

Mr. McDaniell—from Ann Bridges, for a divorce.

Mr. Buchanan—from Peter and Maria Mar. to be divorced.

Mr. Perry—from citizens of Allegany, to establish agricultural schools, &c.

Mr. Crockett—reported a bill to ascertain the Allowance of the Sheriff of Somerset, for keeping prisoners in jail, &c.

Also, a supplement for the relief of John S. Crockett, and Cadmus Dashiell.

Mr. Goshorn—a further supplement to authorize the building a new inspection warehouse in Baltimore.

Mr. Crissin—to change the time of holding the annual terms of courts in the fourth district.

Mr. Hinesley—to dispose of the surplus revenue of the U. S. for purposes of public instruction.

The house then resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill, entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland.

After reading the same throughout, and adopting various amendments, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:

**AYES:**  
Messrs. Gantt, Speaker, Hopewell, Harris, Ford, Prunty, McDaniell, Rigels, Iglehart, Hood, Martin, K. R. Boye, Hyland, Crisfield, Hicks, Keene, Frasier, Glesher, Lack, Alexander, Culbreth, Harrison, Palmer, Dashiell, Townsend, of W. H. Handy, Powell, Bowles, M. Thomas, Maulby, Gough, Boy, Jump, Hardscastle, Dufay, Dawson, Smith—37.

**NO YEA:**  
Messrs. Simmons, Latham, Bingsley, L. Veale, Carpenter, Matthews, Hawkins, G. R. Ely, Shower, Ruston, Henderson, Taylor, P. Irwin, Cooke, Dugh, Nelson, McLean, Mann, Swigley, Ratch, Kerschner, Buchanan, Perry—24.

So the bill passed.  
On motion of Mr. Poole,  
The house adjourned.

Monday, February 27.  
**RETURNS, &c.**

Mr. McDaniell presents a memorial of the trustees of Shrewsbury Academy, for a donation.

Mr. Ristean—a petition from Mrs. Pendelo D. Gosswin, to dispose of her property by lot.

Mr. Mathis—from citizens of Charles, relative to the proposed location of agriculture.

Mr. Kerschner—from the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Hagerstown, for an act of incorporation.

Mr. Mann—from Elizabeth Mobley, for a divorce.

Mr. Maulby—from Ann Holland, of Harford, to be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. Kerr—from William Powell, to have certain negroes into the State.

Mr. Crisfield—from sundry agricultural societies in Somerset, for the establishment of schools and societies.

**BILLS REPORTED.**  
By Mr. Brings—a supplement to regulate the manner of sitting public roads.

Mr. Boyd—to authorize the conveyance of a part of St. Clair street, in Harford County.

Mr. P. L. L. for the benefit of the Sheriff of Queen Anne's.

Mr. Mathias—to provide for building a court house, &c. in Carroll County.

Mr. Alexander—to incorporate the Harford Grace Bank.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, to divorce Emily Ann Stevens from her husband James L. Stevens.

Also, the bill, to divorce Alexander Todd, from his wife Margaret Todd.

Also, the bill, to divorce Jane Disher, from her husband James Disher.

Also, the bill, to limit the sitting of the commissioners of the tax in Dorchester county.

Also, the bill, relating to Malson street, in the city of Baltimore.

And the bill, for the benefit of the widow and children of Hugh Anderson, late of the city of Baltimore deceased.

Severally endorsed "well passed," and severally ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution in favour of B. S. Pizman, endorsed, "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolutions relative to the tariff laws and the public lands, endorsed, "assented to" with the proposed amendments.

Which amendments were severally read and assented to, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered the following bills, originated in and passed by the Senate, viz:

A bill, relating to charges for transportation upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

And, a supplement to an act to authorize the sale or lease of certain vacant lots of ground in Williamsport.

**NOTICE.**  
TAKEN up about the 7th February last on Burley's Hill Shore, near Maryland river.

**TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.**  
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

W. W. SEEDERS.  
March 2.

**THE CULTIVATOR.**  
AND  
**COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.**

Subscriptions to THE CULTIVATOR and COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT received at the Post Office, Annapolis, by

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, March 9, 1837.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The enquiry is often made in what manner we shall supply with teachers our primary and other schools whenever the funds to support the schools can be obtained? It is certain that in order to have such schools as the people ought to desire, provision must be made for the education of teachers. It is certain that no such provision has yet been made, or attempted to be made, in Maryland, though Maryland has quite as much interest in the education of her youth as other states. Other states (not many of them) have contributed funds in order to provide for the instruction of those who are to be instructors in their primary schools. Those who suppose that suitable men can be obtained by us from other states to supply our primary schools, prove how egregiously ignorant they are upon the subject.

For the instruction of those who are themselves afterwards to be instructors, the state ought to make the most ample provision. No man who is not untruly to a system of public instruction can entertain a doubt on this point. In regard to the best plan that can be adopted by us, even the wisest and best men may not be altogether agreed. A plan proposed, and which is likely to be adopted in the south western states, is all probability would be found for the present the best that could be devised for us of Maryland. The following is a sketch of it: A college liberally endowed, and with all necessary professors, philosophical apparatus, library, &c. to be established. With this is to be connected the further design of raising a corps of professional teachers. It is supposed that there are many young men among us who will gladly embrace the opportunity of qualifying themselves for the business of instruction, if such an opportunity is brought within their reach. If it be designed to raise up a corps of professional teachers among ourselves, the opportunity of qualifying themselves for teachers must be afforded to them by the state. Men may be very excellent scholars, have a knowledge of every thing which it is usual to teach in any school, and yet be utterly unfit for teachers. In order to be good teachers they must first be made good scholars, and to understand well all that they are to teach, and indeed much more. But scholars alone do not fit a man for the office of teacher. This it is thought can be effected through the operations of the proposed seminary. By having all such are willing to become teachers of youth arranged into three classes upon the model of the system, the professors would be called on to instruct the first or highest class only; the first would teach the second, and the second the third. Thus at the end of three years after the commencement of operations, a class of professional teachers would annually leave, and a new class enter the institution. In this way there would always be three classes preparing for the business of instruction, and rearing all the benefits of actual practice in the business of teaching. With every such person entering or tuition an account for board and tuition might be opened, and the debt thus contracted he would be able to pay with the greatest ease in the three succeeding years after he left the institution, from the proceeds of his own labour in teaching the youth of the country. Thus also a continual source of income would be yearly accruing to the institution, and the primary schools established by and under the direction of teachers essentially educated, would become preparatory to the higher seminary, and secure all the advantages of an uniform system of education. Such is the wise plan proposed in Tennessee, &c. Why not adopt it, or something like it in Maryland? Surely because most of our politicians seem to think that if we can talk about getting funds for our primary schools, and to educate poor people's children, it is all sufficient to secure to them all that they mean to secure by its popularity. The school fund and a system of public instruction is talked of not as one great end at which the patriot should aim, but as a means to secure a re-election. Ever since the year 1805 it has been proposed in Maryland to provide for the education of poor people's children, and every party which since then has been in power, has resorted to this, a favourite means of retaining power. We often meet with men of other days who can yet talk of what they did while members of the legislature to provide such a fund, and the statute book and reports of committees will show what has been said on the subject heretofore, but in vain will one enquire what progress has been made in the work? Nothing as yet has been done, and the statute book will only serve to mislead us if we look at it in order to ascertain what funds belong to the school fund. Much of what has been provided according to laws in such cases made, has been wasted.

But if millions were at our command they could not be employed. Funds at this time, if used, would be wasted, and this will continue to be the case so long as provision is not made for the education of teachers, and for supplying every school district with suitable school books. Whose business is it to see to this and to take care that while so much that ought to be left undone is done, this be well done? Our good people, great as well as small, have yet to be instructed in the best mode of accomplishing his great state interest. Several works with that view have been undertaken in different parts of the Union. "The Common School Assistant" published at Albany, and to be had for fifty cents per annum, is obtaining friends and patrons in different parts of our State. Why should it not be taken and read by all especially, by our law-givers, and trustees and directors

and commissioners of schools? Is it too much to ask of those who are such warm and devoted friends of education that they take a very little pains to understand by what means the object which they so passionately desire can be accomplished? Is it rude to tell them that they do very little indeed by condescending to accept of their situations if they will not try to know what it thereby becomes their duty to know? Funds are wanted, and instruction must be given gratuitously to many. The poor cannot afford to pay for their children's instruction, but it is all important even to the poor that the instruction which would be of service to their children be given to them in the shortest space of time; and in order to this, how indispensable is it to procure suitable teachers, and to supply the schools with the most suitable books. In neither of these respects are the schools already in existence supplied, and in consequence most of them instead of being a blessing are a curse to the children who are taught and the neighbourhood in which they are established. These things ought not to be, and yet the evils to be deplored will never be corrected until those who alone can correct them not only profess to feel but actually take a deep interest in the subject, and regard the system of public instruction as a most important state concern, worthy of all the attention which can be bestowed upon it. Then, and only then it will be known that the real patriot makes it a part of his duty to make for the state and in the state, the most ample provision for the instruction of our youth in every thing which it is requisite should be taught to those who in after life are to discharge the various duties which may devolve on them.

**CAUS.**

**THE IRON MOUNTAIN.**

The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, in a paragraph relative to a work of internal improvement in Missouri says—

We have heard much of the iron mountain of Missouri, and have been gratified with seeing portions of it. It rises abruptly from a beautiful surrounding plain, is almost destitute of earth and vegetation, and is literally an immense mass of iron, nearly as pure as the "spigs" which come from our blast furnaces. Parts of it have reached us in their native state, which could at once be wrought on the anvil of a blacksmith.

The brig Mercator, Capt. Towne, at Salem, from P. R., reports having, on the 8th January, the day after leaving Para, discovered a log of the village of Vugia under suspicious circumstances and with such appearances that he concluded she was in possession of the Indians. Night coming on, and the flood tide making, Captain Towne was compelled to anchor; at 9 P. M. saw the brig drifting up with the flood, and she passed us within a quarter of a mile.

At day light got under weigh, stood up the river, and soon discovered the brig close in shore, in possession of the natives. Sent a boat with six armed men and took possession of her, the Indians having previously fled in their canoes to the shore. Found her to have a full cargo, six feet water in her hold, and rudder gone. Shipped her cable, got her in the channel, and dropped her up as far as the Bay de Sal, when the ebb tide having made, it was necessary to bring her to anchor.

Found by her papers, all of which were on board, that she was the Brazilian brig Aurora, from Pernambuco, for Maranhana, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, dry goods &c. having cleared at Pernambuco, 7th December. Soon discovered the water had increased 3 feet, after having made every effort to free her by pumping, and at 6 P. M. it had reached the scum deck.

The Indians had no doubt scuttled the vessel before leaving her, in consequence of which no part of her cargo could be saved. What became of the crew remains to be known—no traces of murder were visible—her papers being all on board, proofs, if they left her at all, they left her in haste.

**OFFICIAL.**

Head Quarters, Army of the South.  
FORT ARMSTRONG, Feb. 7, 1837.

Sir—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Secretary of War, and the General-in-chief, that the main body of the army under my command was put in motion on the 22d ultimo, to attack the Indians and negroes in the strongholds which they were said to occupy on the head waters of the Ocklawaha.

On the 23d, Lieutenant Colonel Cawfield was detached with his battalion of mounted Alabama Volunteers, Captain Harris's company of marines, and Major Morris's Indian warriors, accompanied by my aid, Lieutenant Chambers, to attack Osuchee (Cooper), a chief of some note, who was reported to have a large Indian force under his command in a swamp on the borders of the Apopka lake. The chief was surprised, himself and three warriors killed, and nine Indians (women and children) and eight negroes captured. One of our Indian warriors was mortally wounded, and died on the 26th.

It was ascertained from the prisoners that the principal Indian and negro force had retired from the Ocklawaha, in a southerly direction, towards the head of the Cochochatchee. Pursuit was immediately commenced, with no other guide than the track of their ponies and cattle.

The Thla-hatchee, (White mountain) an elevated range of hills, not mentioned by any geographer, nor described in any account of Florida which I have seen, was passed on the 24th. The ascent in many places was so difficult as to render drag ropes and heavy details of men necessary to take the baggage waggon over the heights.

On approaching the Thla-hatchee on the morning of the 27th, the herds of cattle feeding on the prairies, and the numerous recent trails

in various directions, indicated the presence of the enemy. The army was halted, and scouts sent out on the different trails to obtain information.

Colonel Henderson, with Lieutenant Colonel Cawfield's battalion Captain Harris's marines, and Major Morris's Indian warriors, accompanied by my aid, Lieutenant Chambers, was detached to make a reconnaissance of the country in advance, with orders to attack the enemy if he should find them, and deem his command sufficient, and report by express their force and position.

The enemy was found on the Hachee-Lustee, in and near the "Great Cypress Swamp," and promptly and gallantly attacked. Lieutenant Chambers, with Price's company of Alabama volunteers, by a rapid charge, succeeded in capturing the horses and baggage of the enemy, with twenty-five Indians and negroes, principally women and children, the men having mostly fled into the swamp.

Col. Henderson, leaving one company with the prisoners and horses, entered the swamp with the remainder of his command, drove the enemy across the Hachee-Lustee, passed that river under their fire, and drove them into a more dense and difficult swamp, where they dispersed.

The messenger first sent to report to me was killed, a second was more fortunate. The parties detached on other trails were called in, and Lieut. Col. Freeman, with a small force of pioneers and artillery, being charged with the defence of the camp, the disposable force of Brigadier General Armstrong's brigade, with Major Graham's Infantry, and Thastemgee Hojo's Indian warriors, was moved forward to support Col. Henderson. When the troops reached the point where the Colonel had entered the swamp, it was ascertained that he was in rapid pursuit of the enemy and was likely to be fully able to manage the force opposed to him.

The Indian scouts, at this moment, reported a large hostile force about two miles to our right. Major Whiting's battalion was left as a reserve, and the sixth infantry, with Major Graham's company of the fourth, and a small party of Indian warriors, was moved to the point in front of the camp. The swamps and hammocks were entered and passed by the troops in perfect order, and the advance under Major Graham, found a large Indian encampment, with fires burning and provisions cooking, the enemy having fled to the surrounding swamps.

As night was approaching, pursuit was impossible, and the troops returned to camp, where they arrived about 9 o'clock. Colonel Henderson returned after ten.

On the morning of the 29th, a prisoner was sent to Jasper, and the three hostile chiefs, with an offer of peace, on a strict fulfilment of them of the terms of the treaty, and the army moved forward and occupied a strong position on Tohop-la-liga lake, within a few miles of the point at which the Cypress Swamp approaches it, where several hundred head of cattle were obtained.

The prisoner returned on the night of the 29th with pacific messages from Alligator and All-bram.

All-bram visited me on the 31st. He returned, and brought in Jasper and Alligator, with two submissives, one a nephew of Micanopy, on the third instant.

These chiefs entered into an arrangement to meet me at Fort Dale, with the other chiefs of the nation, on the 15th instant, and promised to send out runners, and cause hostilities to be suspended until the conference shall have taken place.

I shall employ the intermediate time in preparations for the most vigorous prosecution of the war; and, from the information I have from prisoners, I shall probably be able to follow the enemy into their most hidden retreats, should they reject the terms offered to them.

The army commenced its return march on the 4th. I left it yesterday about thirty miles back, and came in last evening; arrived today in good health and fine spirits. Colonel Henderson's report, a copy of which is enclosed, will give you more detailed information of the battle of the Hachee-Lustee than I have been able to embody in this report. I unite with the Col. in the request that the officers whom he has named may be rewarded by the distinguished approbation of the Government, and I ask, as an act of justice, that the same distinguished approbation be extended to the gallant Colonel himself.

Though but a small part of the force had the good fortune to engage the enemy in battle, and without a single exception, have performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner.

They have opened a road near seventy miles into the interior of the enemy's country, and to the immediate vicinity of his strongest holds, where the white man perhaps had never been seen before; and by their patient, cheerful, and persevering labors, have contended as much probably to their discomfiture, as would have been effected by a general and decisive battle.

To Brigadier General Armstrong, Lieutenant Colonel Cawfield, Major Thompson, Major Whiting, and Major Morris, and to Col. Henderson, Lieut. Colonel Freeman, Major Kirby, and Major Graham, as well as the officers and soldiers of their respective commands, I am under the greatest obligation for the prompt and efficient support which they have, on all occasions, given to me during the expedition.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanton and Brown of the Adjutant General's Department, Captain Crossman, quartermaster, Lieutenant Scoble, principal commissary, Dr. Kearny, medical director, Captain Tompkins, ornate officer, and my aids, Lieutenant Chambers, and Lannard, merit my warmest commendation for the efficiency, ability, and zeal with which they have performed their duties.

Every department and every individual less necessary to my utmost expectations, and nothing as an act of justice to my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in the country, can be properly appreciated only by those acquainted with them. I have had advantages which neither of them possessed, in better preparations and more abundant supplies; and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success, until I had established a line of depots across the country.

This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction, or increase of reputation is out of the question; and the difficulties are such, that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault.

If I have at any time said ought to be dispensed of the operations of others in Florida, either verbally or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound as a man of honour solemnly to retract it.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
TH. S. JESUP,  
Major-General Commanding,  
Brig. Gen. R. Jones,  
Adjutant-General, Washington City.

**LATEST FROM FLORIDA.**  
Another Battle—Captain Mellon killed.  
Ships from Savannah of the 21st inst. by the Express Mail, furnish the following intelligence from Florida:

The steam packet Cincinnati, Capt. Curry, arrived last evening from Gary's Ferry. To Capt. Gale we are indebted for the Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last, from which we extract the following intelligence. The life of our gallant officer has been yielded as a sacrifice to retrieve the honour of his country's arms, and the Seminoles still stalks over the desolation of Florida without the punishment he deserves.

From the Jacksonville Courier, 16th inst.  
[From our Correspondent.]  
To the Editor:  
BLACK CREEK, 14th Feb. 1837.  
Sir—The steamboat John Stoney arrived at this place this morning, in which Lieut. Col. Fanning and Capt. Percy, of the U. S. Navy came passengers. They report that a battle took place on the morning of the 8th at Encampment Monroe, at the head of Lake Monroe. This post was attacked at 5 o'clock in the morning, and a brisk firing kept up by both parties until 9 o'clock, when the Indians retired. Col. Fanning was in command of about 300 regulars, and Captain Percy in command of about 90 friendly Indians. Capt. Mellon, U. S. Army, was killed. Lieut. J. T. McLaughlin and 14 privates were wounded. The hostiles were estimated at 3 or 400 strong. When the Indians retired, the friendly Indians yielded it and turned them all they could to make them renew the attack—but not a syllable or gun was heard from them. This account, as far as it goes, you may depend upon. I had it from Capt. Percy.

In haste, yours, &c.

The above intelligence is confirmed by the arrival at this place on Tuesday night 13th, of the steamer Cincinnati, Capt. Curry. The attack on Fort Mellon (Encampment Monroe at Lake Monroe) was made it is supposed, by Philip and his gang. The battle was furiously contested. The loss on the side of the hostiles is not known.

The Seminoles was lying off on the Lake not far from the Fort, in wait for the embarkation of the troops to transport them to Volusia, in obedience to an order of Gen. Jesup. Lieut. Thomas left the post during the engagement, and succeeding in getting on board the S. S. played upon the hostiles the six pounder with great effect.

This action must have taken place before the information of the prize could have been received by those Indians who made the attack. Information of it had not been then received by Col. Fanning.

The forces at Fort Mellon returned to Volusia on the 11th: No Indians having been seen about the fort from the 8th up to the 11th.

It is the general opinion that the above affair will not break up the traces now existing, nor have any effect on the course the Indians will pursue in relation to closing the war by yielding themselves up for removal.

**FOREIGN.**  
**LATE FROM EUROPE.**  
The ship Nantasket, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Monday. The N. sailed on the 10th of January.

**LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP BRIDE AND ALL WHO WERE ON BOARD.**  
The Boston Journal contains the following:—The New York packet ship Erie, Capt. Funck, from Havre, bound to New York, was lost near Havre, on the first of January, and every person on board perished. No particulars are given of this disaster.

The following we find in the Boston Transcript:—Capt. Crocker brings a report which is confirmed by the Liverpool Times of the 19th: that the packet ship Erie, Capt. Funck, from Havre for New York, (packet of the 24th) was totally lost on the French coast, near Havre, and Captain, crew and passengers were all lost.

The Erie belonged to the line of John I. Boyd, who has been informed that the ship had but two cabin passengers and none in the steerage. The first officer of the Erie was Fredrick C. Lewis and the second Standsbury French. P. S. Mr. Boyd has requested us to state that it is his belief that the Erie is not lost, but left a few days before the Normandie are up

the 4th of February, and the loss of the Erie. The Capt. of the Normandie is not among the usual Times, however, of the report of the Nantasket. Previous to the 1st Jan. port current in France, it wrecked, which was without foundation. The revival of this story.

The quarterly Atlantic Great Britain for the year 1837, gives the amount of £2,759, being an increase in 1836, of £16,341.—The amount for 1837, over 1836, was £2,759,1557.

quarter was in the existing year 1837; there were 1,225, stamps and miscellaneous revenue applied to the quarter was £29,423, not fund for the quartering a small decrease of 1836.

In relation to the Missouri and commercial interests, has increased in favour of resolution of confidence in all departments.

Matters connected with Central Bank at Manchester, have been formed upon a positive basis of Liverpool capital, Liverpool branch, and a distant banking institution.

Consols for account 994, but advanced to 9 February account being the continued rise in surprise, as money was on the 21th of December.

The Carlist officers, Oudin, says that Don Isidore is in a "spitting" as to Swiss much use.

The Switzerland Government authority which its resumption of 1837, to commence a blockade on account of the all conclusions.

The trial of M'neaney on the 15th of the persons implicated were to commence on the 16th.

The Portuguese government, prohibiting the sale of slaves, by sea or by other means, to the subjects of other nations, is a severe penalty.

**ITEM.**  
Married, on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Poole, Mr. BENJAMIN GASSAWAY.

**NOTICE.**  
TAKEN up about the 7th February last on Burley's Hill Shore, near Maryland river.

**TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.**  
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

W. W. SEEDERS.  
March 2.

**THE CULTIVATOR.**  
AND  
**COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.**  
Subscriptions to THE CULTIVATOR and COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT received at the Post Office, Annapolis, by

A. COWAN.

**\$25,000  
20 PRIZES  
VIRGINIA S  
For the benefit of  
Class X  
To be drawn at  
day, 5  
AT THREE  
Each and  
1 prize  
1 prize  
1 prize  
2 prizes  
2 prizes  
20 prizes  
20 prizes  
50 prizes  
56 prizes  
112 prizes  
112 prizes  
2-40 prizes  
15,400 prizes  
66 Number L  
Tickets S  
Tickets  
P. M  
LOTTERY (Church  
March 2.**