the Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, addressed his parishioners next Sunday on the subject of this outrage, in the following terms:—

"My very soul is harrowed up at the recollection of such an abomination! Some of those wretches are said to be Catholics; but I disown them. Christianity disclaims, and Catholicity abhors them—they are the excommunicate of civil society. Such wretches, in Jerusalem, at the time of the persecution of the Messiah, were the first to cry out, "Crucify Jesus." (an exclamation of horror ran through the congregation,)—such wretches in Constantinople would be the very dregs of Mahometan fanaticism. I thank God, their number is small—and I am sure they are the vilest, the lowest, the foulest dregs of the people."

From the London Morning Post, of Jan. 5. ATTEMPT TO EFFECT THE ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Helena, gives the following particulars of the late attempt to effect the escape of Bonaparte from that Island. Our information is derived from a most respectable source, and we therefore, without hesitation, lay it before our readers just as we receive it:—

"An American vessel, apparently damaged and otherwise injured, but purposely damaged, to avoid suspicion, made her appearance off St. Helena. The necessary repairs were entered on with the greatest activity, whilst other schemes were prosecuting with industry in the interior. It had for some time previously been deemed expedient to have a daily view of the person of Bonaparte by a person appointed for that particular duty—his medical attendant, however, now caused it to be notified that the precarious state of the Emperor's health was such as to render it necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet at home, unannoyed by any personal inspection. In this feigned state of indisposition the wily Napoleon secretly quitted his bed-room about midnight; by means the most artful he actually passed the guard, and eluding the vigilance of no less than seven sentinels, succeeded in reaching the beach.—this was a juncture of high interest indeed! The means of escape which the Ex-Emperor was led so confidently to expect were, however, not yet perfect. It had been concerted that a certain signal should be given by him on his arrival at the beach. The signal was duly given, by hoisting a lantern at the end of a walking stick; but the boat which was to receive him not having yet sufficiently approached the shore a single sentinel (of whose station on the beach Bonaparte had not been apprised) on perceiving the light, came up, and with fidelity equal to his resolution, seized the once Great Captain, whose very name had been the terror of millions. He instantly forced him to the Guard House, from whence he was conveyed back to Longwood, where it is scarcely necessary to add, he has ever since been watched with increased vigilance, though not treated personally with any, the slightest degree of rigour."

The following very remarkable anecdote was referred to by Mr. Williams in his speech upon seconding Mr. Fane's motion for a Petition to the Legislature to revise the Criminal Code:—

"Two men were once convicted of highway robbery before Judge Caulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present Archdeacon Caulfield. When the Jury brought their verdict of guilty, the elder of the felons turned round to the younger, with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner:—"D—n seize you, you heathen villain! If it had not been for you I would have sent that rascal to hang who bore witness against us. I would have murdered the villain, and then could have told no tales. But you, cowardly scoundrel persuaded me to let him go. You dog, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me, and that is the comfort and satisfaction I have. You good people, if any of my profession be among you, take warning by my example. If you rob a man, kill him on the spot; will then be safe, for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison and rob more, and, by Heavens! the man I succeed will murder." "May God visit the blood of the man you murder upon my head," said Judge Caulfield. "Go Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have a gallows erected, and a coffin made, on the very spot where the monster stands; for from this Bench, will not remove, until I see him executed as for the young man, whose heart though corrupted by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him; must, indeed, pass upon him the sentence the law requires, but I will respite him and use my influence with the Crown to pardon him. This hoary villain shall therefore, have the satisfaction his malignant heart has anticipated." The Sheriff obeyed his order—a gallows was erected in the Court-house—and in the presence of the Judge, the Jury & the people, the unparalleled monster ascended the scaffold cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was launched into eternity."

NEW YORK, March 20. FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship Ann Crocker, from Liverpool delivered upwards of 4000 letters in the Post office on Saturday morning. The Ann has been 31 days from the Grand Bank seven of which she was within 40 miles of Sandy Hook, and has experienced almost a continued gale of wind. On the 3d inst. was struck with lightning, but received no material damage; several of the passengers and crew were struck down, and all on board received a severe shock. Capt. Crocker, who has crossed the Atlantic 92 times, thinks that he never experienced so bad weather as in the present voyage. Capt. C. has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with regular files of papers and Lloyd's List to the 25th of Jan.

The London Courier, of the 20th inst. states that the society for the suppression of vice, have instituted a prosecution against Richard Carlisle, of Fleet street, for publishing Paine's Age of Reason.

The ship Fanny, on her passage from hence to Greenock, fell in with the brig Lavinia, Robins, from Newfoundland to Cadix, and took the master, mate, and two seamen off, being all that remained on the wreck.

The Emperor of Russia has granted a pension to the widow of General Moreau. One of the most respectable Jewish commercial houses at Berlin, has failed for 400,000 crowns. They had offered their creditors 75 per cent.

The deaths in Tangiers, for the month ending November 30, were 578; among them, were 45 Jews, and one Christian.

Letters from Amsterdam, state, that 160 persons have been missing since the late fog. It is feared that they have fallen into the canals.

A Brussels paper, states that Sweden has disposed of the island of St. Bartholomews to Russia.

NAPLES, Dec. 8.
Mount Vesuvius has exhibited one of those awful spectacles which has so often created dismay in our unfortunate city; the abyss burst with a terrible roaring, & after sending forth whirlwinds of flame & scorie, it vomited a bed of lava, which extended itself even to the limits of the village de la torre del Grecco.

NORFOLK, March 17.

The Artigas Privateer, General Artigas, was yesterday brought into this port from Severn River, (where she had put in on the 7th inst.) in charge of an officer from the Revenue Cutter Monroe, captain Hare, belonging to this district, and was delivered over to the custody of the Marshal, in pursuance of information of an attempt on the part of the crew to smuggle. From Mr. Weston, the second lieutenant of the General Artigas, we learn the following particulars relating to the seizure of this vessel.—The General Artigas sailed from Baltimore; about 5 months ago, commanded by captain Ford, with a complement of 60 men, and mounting 10 guns. Lieut. W. states that they took no prizes, though they boarded several Portuguese vessels, which on account of their poverty, they permitted to proceed unmolested; not even availing themselves of the customary privilege of taking private property. Being short of wood and water they touched on the coast of St. Domingo for supplies, where they parted their cable in a gale— from thence they proceeded on their cruise, but springing a leak soon after, and encountering much severe weather, in which they sprung the mainmast, foremast and main yard, and sustained other damages.

determined then speaks, and if need to Baltimore their arrival in the consequence of cable and any make a harbor, the vessel into Severn. The next day nearly the whole went on shore, ever plunder the tower away in then set off for following, the Coling informed of the shore sundry du board with an whose charge he short time after, strict of York, bo officer of his own of the one left B River. On the of York again bo all hands, that shore, except the armorer; a charge of a reve On the 13th she the cutter Mont was manned with round to this, been blown out she arrived as b

We learn with fortifications to be constructed to protect the Mississippi, will the spring. To build the wo Regouettes and dy arrived with to the number of from the report that all the ereceted on this four years, and will be three m Without taking perfect security Orleans will be these works, s benefits from t mong the vari population: th no trifling ac mechanics, as in preference wa who had fami most of them t try after their have expired.

From To the Editor Sir—The incity of this repugreatest gratifi county, and of liberty through which the Un sents, is unpar nation, and th in attaining th is the object I My mind was tonishment in ed in many of attached to the ted. "Martin This letter st Kansas, inhabi of the cantonn intercepting o ers, & the com rison. These had induced o force of thre sice their cl confine them next para ment to a fev ing officer a the charges mitted them Thus, sir, in commande from and in these unfort the charact prosecutor, or of our co had end, The cha follows: "1st. Th vate prop "2d. Wp hunters of ing appare pence and themselves selves false our protec I shall n sing and the breach mage cou I shall inse captive ch encompass to his jud "Farran within co pass that mission; th ern, them of restrai hunter, b they brea telepe, t in the pu ordained to one va stance, want.

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determined then to put into the Chesapeake, and if possible to proceed to Baltimore. The evening after their arrival in the Chesapeake, Capt. Ford, in consequence of having lost the principal cable and anchor, directed the pilot to make a harbor, and he accordingly ran the vessel into Severn River.

The next day the crew mutinied, and nearly the whole of them left the vessel and went on shore, taking with them whatever plunder they could conveniently carry away in their bags. The Captain then set off for Baltimore, and on the day following the Collector of East River being informed of the crew's having brought ashore sundry dutiable articles, went on board with an officer of the customs in whose charge he placed the vessel. Some short time after, the Collector of the district of York, boarded the schooner, and put an officer of his own in charge of her, in place of the one left by the Collector of East River. On the 12th inst. the Collector of York again boarded, and after ordering all hands, that remained in the schooner, except two commissioned officers, the armorer and carpenter, left her in charge of a revenue officer and nine men. On the 13th she was taken charge of by the cutter Monroe, from which vessel she was manned with a crew who brought her round to this port, where after having been blown out to sea in a violent gale, she arrived as before stated.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.

We learn with great pleasure, that the fortifications which have been ordered to be constructed by the general government to protect the passes from the sea to the Mississippi, will be commenced early in the spring. The persons who contracted to build the works at Chef Menteure, the Regoulettes and Mobile Point, have already arrived with materials and workmen to the number of five hundred. It appears from the report of the war department, that all the fortifications intended to be erected on this coast, are to be finished in four years, and that the whole expense will be three millions, or 750,000 per year. Without taking into consideration the perfect security in which the city of New Orleans will be placed by the erection of these works, she will derive substantial benefits from the circulation of this sum among the various classes of her trading population: the state at large will acquire no trifling accession of industrious mechanics, as in selecting the workmen a preference was always given to persons who had families, and it is presumed that most of them intend to settle in the country after their present engagement shall have expired.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

To the editor of the Patriot.

Sir—The increasing greatness and prosperity of this republic, is certainly a source of the greatest gratification to every admirer of his country, and of deep interest to the lovers of liberty throughout the earth. The spectacle which the United States at this moment presents, is unparalleled in the annals of any other nation, and that justice should direct our aim in attaining the great destiny which awaits us, is the object I have in view in addressing you.

My mind was filled with indignation and astonishment in the perusal of a letter, published in many of the newspapers, from an officer attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, dated "Martin's Cantonment, 14th Jan. 1819."

This letter states, that a tribe of Indians, the Kansas, inhabiting the country in the vicinity of the cantonment had become troublesome by intercepting occasionally the game of our hunters, & the commission of petty thefts on the garison. These circumstances, we are informed, had induced Capt. Martin, the commander of a force of three hundred American troops, to seize their chief and several of the tribe, and confine them in his guard-house, in irons.

The next paragraph runs thus—"After the punishment to a few days confinement, the commanding officer arraigned them before him, and the charges exhibited against them, and admitted them to plead in their own behalf."

Thus, sir, in effect we see, that the American commander punished them before hand by irons and imprisonment—then assumed against these unfortunate heirs of the soil we inhabit, the character both of their judge and their prosecutor. And, I wish to Heaven, to the honor of our country, and of violated justice, that it had ended here.

The charges brought against them were as follows:

1st. Theft, stealing both public and private property.

2d. With having repeatedly robbed our hunters of their game, ammunition, and wearing apparel, thereby breaking those bands of peace and friendship, which they had pledged themselves to observe. Thus proving themselves false and treacherous, unworthy either our protection or confidence."

I shall not comment on these charges, trifling and frivolous as they seem to be, for by the breach of faith complained of, but little damage could have accrued to the garison; but I shall insert the reply made to them by the captive chief, who, rising in his chains, and casting a disdainful look on the bayonets which encompassed him, giving an unfortunate title to his judge, exclaimed,

"FATHER—Your young men are prescribed with certain bounds: not one of them can pass that chain of sentinels without your permission; thus ever within your power, you govern them with ease. My warriors impatient of restraint as the wild horse in the coils of the hunter, brook no control, free as the air which they breathe, light and impetuous as the Antelope, they bound over mountain and moor, in the pursuit of pleasures which nature has ordained they should enjoy. To confine them to one valley would deprive them of their subsistence, they would pine and die in penury and want.

FATHER—These woods and streams are ours, the beaver which inhabits this river, and the buffalo which range in these forests are ours; their skins afford us clothing and a shelter from the rude blasts of winter, their meat a luxurious subsistence. Shall we then, who are birds of the forest, quit the pleasures and the advantages of the hunt, and like you confine ourselves to one solitary valley, to practise discipline and subordination, to live in idleness and indolence? No Father!—In pursuit of the elk and antelope, we will snuff the morning breeze on the mountains, and in the evening repose among the lilies of the vale, revelling on the spoils of our hunters, and in the embraces of our wives.

FATHER—These pleasures we invite you to

participate, we also invest you with an equal right with ourselves to take meat from our forests and fish from our mountains, as freely as the Great Spirit gave them to us.

FATHER—We love and respect you, and mourn that there are bad men among us, who have done you wrong. Their actions, Father, were not within my control. Punish not the innocent for the guilty. Free our hands from these chains, we will seek out the culprits who have injured you, although they crouch in the thickest glen or lie concealed in the recesses of the most inaccessible mountain.

FATHER—We will deliver them to you, to punish to your satisfaction, for the outrages they have committed against you, and pledge ourselves that should one of our nation at any future period evince an evil disposition towards you, we will give him to your power, that with the rod of correction you may open his eyes to reproof."

This noble, this eloquent appeal of a savage to the humanity, the justice of his accusers, should have covered them with confusion and shame—but, how was it answered? How did the commander of an American force who had unlawfully seized these lords of their own soil, treat them? We are told, "that the sophistry of the address did not deter the commanding officer from severely flagellating the culprits." Let me ask, sir, if the President of the United States has given permission to any officer of the army to execute punishment like this, or any Indian, or tribes of Indians? Assuredly not—he has no such power. This is the great injustice of which I complain. "I appeal to any white man," to any citizen of this country, if this is correct. I ask, and I hope I do not ask in vain, that justice should be administered alike to the poor Indian and the civilized American—And we recollect that we have driven them from their native streams, to seek on more ungenial earth the sustenance which the God of nature has bestowed for them; shall we still persist in unrelenting injustice towards them; shall we ever forget, that the red man is the brother of the white man.

LOGAN.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

We finished in our last paper that important state paper, "The report of the committee of the Senate upon the Seminole war," which has been every where so earnestly sought for, & so greedily read, and we recommend it to the attention and reflection of our readers, again and again. This is no ordinary matter, and ought not to be looked at with common attention. Our government has been pronounced an experiment—so far it has proved a most valuable experiment—a blessing under God. Why? Because the people of the United States generally, have been sagacious and jealous of every thing that was calculated to injure or impair the great principles of civil liberty as handed down by their ancestors, & as understood by themselves, and because they have wisely and with fortitude at once resisted every thing, that looked like an attempt to violate the constitution, or to contemn the laws, or to disobey orders or duties, as well by public officers and public functionaries as by a citizen. This sagacity, this jealousy, this wisdom and this fortitude, have been the preservatives of the government and the people, and they will continue to be their preservative as long as they are entertained and exerted; but if the safety and welfare hitherto enjoyed should produce a state of relaxation in the national feeling, by creating a false security, that, as things have been so long stable, they will therefore always continue to be stable; having acquired strength by time, without a continuance of the same vigilance upon the part of the people, the short lived blessing will become a calamity, and will serve, as another instance to show that the loss of every good is principally owing to our own neglect.

The documents accompanying this report, are not very voluminous, but they contain a great deal of meaning, & we earnestly request our patrons to examine them with deliberate attention, and they will see a general systematic course taken throughout to pursue a definite object, without respect to constitution, to law, to order, or to the supremacy of the civil power over military authority. Motives are always delicate subjects to touch, and they should be reluctantly adverted to and tenderly handled, unless the evidence of their flagitiousness is too palpable to be resisted; on this occasion therefore, we mean not to touch motives, it is enough to state facts and to argue fairly and justly.—The object is not to run down an individual, but to preserve and guard the constitution.—It is not to express any thing like ill will against an officer, (for no such ill will exists,) but to maintain the law.—It is not for any satisfaction felt in expressing censure, where we have formerly expressed approbation; but to perform a great duty.—It is not to wound the feelings of a great man, but to save the Republic, that we now publish public documents and reason upon them. If general Jackson has acted wrong, he ought to be censured as soon as any other man.—That he is great, & distinguished and highly meritorious, and has rendered immense services to this country, upon a particular occasion, we have often before proudly boasted, and now candidly and with pleasure confess and proclaim; but if after all this, gen. Jackson disregards the constitution, forgets the law, disobeys his orders, and sets an evil example of open resistance to the civil power, and expects to be defended by his former services, he is mistaken; we oppose the violation of the law and the constitution, without asking who he is, or what are his services. If the father of the Republic could have violated the law or the constitution, we should have desired that he should have been made amenable to the laws and the constituted authorities, which he had himself framed.—we love the constitution more than any man; it is dearer to us than the fame of thousands. The law is our only guide and defence, no man can be put in competition with it.

After publishing the documents in this case, we shall publish gen. Jackson's "Strictures on Mr. Lacock's report on the Seminole War" as he calls it, which is the only answer yet attempted to be made to the report of the committee of the Senate on the Seminole War, here called Mr. Lacock's report, because Mr. Lacock was chairman of the committee who made the report.—We call this gen. Jackson's strictures, because it was understood at Washington, that the General was the author of them. These strictures we shall accompany with other strictures, with a view of shewing how the argument truly stands between the report of the Senate and gen. Jackson's strictures.

This all important subject shall be made known; it shall be impartially stated to the world with all its trespasses and dangers, and with all its defences. If after this, the people will look on unconcerned at this woeful breach upon the sacred charter of their rights, and upon the laws of the land, because it has been done by a favorite, and will not cast a look of disapprobation against those in authority who have sanctioned all this, then muffled in inglorious apathy and slavish indolence, let them be prepared to fall under the tyrant tread of invited usurpation.

[Since writing the above we have received the National Intelligencer, of the 20th inst. containing Mr. Lacock's reply to the strictures on the report of the committee of which he was chairman—it occupies upwards of three columns in that paper, and is a severe answer to the writer of the strictures.]

BALTIMORE, March 19.

We are informed that the paper of the *Bank of Caroline, at Denton*, is now and will continue to be received at the City Bank of Baltimore. Fed. Rep.

BALTIMORE, March 23.

Actual Sales of Tobacco the last week. 15 hds. Potomac Tobacco, new crop, 11 and 13, cash. do. do. 11 1-2 and 13 1-2, cash. 3 hds. do. do.

It has been stated, says the New York Post, in some of the papers, that the Supreme Court was unanimous in deciding the questions, which arose out of the insolvent law of New York, in the case of Sturges and Crowninshield. We are authorized to say that this is not correct. Judge Livingston concurred in that part of the opinion which recognised a right in the several states to have bankrupt laws of their own, so long as Congress neglected to establish a uniform system on this subject throughout the United States; but he did not think that the insolvent act of this state under which Crowninshield had obtained his discharge, was a violation of that article of the constitution which prohibits a state from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. He was, therefore, of opinion, that not only the person, but that the future acquisitions of those, who had taken the benefit of this and similar laws, were protected against the pursuit of those who were creditors at the time of such discharge.

It is rumored, says the New York Columbian, that one of the banks of New York has received \$30,000 of counterfeit money, and that another discovered a deficit of about \$100,000.

Commerce of the Potomac.

There was inspected by the Inspector of Georgetown, on Friday, last, 4,500 barrels of flour; and it was supposed there yet remained on the wharves and in the boats, 10,000 barrels. This quantity had come down the river in two days, and great quantities more are on the way. The price at which considerable part of this flour has been sold is six and three eights of a dollar per barrel.—*Nat. Int.*

The Legislature of Massachusetts at its recent session, passed an act for the permanent encouragement of agriculture & domestic manufactures. The provisions of the act are, That all county agricultural societies, who shall establish a permanent fund of \$1000, shall receive from the state treasury two hundred dollars a year; and, 2d, That every incorporated company, which shall raise from one to six hundred dollars yearly, shall receive an equal sum, not exceeding, however, six hundred dollars in all. The plain amount of the law is, that every incorporated Agricultural Society, in that state, will have it in their power to draw from the state treasury, yearly, the sum of six hundred dollars, for the purposes already stated. It is now generally admitted, from experience, that this is the best course to relieve the community, by degrees, from the existing pressure.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

We understand that the President is about to make a tour of observation to the South and West, similar in its character and objects to that which he performed on the northern and eastern frontier in 1817. His departure will take place, it is said, some time next week. His first object doubtless will be to inspect the defences on the maritime line; and we shall, before he sets out, endeavor to ascertain the route he will probably afterwards pursue, as well as the extent and the particular points which will form the objects of his journey.

It being understood that the President of the United States will shortly take a tour to the southward, a committee of the citizens of Savannah have obtained a house for him during his stay in that city, which, adds the Republican, for elegance, &c. is not surpassed by any other between Savannah and Washington.—*Amer.*

By the following paragraph from the N. Orleans Chronicle of the 10th of Feb. last it would seem, that the conqueror of the Seminoles, does not meet with so much civility, even upon the scene of his greatest achievement, as has been the case at a much greater distance. Such is, however, the uncertainty of this world. Daily Adv.

"The bill for presenting a sword, with the thanks of the Legislature of this State to Gen. Andrew Jackson, for his gallant services in repelling the invasion of the British, was yesterday taken up in the Senate, and after an animated discussion, was indefinitely postponed, by a small majority."

BALTIMORE, March 19.

We stated in our paper of yesterday the weight of the mammoth Oxen while living; (the largest 2962 lbs. the other 2688 lbs.) and we now present for the gratification of the citizens the following certificate of the net weight of the four quarters of beef, which will be offered for sale this morning at the Marsh Market, at the stalls, Nos. 9 and 11, of Messrs. John and George Rusk. It is hoped that the enterprise of those concerned will meet with a commensurate degree of encouragement from the patriotic citizens of Baltimore.

"We certify that we weighed the four quarters of a red Bullock, the property of Mr. John Barney, and there was of net beef the full quantity of two thousand and ninety pounds; and at the same time a pied Bullock, also his property, and there was of net beef the full quantity of eighteen hundred and fifty-one pounds and an half. Witness our hands at Baltimore this nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1819.

RD. K. HEATH,
PHILE. TOWSON,
WM. JONES, Clerk of the
Marsh Market.
RD. BUTLER, Assistant."

The celebrated British poet Dr. JOSEPH WORTON, commonly known by the name of PETER PINDAR, died lately at an advanced age, in great indigence, in the neighborhood of London. For many years past he had subsisted on the scanty bounty of a few friends.—*Am.*

A BOAT RACE.

Took place yesterday for a purse of \$1000 between two boats owned by gentlemen at Brooklyn. They were each manned by four rowers and a setter, and started between 12 & 1 o'clock from the upper part of the Wallabout to row round Governor's Island and back, a distance of about 8 miles. The wind blew a gale from the west and caused a very rough sea. The winning boat, however, performed the route in 61 minutes, to the admiration of numerous spectators on the wharves & shores. This boat was built by Mr. W. E. Chambers about 10 years ago, & lately re-built on her old keel. The losing boat was new, & gave out before she had doubled the Island.—*Mer. Adv.*

PRISONERS ESCAPED.

We learn that early last evening, Martin Toobey, convicted of the Murder of James Gadsden, Esq. and George Clark, late commander of the piratical ship *Louisa*, made their escape from the jail in this city. We are not informed of the particulars, but understand that the Turnkey disappeared with the prisoners, and that Toobey's irons were left in his room uninjured.—*Chas. Courier.*

NEW YORK, March 20.

Two of the prisoners, who lately escaped from the Philadelphia state prison were yesterday retaken in this city. They made a desperate resistance, armed with a knife & a hatchet, but were eventually taken without bloodshed. Their real names are James McHenry and Wm. Stevenson. The former has been a tenant of our state prison.—*Col.*

From the Federal Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Allegheny county, dated March 20, 1819.

"An event that transpired two days ago between 2 residents of Cumberland, will show to every unprejudiced mind, the pernicious effects resulting from a law passed by our legislature at the last session. One offered the other 4 hundred dollars in notes of the Cumberland Bank of Allegheny at fifty per cent discount; but as the transaction could not take place in this state, they passed into Pennsylvania, distant four miles and an half—where the negotiation was closed, and they returned to town after an absence of two hours. Comment is unnecessary."

BOSTON, March 15.

MORE PIRACY.

The brig William Captain Nathaniel Haskell, of Beverly, on her passage to St. Jago de Cuba, after touching at other places in the West Indies, was brought too by a piratical schooner, and boarded by a number of armed men, who plundered the cabin, took the clothing, &c. from the officers and crew, and then broke open the hatches and loaded their schooner from the cargo of the William, consisting of flour, beef, fish, &c.

From the Telegraph.

Copy of a letter from the attorney general of Maryland, to a friend in this city, dated ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

In compliance, my dear sir, with your request, I give you the following detail of the unfortunate events of yesterday, in which I was not a little interested and which I shall long remember.

I had only returned home last Sunday, from my attendance on the supreme court of the U. States, when my business obliged me on Wednesday to betake myself to Annapolis. I took my seat in the stage at half past 6 in the morning. My only companion was the hon. Mr. Maxcy, who was returning to his family.

We had left the turnpike, & were proceeding on the road towards Craig's Ferry—I was busily engaged in reading the morning's paper when I heard Mr. Maxcy cry out "who! who! who!" I asked what was the matter? he answered me "the driver has fallen off; and the horses are running away with us." He was sitting on my left hand, and the road was through a piece of woods. I begged him for God's sake to let down the glass, and open the side door, that should it be necessary, we might be able to free ourselves from the carriage. At the same moment I threw myself forward with my knees on the front seat, watching the movements of the horses, and using every exertion to stop them. I looked round and found myself alone. Mr. Maxcy had jumped out.

From that moment I considered myself as the only person interested in the passing scene. The driver and Mr. Maxcy, both of them I presumed to be coming on after me. In requesting Mr. Maxcy to open the door, I only meant that the means of escape might be in readiness; but not to resort to those means except in case of the last extremity. I had seen too many fatal accidents happen in similar instances.

The place where the driver fell was about a mile north from a lot of ground belonging to me, where I have a tenant by the name of Butler, living in a house close to the road side, I reflected that if the horses kept the direct track of the road, and I thought this probable, we should soon approach that house; my intention was, that as soon as my voice could be heard, I would endeavor to alarm the family, and bring them to the door in time to stop the horses. Having thus decided on my own conduct, I had with tolerable composure arrived in view of Butler's house, when the horses, who had been proceeding thus far in a very fast trot, either from my continued exertions to stop them, or from beginning to want breath, in some measure slackened their speed, and of course the noise of the wheels rattling on the rough and frozen ground, was something diminished. It was then for the first time that my ears were saluted with sounds of distress.—I pushed open the door and looked out. Gracious God! how was my soul shocked when I

beheld a human being dragged along by the side of the stage, his clothes almost wholly torn off, himself torn and mangled; his body covered with blood. But, oh! with what additional horror was I struck, when I viewed that poor suffering object as my friend and companion, who had that morning taken his seat with me in the stage!

I had not seen him when he jumped out. That he had fallen, that he had become in some way entangled with the carriage, not a doubt remained on my mind. His existence might depend upon a moment! I lost all sense of my own danger. I sprang from the carriage happily without even falling—rushed forward and was instantly in possession of the reins. But, I could not leave the heads of the horses: I looked back—I saw the driver, as I supposed at a considerable distance, after me. I hailed him—I beckoned to him to hasten. He arrived—language is too weak to express my feelings, when I saw it was Maxcy, who stood before me!

But we were not unmindful of the poor wretched cripple, who proved to be the actual sufferer. The horses demanded all my attention. Mr. Maxcy extricated his legs. We called Butler and his family to our assistance. And while some of us was placing him on a door, which was taken off the hinges and covering him with blankets brought from the house for that purpose, others loosened the horses from the stage, on one of which Mr. Maxcy hastened to town for a surgeon & another driver. The rest of us had the miserable object of our cares carried into the house, and placed before the fire as comfortably as we could, waiting the arrival of the surgeon, and in the mean time giving him all the attentions in our power.

At length Mr. Maxcy arrived accompanied by Dr. Gibson, who, on examination of his patient, found one of his legs broken, in two places, one just below the knee, the other a little above the ankle; and though he was dreadfully bruised, his flesh torn and mangled; and his body skinned by being dragged near a mile at a fast trot, over the frozen ground, yet there was not I believe, another bone broken, or a single joint dislocated.

Such, my dear sir, are the distressing scenes which I yesterday witnessed; scenes which have been more painful to me than any of the kind which during a long life, I had ever before experienced—which have made an impression on my soul never to be erased—and which most emphatically proclaim "that in the midst of life we are in death" & how important it is that we should all live as we would wish we had done when we come to die.

LUTHER MARTIN.

[The Driver died on Thursday last.]

Extract to the Editors of the Federal Republican, dated Snowhill, March 15th, 1819.

"It is with real sorrow that I inform you that our friend, Robert J. H. Handy, Esq. for many years a member of the Legislature, from this county, is no more. He died on Saturday last after a short but severe illness."

The following singular advertisement is from the New London, Connecticut Gazette.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being determined not to move from this state, requests all persons indebted, to pay particular attention to his

New definition of an old Grammar, viz.

Present Tense.

I am. Thou art. He is.

I am } In want of money.
Thou art } Indebted to me.
He is } Shortly to be authorized for the want thereof to take the body.

Unless immediate payment is made you must expect to take a lecture upon my new Moral.

The subscriber offers for sale at his store, 2 rods south of the Fish Market, the following articles, viz—

Solid Antagonists.

Hot Oysters, Boiled Lobsters, Hams and Eggs, Butter and Cheese, &c.

Agitations.

Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, &c.

Amalgams.

Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, &c.

Essentials.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Bitters, &c.

Superfluities.

Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Pomatum, &c.

Extraordinaries.

Sea Serpent's Bones, Wooden Shoes, Water Witches, &c.

NB. The above articles will be exchanged for Necessaries, viz—

Bank Bills at par, Crowns, Dollars, Half do. Quarter do.—Pistareens, Ninety penny pieces, fourpence, 1-2 penny do. or cents.

Terms of payment—One half the sum down and the other half on the delivery of the articles.

Rudiments gratis, viz.

Those indebted for Arguments Must not be Agitated
Nor think it a Grievance
If they should meet Punishment
For calling for such Superfluities
Nor think it Extraordinary
That I find it Necessary
To demand immediate Payment

The smallest favor thankfully received.

ANDREW SMITH.
*Andrew Smith. †Any one the coat fits.
#Hezekiah Goddard, Sheriff's Deputy.
New London, March 1, 1819.]

DIED.

On Tuesday evening last, the 23d inst. Mrs. Jane Sophia Bordley, consort of Mr. Beal Bordley, of this county.

—last evening, in this town, after a short illness, Mr. Chanucey Sage, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Jones and Lucy Cork, against John Sewel, will be sold on the premises on Wednesday, the 21st of April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all the equitable right of, in & to one house and lot called Hill Point, containing thirteen acres, more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.
March 29—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni, and likewise a writ of fieri facias, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 29th of April next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Col. Hugh Auld, viz. 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep, and one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less; taken at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, Robert Dodson, use of John Harrison, Thomas Bridges, Francis Wrightson and Samuel Dodson, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the claims. WILLIAM THOMAS, Sheriff.
March 29—ts.

MAGISTRAL.

For Sale, a quantity of...
For Sale, a quantity of...

