

ry, Caldwell, A. Hand, Bayly Long, Tootell, Leconte, Griffith, Beard, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Waring, Van-Horn, Claude, Duvall, Stevens, Howard, Tahey, Forwood, of Jac. McDonald, Barney, Kell, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, Ford, Stonestreet—43.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Neale, B. Hands, Hood, Dorsey, Randall, Harryman, Hamblin, Mitchell, Wright, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Dallam, Bradford, Driver, Hughtlet, Potter, Schnebly, Gabby, M'Mahon—22.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. A. Hands, Ordered, That when this house adjourns on Friday next, it stand adjourned until Monday.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, Leave given to bring in a bill to authorise the clerk of Allegany county to record the deed therein mentioned. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That when this house rise to-day it shall stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 27th instant.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the committee on the petition of David Lynn, of Allegany county, was enlarged.

Mr. Bradford delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, counter to the petition for a road thro' the farm of the Rev. John Allen.

On motion by Mr. Blackstone, Ordered, That the bill for the extension of the equity jurisdiction of the county courts be made the order of the day for Thursday the 5th of January.

Mr. Harryman delivers a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the city of Baltimore.

The bill authorising Edward Wood, former collector of Calvert county, to complete his collection, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Stevens delivers an additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county.

The further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Eikton to Christiana Bridge, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Kilgour, the further consideration thereof was postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Kell delivers a favourable report on the petition of the trustees of the Lancasterian School in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Caroline county, to discontinue so much of the public road as is therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Riggs, the question was put, That the house adjourn? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1814.

We learn by a gentleman that an account was entered on the Baltimore Coffee-House Books yesterday morning, that the U. S. Frigate Constitution had captured a British Frigate. We could not ascertain from whence the information was derived, and give the account as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity.

The following instance of American gallantry we notice with great pleasure, because of the high character it reflects on its authors.

Thursday the 15th inst. the British privateer schooner Franklin, formerly a tender to the Constellation frigate, commanded by captain Tryon, went up the Potomac as far as Blackiston's Island. The following morning the captain and four men, in a barge, gave chase to a small schooner, and pursued her into Canoe-neck Creek, and fired several times at her, but without effect. When the barge got within a short distance from the shore, she was fired on by two militia men, who wounded the captain and one of the sailors, but neither mortally. Having surrendered themselves prisoners of war, they were ordered on to Washington, under the care of Mr. Kenelm Blakiston. It was stated by the lieutenant of the schooner, (who came on shore with a flag) that captain Tryon is of noble birth, and of high reputation in the British navy; for his valour and good conduct he has already been honoured with two medals. Captain Walker had, previously to the arrival of the lieutenant, col-

lected his company of militia, and judiciously and secretly posted them near the margin of the creek, to receive the enemy.

It would be a salutary provision, and save a world of discussion, if congress would pass a special act dooming the constitution of the U. S. to the flames. The democratic editors complain that too much time is wasted in discussion, or in other words, they censure congress for not penetrating enormity and outrage with expedition enough. They wish these members to work with alacrity in their business of violating the constitution, and they patetically complain, that much more mischief might have been done in half the time. The plan which we recommend of burning the constitution of the U. S. will be found exactly to correspond with these ideas, and it is surely better to do this than to be compelled to violate it in every vote.

For the Maryland Gazette.

O tempora, O mores.
The citizens of the U. States are, it seems, about to be hampered with one of the most iniquitous laws that ever was imposed on a free people. The law alluded to is no other than the odious conscription bill, which has already passed the senate, and is now trying to work its way thro' the house of representatives, beyond whose walls I hope its influence will never be felt. Should this measure be adopted it will have a tendency to effect the complete overthrow of that liberty, the preservation of which occasioned so great an effusion of blood during the revolutionary war.

The aspect of the bill is composed of an assemblage of deformed features. But the most hideous feature of all is the levying by compulsion an army to invade a foreign territory, when the levy should be made by voluntary enlistment.

Were government to make a general requisition of the militia for the protection of our frontiers against an invading foe, every American ought, without a murmur, to submit to the call—But when the constitution, "that ark of our safety," is to be violated to gratify the chimeras of a visionary administration, the voice of the nation should be raised against such a procedure.

I will ask what has become of that portion of the white male population of the country who were so clamorous for war? They surely at a juncture so critical, ought not to remain inactive, when they find their favourite still anxious to renew hostilities in Canada—Why do they not then with alacrity step forward, and make a tender of their services for the ensuing spring campaign to prosecute the war with redoubled energy in that quarter?

We had reason to suppose at the time war was declared, that these men, from the desire they expressed to conquer Canada, would have enlisted without demanding the bounty, so eager were they to breakfast on the spoils of that province. But now their exertions are required for the attainment of this desirable object, no offer, however seducing, can induce many of them to redeem the pledge of sacrificing their lives, fortunes and sacred honour, in support of this righteous war.

To what a situation are we then reduced by the hollow protestations of the dissembled friendship of mock patriots. The state of the case is briefly this, to subjugate Canada the constitution must be subverted.

NO CONSCRIPTION MAN.

DIED—On Thursday the 22d instant, at her husband's residence in South River Neck, Mrs. Anne Caroline Stockett, in the 18th year of her age, wife of Mr. Joseph N. Stockett.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, dated, Dec. 30.

"From the manner in which the Convention is holden, & the silence of its Members, it is utterly impossible to give you any information relative to the progress, or the result of their deliberations. The outdoor impressions are so loose and so various, that they are not worth repeating. Indeed, I should think that the conjectures of gentlemen in N. York would be as probably correct as the surmises of the people here. I do not expect, that any facts, which can be relied upon, will transpire, until the whole result of the Convention is ordered to be published."

Comp. Adv.

From Hartford, Dec. 17.

"I learn from some of the members that there is a prospect of a long session. I presume something will be done. The deliberations of this body will unquestionably be confidential."

Bot. Gen.

AN ACT

Making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, each and every commissioned officer who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be, and he hereby is authorised, to enlist into the army of the U. States any free effective able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years; which enlistment shall be absolute and binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years, as well as upon persons of full age, such recruiting officer having complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any recruiting officer to pay or deliver to a recruit under the age of twenty-one years, to be enlisted by virtue of this act, any bounty or clothing, or in any manner restrain him of his liberty, until after the expiration of four days, from the time of his enlistment; and it shall be lawful for the said recruit at any time during the said four days, to re-consider and withdraw his enlistment, and thereupon he shall forthwith be discharged and exonerated from the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the 5th section of the act passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States,' as requires the consent, in writing, of the parent, guardian, or master, to authorise the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty one years, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, *Provided however,* That in case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice, under the provisions of this act, whenever such person, at the time of his enlistment, shall be held by his indenture to serve for any term between two and three years, his master shall be entitled to receive one-half of the money bounty; if held, in like manner, to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive one-third of the money bounty as aforesaid; and if held, in like manner, to serve one year or less, the master shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of the money bounty as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, now allowed by law, there shall be allowed to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, hereafter enlisted, when discharged from service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion, or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be surveyed and laid off and granted under the same regulations and in every respect in the same manner now prescribed by law; and the widow and children, and if there be no widow nor child, the parents of every non-commissioned officer and soldier, enlisted according to law, who may be killed or die in the service of the U. States, shall be entitled to receive the three hundred and twenty acres of land as aforesaid; but the same shall not pass to collateral relations, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person subject to militia duty, who shall, according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the U. States, at his own expence, to serve during the war, shall thereafter be exempt from militia duty during the war; and every recruit thus furnished, shall be delivered to some recruiting officer of the United States, who shall immediately grant him receipt for such recruit, to the person furnishing him; and shall forthwith report the same to the department of war, and shall specify in the report the name of such person, and place of residence, as well as the name and description of the recruit, whereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary for the department of war to grant to the person furnishing such recruit a certificate of exemption from militia du-

ty during the war, upon calls made upon authority of the United States; which certificate shall be good and available to all intents and purposes for that object; and every recruit thus furnished shall be entitled to the bounty in land, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as the other recruits in the army of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives,
JOHN GAILLARD,
President, pro tempore, of the Senate,
December 10, 1814.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24.

Copy of a letter from Major General Andrew Jackson, to the Governor of Tennessee.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Tennessee, Nov. 14, 1814.

SIR—On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place—I reached that post on the evening of the 6th. On my approach sent Major Pierre with a flag to communicate the object of my visit to the governor of Pensacola. He approached Fort St. George, with his flag displayed, and was fired on by the cannon from the Fort—he returned and made report thereof to me. I immediately went with the adjutant general and the major with a small escort, and viewed the fort and found it defended by both British and Spanish troops. I immediately determined to storm the town, retired and encamped my troops for the night, and made the necessary arrangements to carry my determination into effect the next day.

On the morning of the 7th I marched with the effective regulars of the 3d, 39th, and 44th infantry, part of General Coffee's brigade, the Mississippi dragoons and part of the West Tennessee regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hammonds, (Colonel Lowry having deserted and gone home) and part of the Choctaws led by Major Blue, of the 39th, and Major Kennedy of Mississippi territory. Being encamped on the west of the town I calculated they would expect the assault from that quarter, and be prepared to make me from the Fort and the British armed vessels, seven in number, that lay in the bay. To cherish this idea I sent out part of the mounted men to show themselves on the west whilst I passed in rear of the Fort undiscovered to the east of the town.—When I appeared within a mile, I was in full view. My pride was never more heightened than viewing the uniform firmness of my troops, and with what undaunted courage they advanced, with a strong Fort ready to assail them on the right, 7 British armed vessels on the left, strong blockhouses and batteries of cannon in their front, but they still advanced with unshaken firmness, entered the town, when a battery of two cannon was opened upon the centre column composed of the regulars, with ball and grape, and a shower of musketry from the houses and gardens. The battery was immediately stormed by Captain Levall and company, and carried, and the musketry was soon silenced by the steady and well directed fire of the regulars.

The Governor met Colonels Williamson and Smith, who led the dismounted volunteers, with a flag, begged for mercy, and surrendered the town and fort unconditionally; mercy was granted and protection given to the citizens and their property—and still Spanish treachery kept us out of possession of the Fort until nearly 12 o'clock at night.

Never was more cool and determined bravery displayed by any troops; and the Choctaws advanced to the charge with equal bravery. On the morning of the eighth I prepared to march and storm the Barancas, but before I could move, a tremendous explosion told me that the Barancas, with all its appendages was blown up. I dispatched a detachment of two hundred men to explore it, who returned in the night with the information that it was blown up, all the combustible parts burnt, the cannon spiked and dismounted, except two—this being the case I determined to withdraw my troops, but before I did I had the pleasure to see the British depart.—Colonel Nicolls abandoned the Fort on the night of the 6th, and betook himself to his shipping, with his friend Captain Woodbine, and their red friends.

The steady firmness of my troops has drawn a just respect from our enemies. It has convinced the red sticks that they have no strong hold or protection, only in the friendship of the United States—the good order and conduct of my troops whilst in Pensacola, has convinced the

Spaniards of our friendship, and our prowess, and has drawn from the citizens an expression, that our Choctaws are more civilized than the British.

In great haste,

I am respectfully,
Sir,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comd.

Latest from Sackett's Harbor.

A letter, dated at Sackett's Harbor, on the 13th instant, as mentioned in the Gazette of this morning states, that a British lieutenant, commander of the late brig Linnet, (which during the last summer was chased on shore near the head of Lake Ontario, and blown up by her crew) had arrived at the Harbor, as a deserter from Canada. On his arrival at the Harbor, he communicated the information, that the British were building a new frigate at Kingston, and had nearly fitted her for launching; that they had laid the keel of another ship, and collected a large quantity of timber; and that they were building two frigates on Lake Erie, and two 20 gun brigs on Lake Huron. The letter also states, that the lieutenant is to be sent on to Washington; and that he intends to offer his services to government.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A message was received from the governor inclosing the following resignation of the Hon. David Stone, one of our (democratic) senators in Congress:

Hope, near Winder, 21st Nov. 1814.

DEAR SIR,

I ask as a favour of your excellency to be the medium of communicating to the General Assembly of North-Carolina, now in session, this as my resignation of the trust conferred upon me, by the legislature of 1812, to represent the state in the senate of the U. S.

Circumstances have occurred since my appointment, that in my judgment, render it a duty I owe to the state (whose agent to the best of my ability I have faithfully been) as well as a duty to myself, to say on this occasion, that to all those members of the legislature who do not proper, at the time of my appointment, to consult me in relation to my disposition to serve the state, if selected for the purpose, I uniformly answered, that should I be honoured by their choice, which I by no means wished, I would serve for a session or two; but that the obligation of providing for my family, and my domestic concerns, would not permit me to promise for a longer term.

It is true I hoped to be able to attend till I could hail the return of peace to my country. But a short attendance at the summer session of 1813, convinced me this was a vain hope. It was not possible for me to think, that to wage the war in which we were engaged by embargo, by militia tours of duty for distant expeditions, by short enlistments of regular troops, by a profuse and I verily believed, unnecessary expenditure of the public money—and by sending our most distinguished citizens to traverse Europe as solicitors for peace, could lead to a speedy or honourable termination of the war. Indeed, so very strange did these things appear to me, as war measures, that to my judgment it seemed, if the enemy had directed our course, he could not well have selected one that would with more certainty, and scarcely with more expedition, conduct us to division among ourselves—to bankruptcy and as I feared to ruin. Not being able therefore, to approve nor to withstand the torrent by which we were urged forward, I determined neither to incur responsibility for measures adopted against my judgment, nor longer to engage myself in the disagreeable task of opposing those legislative provisions by a majority thought necessary for carrying on an arduous war, but to retire to private life, and wait with resignation for a more auspicious season, when the delirium of the moment should have passed away.

On my arrival at Raleigh, during the last session of the legislature, with intentions to resign, I found a degree of excitement prevailing in that body which forbade me voluntarily to place in their hands so important a trust as that of appointing a senator. How this excitement had been produced I neither knew nor inquired; nor did I care further than this, that it was much mortification to me that the legislative council of the state should be so greatly agitated by so senseless a clamour.

Much against my will I attended the last session of the congress.—

When the embargo was again recommended by the president and voted again by a large majority of the house of representatives, I as a member of the senate, voted for it, because my opinion of the situation was in the least altered, but because the suffering it must occasion in a short time, I hoped, recall the sober sense of the nation, and we should finally get rid of that destroying engine.

The senate of the U. S. being the court trying all cases of impeachment for bribery and corruption, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, that they be exhibited against the president, the vice-president, or any of the civil officers of government, cannot as it seems to me, with propriety institute inquiries into the conduct of those officers. The court which is to try must certainly be excused from the management of the prosecution and the collection of evidence to support it. If therefore, the senate are at any time convinced that the public money is wasted by the public agents, it would, I apprehend be difficult to point out a method more conformable to the principles of our constitution, by which that body can effect a correction of such improper disposal of the public money, than by refusing to vote supplies until the constitutional organ for the purpose shall make inquiry where the fault rests, and take measures for its correction. This refusal to sanction the supplies of the senate, imposes upon the house of representatives, to whom the constitution commits the important trust of inquiring into and correcting abuses, the necessity of performing their duty in that respect.

It was upon this ground alone that I voted against the tax bill: in the summer session of 1813, I was fully satisfied by information received from the highest authority, that a most unnecessary and prodigal waste of public money existed in the expenditures of the war department—and was either sanctioned or not corrected by those whose duty it was to correct it. I voted, therefore for the loan bill to supply the present exigencies of the government, but against the tax bills which it was contemplated should not come into operation for six months, with the hope, if successful in my opposition, that the abuse would in the meantime be inquired into and corrected.

The determination of the Senate was against me, the tax bills passed. But in little more than twelve months after we became bankrupt—that is, the War Department has been for a considerable time without a dollar subject to its disposal—and at a time too when the publick functionaries declare the resources of the country to be ample. [See the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the present session of Congress—the letter of the present Secretary to the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, dated 17th October, 1814, and the speeches of the latter gentleman.] This result does not certainly prove that my conviction of the waste of public money was ill founded, nor that the necessity did not exist to inquire into and correct the abuse. An individual who borrows money upon a mortgage of his estate, if he lays out the money judiciously in improvements, will thereby increase his ability to obtain supplies on the same security. But if on the other hand he consumes the money thus obtained in treats, entertainments and presents to those who will support himself and friends at an election, he will obtain every fresh supply with increased difficulty, until his course is entirely stopped.

The political atmosphere of our country is so loaded with clouds, and threatening in its aspect, that I should certainly remain at the post assigned me, if I conceived, that by remaining, I could be of any service, whatever sacrifice it might cost me. But my opinions and views differ so radically from those of the persons who conduct the affairs of the nation, and who appear to be strongly supported by the publick sentiment of the nation, and as I am conscious possess a very fallible judgment, but which, such as it is, must be my guide in the performance of my publick duty, entirely independent of an uncontrolled party, I therefore conclude it is best for me to withdraw from the scene.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration and esteem, Your humble servant,

DAVID STONE.
His Excell. Gov. Hawkins.