From the London Monthly Magazine

Inscribed to Dr. Fitzgersld, on pe rusing the following energetic apos-trophe to his birth piace, the village of Tipperary, in his poem entitled "the Academic Sportsman.

"And thou, dear village, loveliest of the clime, Fain would I name thee, but I can't in

rhvine!" A bard was in a sad quandary id his rhyme with-Tipperary! d every day, in February oiled in vain for-Tipperary! Exploring "Dyshe's Dictionary," He missed the rhyme-Tipperary! Searched Hebrow text, and commen-

tary,
Yet found no rhyme for Tipperary! And though of time he was not chary Twas thrown away on-Tipperary! For still the line would run contratty, Whene'er he turned to-Tipperary! The stubborn verse he ne'er could va-

To that unlucky-Tipperary! Strange that a wight so wise and wary Could find no rhyme for-Tipperary! He next implored his mother Mary* To tell him rhyme for-Tipperary! But she, good woman, was no fairy, Nor witch, though born in-Tipperarv!

Knew eyery thing about her dairy. But not the rhyme for-Tipperary! Drawing from thence a corollary, That nought would rhyme with-Tipperary!

And of this wild goose chase most wea He vowed to leave out-Tipperary!

* His mother Mary Kept a dairy In Tipperary!

Account of the Cherokee Schools. Communicated by Gen. Calvin Jones, of Raleigh; to the Editor of the Register.

(Concluded.)

The mention of Jenny Reece brings her father's name and merit before me, and I hope to be pardon' ed f r a passing notice of him, tho' apparently very remotely, if at all, in connexion with the school. This Charley Reece was a distinguished warrior, and one of the three Indians who at the battle of the Horse Soos swam the river in sight of the contending armies, under the showers of arrows and bullets, and bro't over the canoes which contributed so essentially to the disiodgment and defeat of the Creek Indians. Gen. Jackson mentioned him most honoura y in his despaches and general order, and President Madison wrote him a letter and present d him with a superbly mounted rifle, with suitable inscriptions. This, once his boast, is his pride no longer. I had some conversation with him, and he spoke of his military exploits with evident reluctance .-This once haughty warrior is now a humble and devout professor of the religion of Jesus. The wild hunter, who could not endure the restraints of home and but one wife is now the industrious and prosperous tarmer, and the respe table head of a happy family. This man's example—the happiness he has conferr don a wife and amiable chil dren, is surely enough to overturn infidebty in the heart of obstinacy itself, and make the most heedless anxious to promote the diffusion of principles, capable of such happy influence. I belong to no church or sect, but I have seen too much of the benign effects of rel gion, to withhold from it this testimony in its favour. I am convinced of the very great & essential importance of its principles and doctrines to civilization. The Chinese can make pictures and the Turks carpets but they are barbarians; and neither science normanners will ever obtain there until the domestic fireside becomes the place where confidence holiest affections of our nature oan find their solace, and where the infant mind will be formed under the influence of precept and example. Polygamy is at eternal and irreconcileable war with civilization.

I had almost forgotten to say that there is one certainly, and I believe two schools in the nation, supported and patronised exclusively by the Indians. I visited one of the patrons. He complained much of the moral character of the master, and said he had seen him drunk even on the Sabbath and threaten ed to dismiss him. This teacher, :

good number of scholars; but the Indians were scandalized at his irregularities, and I expect if they ailed to civilize him, they would, is they to reatened, discharge him. I neither saw the teacher nor his school. It would swell this article to a size too great for a newspap of were I to speak of the character & minners of the Indians; and it would besides be foreign to the obect for which I commenced it. i will therefore only say in a few words, that I found them every where kind obliging in their deport. ment, and correct in their conduct; that in their houses, and I entered not a few, I observed a general appearance of order and neatness that indicated comfort. The women seemed very industrious in various domestic employments, and the men much more so in their agricultural pursuits than in any Indian nation I ever visited. Many of them had considerable plantations, and two at whose houses I was, owned several negroes, and employed white men as overseers; and all had horses and cattle. Every thing, I tho't manifested the progress of civilization, and the practicability of its soon attaining the ordinary degrees of perfection. Possiby this brief exposition of

facts and corcumstances, new to most of the readers of the Raleigh Register will excite in the benevolent a desire to strengthen the hands of those employed in this work of instruction and of giving them the means of more extended and gene ral usefulness. The education of the Cherokees will on y be limited by the ability to found and support schools. I have no correspondence with the board of missions, but presume donations to their Treasurer in Boston, Jeremiah Evarts, will be acceptable. It is equally likely that the Moravian Society of Salem would not refus benefactions, thought ey have never asked contribution. The good they have done has been their own, and it has been done without estentation. I was told that plain ready made clothing for boys, par ticularly trowsers and hunting shirts, was wanted. Dr. Strong of Knox viile. A. J. Huntington of Augusta, Geo. Dunning of Savannah, Doge and Sayer of New York, an the Superintendent of Indian Affairs Washington city, will remit any thing to the mission house at Chickamaugh that is committed to their care. I add this paragraph at the suggestion of a traveller, now confined in this city by sickness, who observed to me yesterday, "that the good deeds of men fell short of their beneficent wishes from not knowing how and where to dispense their liberalities."

WATERLOO.

The following is taken from R ffle's Tour in France, Germany, &c.

"The morning after our arrival in Brussels, Lieut, H- and myself started in a cabriolet for Waterloo. On leaving Brussels, we turned to the right, and soon entered the torest of Soignies, through which we continued to travel till we reached the viliage of Waterloo. The vistas are extremely fine, and if there were no other attractions to Waterloop. this circumstance would render it a ride well worthy the occupation of

a leisure morning. We reached mount St. Jean, which is about a mile and a half from Waterloo (and at which place the battle was fought) about ten. We breakfasted at a little auberage at the end of the village, and having obtailed the famous Jean Baptiste La Coste, who was Buonaparte's guide on the memorable occasion of the battle, as our Cicerone, we proceeded to view the ground.

The high road through Waterloo to Charleroi passes directly along the centre of the scene of action. The first object that arrested our attention was a solitary tree, on a can repose itself, where the best & little elevation, and on a rising bank close on the right hand side of the road. This is called Wellington tree, from the circumstance that it was the station occupied by Lord Wellington-if he can be said to the narrow compass of the ground have had any station at all, for he was perpetually riding about to animate his men, and during the whole of the day performed the service of a colonel to the respective regiments that needed the inspiration of his presence. But it was the rallying point for his staff, and there he was frequently himself. Just behind that tree, a cart path. over the farm, crosses the road. It

allowed, was allowed to cultivate as our troops hid themselves from the much land as he pleased, and had a fury of the enemy's fire, by lying down until they were wanted. One officer who was in this lane, was greatly alarmed and extremely restless. His comrades cried out to him, that if he was afraid, the best still-but he would lift up his head to see what was going on, and that natant's cannon ball carried it off. To the left of the road, a little beond Wellington tree, are two .oher trees, the first about forty or fifty yards from the road, and the econd about the samed stance from the first. By the first Gen. Picton fell, and by the second, Lord Ux bridge lost his leg-and a little far ther to the left, in the valley. Col. Ponsonby was killed. Far to the left in that-direction, is the wood from which the Prussians sallied out at four, under Bulow, and at seven. under B ucher, when Lord Weilington perceiving their approach made his final charge, and in ten minutes as our guide expressed himself, the French were all in flight. Not many yards from Wellington tree, on the bank close by the road side, Co. lonel Gordon, his Aid de-camp, received his morta wound. A noble monument, of black marble is now erecting on the spot, to perpetuate the memory of the event, by his sister and five brothers; from this momument you look down upon the farm house of La Haye Sainte .- It stands close to the right side of the road - here the Hanoverians of the German!legions fought, till all their ammunition was exhausted, & then, to the amount of four hundred they were put to the bayonet by the French. This seems to have been the only circumstance of omission with which Lord Wellington charg ed himself after the engagement

> ends by high walls; within this enclosure were the Hanoverians. Every where in the walls, and roofs, and timbers of the house and barn, are marks of the cannon and musquetry, and on the wails of the barn, are still to be seen the stains of the blood that was spilt, when their ammunition being exhausted, the poor fellows were unable any longer to resist, & the French forcing their way into the inclosure, mowed them down like corn. We enquired for the old woman who remained uninjured in the celear of the house during the whole of the action, but were told that she was not there, as the family who then had

the farm had since removed.

"We ought," said he, "to have made

a hole in the wall at the back of the

house, and have supplied them by

that method with ain gun tion-but

I could not think of every thing."

The house and barn face each othe

The yard is between them and

they are connected at their gable

At the top of the hill, a quarter of a mile from the farm house of La Have Sain'e, on the left hand side of the road, is the post house called La Belle Alliance, and about half way between the farm house and the Belle Alliance where the high banks on either side of the road defended him from the enemy's cannon, which passed over his head, was the principal station of Buonaparte during the greater part of the action, and where the guide said he remained five hours at one time. We halted like exhausted heroes, for we were weary with wading in the mud, and drenched with rain, at the Bell Alliance. I took a glass of eau-de-vie, while we warmed ourselves by the fire which blazed on the hearth, in the miserable kitchen. The woman of the house told us she was there at the time of the battle, but that she fled to the woods during the heat of the action, and on her re turn she found the house filled with the wounded. It was near this place that Wellington and Blucher met after the action.

La Coste said, that Buonaparte spoke but little during the battleand when the fate of the day was determined against him, he simply cried, "It is all over," and fled-He was as pale as death. La Coste was with him till four in the morning, when he was dismissed.

What most of all struck me, and must I think strike every body is in which two such large armies were engaged, and so terrible a slaughter took plane. It was not, as La Coste observed, a battle, it was a massacre-and the Duke of Wellington is understood to consider it as by no means so just an exhibition of his skill in military tactics as many of his former engagements.

. The field of Waterloo is now ech in waving corn, ripening for native of Europe, had the common has a bank of about three feet in the sickle of the husbandnan. What that 1880 miles up the Missouri, a

stipend of country school masters height on each side of it, and liets a scane must it have been when river was to be lound equality death was the resper. and gathered in his thousands of sheaves to the gurdner of the gravel. And what scene will be again when the trump of the Arch-angel shall awake the sleepers that repose beneath its clods, and the mighty armies that day annihilated shall start up to life upon the plain on which they fell! I never heard a sermon so impressive as the silence that reigned around me on the field of Waterloo. I could not but connect their everlasting destinies wit the thousands of the dead upon whose dust I trod. The eternity that seemed to open there upon my view, peopled with the spitit of the slain, was an awful scene. The bitterness o the dying on the field of hattlethe widows cries-the orphan's cears -the agonies of surviving friendship-were all forgotten. I only saw the immortal soul hurried un prepared, and perhaps, blaspheming, into the presence of its God! shuddered at the contemplation, and felt how deadly a scourge, how bitter a curse is War.

From the St. Louis Enquirer, of

Sept 4 Expedition to the Yellow Stone.

On Sunday the 30th ult. a batta lion of the rifle regiment, 300 strong embarked at Belle Fontaine to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The exp dition is commanded by lieut con-Taibot Chambers. The captains Martin, Magee and Riley; the licurenants Shade, Clark, Kavenaugh. Fields and Francis Smith, go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter above the mouth of the Kanses; and continuing its voyage in the spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer. The Yellow Stone enters the

M ssouriniatitude 48 degrees north; and in longitude 27 degrees west from Washington city. The new post will be at its mouth. The U States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississ ppi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec. The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate, that the post may have wit in itself some resource against the failures of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the earl of Selkirk's establishment on lake Assiniboin, 3 degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact all the grains plants and vegetables which flourish a: Quebec and Montreal may be expected to be raised there, as the climute in that in erior region of North American continent is known to be near ten degrees milder than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

Our fellow citizen, Manuel Lisa, so well known for his enterprize, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quiet their appreh nsions by shewing the benevolegt and humane intentions of the American government; and will silence the British emissaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an era in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of British influence among the Indian nations on our western frontiers. It carries the arms & power of the United States to the ground which has heretofor - been exclusively occupied by the British North West and Hudson's Bay companies. and which has been the true seat of the British power over the Indian mind. Now the American arms & the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The North West and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Mississippi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the Rocky Mountains in search of its rich furs; a commerce yielding a million per aunum will descend the Missouri; and the Indians finding their wants supplied by American traders, their domestic wars restrained by American po licy, will learn to respect the American name.

The name of the Yellow Stone river will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretotorhave been so little known, is a proof of the immensity of our coun iry. How little has it been though

and breadth to the Ohio! Yet is the character of the Vellow S or Rocht Jaune, as it was calle site French. One of its branc the Big Hoen issues from a near the peake of the tio del ? on the confines of New Mexico is navigable for many miles, Yellow Stone litself issues fro lake in Rocky Mountains. It descended by capt. Clark on hi turn from the Pacific Ocean, found it deep, rapid, and navig from the place where he stuc its mouth; a distance of 850 m Below the junction of the Big H the width was usually from 50. 800 yards, and sometimes a Innumerable were the herds of faloe, and other game that ra upon it. This abundance of is a proof of the richness of country. In fact the traderas of the face of the country upof Yellow Stone, the aerenity of climate, the rapidity and clean of the waters, in terms of adn tion &

NATURAL HISTORY. The Magney or Manti Tree This tree yields to none in p of utility. It grows copiously N. w Spain, and affords water, woil, vinegar, honey, syrup, the needles. &c. The inhabitants p more or less of them next to et house; t grows as well in the fie provided it has proper attenda and care. It has broad and th leaves, with sharp points, wh serve for needles; and the poi torn off, there follows out the leaf, a tough kind of hair fit The branch is cut sewing. when still young and tender, and cavity being left in the tree, aliq comes out like water, fresh & sw if boiled it acquires the quality wine; in length of time it turn vinegar, and if continued lor boiling, and strained, resembles ney; but if only half boiled, it not unlike a syrup. In snort th are 19 several services which tree, though but small, yields to inhabitants .- The leaves serve covering their houses, and a yarn may be spun out of them vestments. Out of its roots stro and thick ropes are made, and it urther remarkable, that each pla though small, (being cut off veryoung) produces at least fitty be rels of liquor, each containing t Spanish arob s.

Bu His Excellency, Charles Ridge of Hampton, Esquire, Governor the State of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION Whereas, the General Assembly Maryland did, by an act passed at l vember session, eighteen hundred ive, entitled, "An act to reduce i one, the several acts of Assembly repecting Elections, and to regulate s Elections," direct that the Governor Council, after having received the turns of elections of members to present this State in the Congress the United States, should enumerate ascertain the number of votes given each and every person voted for as member to Congress aforesaid resp tively, and shall thereupon declare Proclamation, signed by the Gorers the name of the person or persons d elected in each respective district. n pursuance of the directions of said act do, by this our proclamati declare, that by the returns made us, it appears that Raphael Nesle. E was elected for the first district; Jose Kent, Esq. was elected for the seco district; Henry R. Warfield, Esq. w elected for the third district; Same Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the sidstrict; Samuel Smith and Peter L. tle, Esq's, were elected for the sthat tricts. trict; Stevenson Archer. Esq. was lected for the 6th district; Thomas Cubreth, Esq. was elected for the district; wind Thomas Barly, Esq. elected for the 8th district. Given. Council, at the City of Annapolis, the great seal of the State of b ryland, this twentieth day of Octob in the year of our Lord one thousa eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hamp

By His Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNET. Clerk of the Coop

Ordered, That the foregoing promation be published in the Marja Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and Federal Republican, at Baltimore, Frederick Town Herald, the To Light, the Allegary Federalist, and Easton Gazette, twice a week for weeks. weeks. Oct. 29

An Overseer Wanted A single Man, who can come recommended for honesty, sobriety industry, with some knowledge offer ing, will meet with employ and libe wages, for the ensuing year, by appearation to the subscriber, on the No

JAMES MACKUBIN side of Sovern.

Nov.

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OL. LXXVI.

WITED AND PUBLISHED MONAS GREEN,

congress. of the second session of the Monday, Nov. 16, 1818.

OUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES. thelve o'clock precisely, Mr. le Clay took the chain. giorum being present-messapreexchanged with the senate

hteffect.

It allows Taylor and Baldwin were seed on the part of this house. joint committee for waiting

be speakerlaid before the house be president. constitution of the state of Illi-

the the usual order respecting spapers. &c. &c. felouse adjourned to 11 o'clock

Tuesday, Nov. 17. The day at 12 o'clock, the Preto of the U. S. transmitted to Aboves of congress, by his se-ter, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the fol-MESSAGE. MESSAGE: The Citizens of the Senate.

months H. of Representatives,
THE auspicious circumstances. ader which in will commence the as of the present session, will the burthen inseparable from trust committed to you, Divits of the earth have been un-by abundant; commerce has read; the revenue has exceedthe most favourable anticipation, heare and amity are preserved aforeign nations, on conditions and honourable to our country. rtlese inestimable blessings, we ze but be grateful to that Proviewhich watches over the destiis of nations isthe term-limited for the opera-

bef the commercial convention

a6. Britain will expire early in muth of July next, and it was end important that there should winterval, during which, that min of our commerce which was eried for by that convention is identified to be regulated, either by engement between the two gomgrass, the minister of the U.S. clouden was instructed, early in lekst summer, to invite the atrion of the British government to benieve, with a view to that obstathe was instructed to propose, to that the negotiation which it arished to open, might extend the general commerce of the two contries, and to every other inteestandunsettled difference between ben; particularly those relating to pressuent, the fisheries, & boun-ries, in the hope that an arrange at might be made, on principles reciprocal advantage, which ght comprehend and provide, in a risfactory manner, for all these sh concerns. I have the satisfaco to state, that the proposal was raised by the British government. the spirit which prompted it; and atanegociation has been opened London, embracing all these obtts. On full consideration of the rat extent and magnitude of the Tall it was thought proper to com-titto no less than two of or dis-aguished citizens, and in conse-sence, the envoy extraordinary of inister plenipotentiary of the U. at Paris, has been associated th our envoy extraordinary and inister plenipotentiary, at London; both of whom corresponding inructions have been given, and they re now engaged in the discharge of soluties. It is proper to add, that

e continued for a term not less than ght years. Our relations with Spain remain early in the state in which they tere at the close of the last session. The convention of 1602, providing at the adjustment of a certain poron of the claims of our citizens

own concer measure, de cupidity, to system of b organizing in its conse merce of ev larly of the whose seduc pally deper U.S. the unlawfal co fined to the have const in Florida adventurei ly period. to avail the promote th pulation & the interfe venturers. claims an

land, and savage pr nole war i Men who with sava ulate ther attended Precent any inconvenience result agreement the delay to a negotiation barbarity serve to l aso many important subjects, it agreed, before entering on it, that the 8 tainly ha ty from t but the existing convention should cording practised ly be inf selves.

If the prevente demnity a time. injuries sustained by speliation, losses by