thousands of sheaves to the er of the gravel. And what or Roche Jaune, as it was calle ne will be again when the she French. One of its brane of the Arch-angel shall athe sleepers that repose beits clods, and the mighty arthat day annihilated shall start life upon the plain on which fell! I never heard a sermon pressive as the silence that ed around me on the field of rloo. I could not but connect everlasting destinies with the ands of the dead upon whose I trod. The eternity that Below the junction of the Big. d to open there upon my view, the width was usually from 50 ed with the spitit of the slain, n awful scene. The bitterness e dying on the field of battleistows cries—the orphan's dears agonies of surviving friend--were all forgotten. I only he immortal soul hurried un red, and perhaps, blaspheming, the presence of its God! lered at the contemplation, and ow deadly a scourge, how bitcurse is war.

was the feaper. and gathered

m the St. Louis Enquirer, of

epedition to the Yellow Stone. Sunday the 30th ult. a battaf the rifle regiment, 300 strong. ked at Belle Fontaine to asthe Missouri river to the mouth e Yellow Stone. The exp di is commanded by lieut co. ot Chambers. The captains in, Magee and Riley; the licuits Shade, Clark, Kavenaugh, s and Francis Smith, go out their respective companies. It ended that the expedition shall np during the winter above the s voyage in the spring, shall se of next summer.

ne Yellow Stone enters the our: in latitude 48 degrees north. in longitude 27 degrees west Washington city. The new will be at its mouth. The U s will then have a military esshment one thousand eight hunmiles west of the Mississ ppi nearly one hundred miles furnorth than the city of Quebec. officers carry with them the s and grains which are expectthrive in that climate, that ost may have within itself some urce against the failures of contors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, in perfection even at the earl of irk's establishment on lake Asoin, 3 degrees further north Mandan corn will find itself in wn climate at the mouth of the ow Stone. In fact all the grains ts and vegetables which flourish luebec and Montreal may be ex-

ten degrees milder than in the e parallel on the Atlantic coast. or fellow citizen, Manuel Lisa. precede the expedition, to prewill quiet their appreh nsions ne intentions of the American ernment; and will silence the tish emissaries who shall repret the expedition as an act of war inst the Indian nations. The establishment of this post

lbe an era in the history of the st. It will go to the source and t of British influence among the ian nations on our western frons. It carries the arms ?: power the United States to the ground ich has heretofo - been excluely occupied by the British North est and Hudson's Bay companies, which has been the true seat of British power over the Indian nd. Now the American arms & Anierican policy will be displayupon the same theatre. The irth West and Hudson's Bay comnies will be shut out from the mmerce of the Missouri and Missippi Indians; the American trars will penetrate in safety the resses of the Rocky Mountains in arch of its rich furs; a commerce elding a million per aunum will scend the Missouri; and the Inins finding their wants supplied American traders, their domeswars restrained by American poy, will learn to respect the Ame-

an name. The name of the Yellow Stone er will hereafter be familiar to e American ear. That a stroam its magnitude should heretoforve been so little known, is a oof of the immensity of our couny. How little has it been though at 1880 miles up the Missouri, a

ne must it have been when | river was to be found equaling and breadth to the Ohio! Yet in the character of the VellowS 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 itself issues fro lake in Rocky Mountains. It descended by capt. Clark on his turn from the Pacific Ocean. found it deep, rapid, and navie from the place where he stuck its mouth; a distance of 850 m 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 upo Yellow Stone, the serenity of climate, the rapidity and clear of the waters, in terms of adn 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, thr needles, &c. The inhabitants p m re or less of them next to en 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 sewing. The branch is cut 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 lon 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 stre and thick ropes are made, and it further remarkable, that each pla though small, (being cut off v young) produces at least fifty b rels of liquor, each containing t Spanish arob s.

By 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 1 vember session, eighteen hundred five, entitled, "An act to reduce in one, the several acts of Assembly r pecting 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 member to Congress aforcaid resp tively, and shall thereupon declare Proclamation, signed by the Govern the name of the person or persons d elected in each respective district. I in pursuance of the directions of said act do, by this our proclamati declare, that by the returns made us, it appears that Raphael Neale. E Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district; Henry R. Warfield, Esq. w district; Henry R. Warfield, Esq. welected for the third district; Simi Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the district; Samuel Smith and Peter I. tle, Esq's, were elected for the 5th district; Stevenson Archer. Esq. was lected for the 6th district; Thom Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the 6th district; Given district; wild Thomas Barly. Esq. welected for the 8th district. Given Council, at the City of Annapolis, I der the great seal of the State of Bryland, this twentieth day of Octobin the year of our Lord one thousal eight hundred and eighteen. eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hamp

By His Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNET.

Ordered, That the foregoing promation be published in the Maria Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and Federal Republican, at Baltimore, Frederick Town, Herald, the To Light, the Allegary Federalist, and Easton Gazette, easton Gazette, easton Gazette, easton Gazette, easton Gazette, easton Gazette, easton Gaze

An Overseer Wanted

Oct. 29.

A single Man, who can come recommended for honesty, sobriely industry, with some knowledge officing, will meet with employ and like wages, for the ensuing year, by an entire to the subscriber, on the he side of Severe

side of Severn.

JONAS GREEN,

CONGRESS. of the second session of the ffeelh Congress.

Monday, Nov. 16, 1818. OUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES. there o'clock precisely, Mr. or Clay took the chain. porum being present-messa-

reexchanged with the senate ared on the part of this house. joint committee for waiting

be president. pe president. nstitution of the state of Illiwhich was ordered to be

the the usual order respecting apapers, &c. &c. heliouse adjourned to 11 o'clock

Tuesday, Nov. 17. The day at 12 o'clock, the Prebt of the U. S. transmitted to bouses of congress, by his sear, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the fol-MESSAGE:

Citizens of the Senate. plof the H. of Representatives, THE auspicious circumstances. der which . in will commence the as of the present session, will Exathe burthen inseparable from trust committed to you, resits of the earth have been una abundant; commerce has shed; the revenue has exceed-Semost favourable anticipation heare and amity are preserved aforeign nations, on conditions and honourable to our country. dese inestimable blessings, we est but be grateful to that Proviwhich watches over the destilithe term-limited for the opera-

nof the commercial convention a.G. Britain will expire early in menth of July next, and it was end important that there should eminterval, during which, that wim of our commerce which was said for by that convention will not be regulated, either by ragement between the two goements, or by the authority of rgess, the minister of the U.S. clouden was instructed, early in list summer, to invite the atation of the British government to habject, with a view to that ob-at He was instructed to propose, to that the negotiation which it maished to open, might extend the general commerce of the two parties, and to every other inte-tstandunsettled difference between ben; particularly those relating to pressuent, the fisheries, & boun-lies, in the hope december principles t might be made, on principles reciprocal advantage, which ght comprehend and provide, in a disactory manner, for all these shooncerns. I have the satisfactor to state, that the proposal was mixed by the British government. the spirit which prompted it; and at a regoriation has been opened thordon, embracing all these obtained. On full consideration of the rat extent and magnitude of the still it was thought proper to constitute the constitution of the than two of or disagnitude of citizens, and in consequence, the covery extraordinary & thister plenipotentiary of the U at Paris, has been associated th our envoy extraordinary and insterplenipotentiary, at London; both of whom corresponding inrenowengaged in the discharge of solution. It is proper to add, that ^a prevent any inconvenience result ^{ag from} the delay to a negotiation ato many important subjects, it u agreed, before entering on it,

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 4802, providing JAMES MACKUBIN or the adjustment of a certain por-

and so long suspended by the Spa- it was always in her power to have | suit of the Seminoles, care was before Congress, in copies of their nish government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims. not less extensive or well-founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries .-These subjects have again been bro't under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the meantime, events have occurred, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that government has so long pursuel, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain as to the U. S. to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest ation to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the and forbearance, can in no instance be justified. If it was proper, to government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which, only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected on the other by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the U.S. have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds n our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding 150 in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the per-

ARYLAND GAZETTE AND P

This country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was, in a great measure, derelict, and the object of cupidity, to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particoa temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success princi- To have stopped at that line, would pally depended. In regard to the have given new encouragement to U. S. the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination, was not confined to the ocean: the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connexion, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation & aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light that the savage. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, ac but the existing convention should cording to the rules of warefare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages them-

ombination had been formed.

selves. If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long fr injuries sustained by speliation, losses by spoliation, and otherwise, Jackson to enter Florida, in pur- ly returned from thence, will be laid (For remainder see lest page.)

provided it, by the cession of this taken not to encroaca on the rights reports, with such other information territory. Of this, her government has been repeatedly apprized; and that, in executing this order, facts the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would, in effect, cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other compromitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, deand pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government. that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch. There is, newertheless, a limit

beyond which this spirit of amity

rely on amicable negotiation, for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of selfdefence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and to individuals. And. whether the attack be made by Spain, herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is -The invanot the less strong. ders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida. for the unlawful purposes stated. the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to massacre our fellow-citizens, of every age and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have nicious purposes for which their been the heightlr of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been, exclusively, that of Spain. and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations. to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a vertain sense, at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and pretec tion was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she was larly of the U.S. while it presented bound, by treaty, to have prevented, but had not the p

> in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes. In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrasted it from her. The measure, it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it, because, in transactions connected with the war, in which Spain and her colonies are engaged it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state that the government of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government, and have also expressed their satisfiction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed. which, if justly imputable to them. would dishonour their cause.

these savages, and new vigour to

the whole combination existing there

In authorising Major General

of Spain. I regret to have to add, were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war. and other supplies to carry it on. and in other acts not less marked. which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence. with which it inspired the savages. that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations, existing between the two countries. particularly with the positive_obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages, from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced that he should fail in his object. that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied, in making the war. As all the documents, relating to this occurrence, will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

ATICAL INTELLIGENCER

Although the reasons which induced Major General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there to deliver the posts-" usacola, unconditionally to any person duly authorised to receive it; and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was en tertained of hostility to Spain, and, however, justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish offiers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it by provng to the savages and their associates, that they could not be protected, even there; yet, the amicable elations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the executive is deemed incompetent.

It is vested in Congress only. By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shewn to the government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candor her relations with the United States, and her own Lions of dollars, situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and he injuries we have suffered through that territory, and the means of her redress she was likewise enabled to take, with honour, the course best calculated to do justice to the Unit-

welfare. Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambris tie; and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spam near this government; and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and the provinces in South America. still continues without any prospect of speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been coi lected by the commissioners, recent-

as tras been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears, from these communiations, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July 1816, having previmaly exercised the power of an independent government; though in be name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810: that the Banda Oriental, Entre Reos, and Paraguay. with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres: that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Avres: that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the Eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in possession of Spain, or in a ertain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the Minister of Spain to the altied powers, with whom they are respectively accredit d, it appears that the allies have undertaken to nediate between Spain and the South A. American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their internosition would be settled by a Congress, which was to have met at Aixla-Chapelle in September last, From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the altied powers, in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments: abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied; with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorises a hope, that the calamities of the war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, four ded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, here is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the U. States in regard to this contest, and to conclude, that it is proper to adhere to it, especially, inthe pr sent state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent stock, and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of Jonuary next, more than two mil-

It is ascertained that the gross revenue which has accrued from the customs during the same period amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions.-The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that, although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last session of Congress, providing for revolutionary persions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal daties, which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented, and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive. year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of curpopulation, and by the gradual developement of our latent sources of nation I prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenne laws, resulting principally from the a lutary provisions of the ct of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic ma-