men, who escaped by fight f whom was wounded.) Those ere taken slive on this occawere wantonly murdered by ocious savages, who took the bildren, and dashed out their against the side of the boat, tchered all the helpless fe reept one, who was afterretaken. Gen. Gaines was o force the compliance, with mand for the delivery of the rers, while the indians were ting in large numbers upon e, which they seemed to think ect safeguard, and from which ontinued their predatory in ns. as opportunity permitted. r from the secretary of war. 9th Dec. 1817, authorised Gaines, in case the state of senould continue, and it should ie impossible, by any other to prevent their depredations reise a sound discretion as to ng the Florida line, to break eir establishment; and, on the of the same month, the secre war, by letter, directed to

on for depredations already itted-untess they should shell emselves under a Spanish fort. ich case he was directed to the department. elligence being received by the lepartment of the massacre of cott and his companions, Gen. on was directed, by letter of 6th December, 1817, to reo Fort Scott, and take comof the forces in that quarter, authority, in case he should it necessary, to call upon the itives of the adjacent states for additional force as he should requisite; in which he was red to the previous orders given en. Gaines, and directed to conate his forces, and adopt the ures necessary to terminate a ict, which had been avoided considerations of humanity. which had now become indisible, from the settled hostility

Gaines, fully authorised him to

the line, and attack the Indi-

within the Spanish territory,

d they still refuse to make re

e savage enemy. In January wing, the secretary of war, in ter to Gen. Gaines, says, "the our of the United States requires. the war with the Seminoles ld be terminated speedily, and exemplary punishment for hoses so unprovoked." Under these rs, and in this critical state of rs. G n. Jackson, with that zeal promptness which have ever ked his career, repaired to the assigned, and assumed the comd. The necessity of crossing line into Florida, was no longer bject of doubt. A large force ndians and negroes was making territory their refuge, and the nish authority was either too k or too indifferent to restrain n; and to comply with orders en him from the depart nent of he penetrated immediately in-

he Seminole towns, driving the ny before him, and reduced them shes. In the council-house of king of the Mickasukians. e than 50 fresh scalps, and in of the public square a red pole erected, crowned with scalps. wn by the hair to have belonged he companions of Lt. Scott.

o inflict merited punishment upthese barbarians, and to prevent epetition of these massacres, by nging the war to a speedy and cessful termination, he pursued march to St Marks, when he nd in corroboration of previous ormation, that the Indians and groes had demanded the surrendof that post to them; and that Spanish garrison, according to commandant's own concession, s too weak to support it. Her ascertained that the enemy had en supplied with the means of rying on the war from the nmandant of the post; that fogn incendiaries, instigating the rages, had free communication th the fort for carrying on their rigues; councils of war were pertted by the commandant to be held the chiefs and warriors within his n quarters; the Spanish store uses were appropriated to the use the hostile party and actually fill-

mitions of war were furnished

rchased from them by the com-

indant, while he professed friend-

p to the United States. General

ad caken by the Indiant. 44- 100 to Remand of the minmandiant St. Mark's the surrentler of the post, that it might be garrisone with an American forcer and ale the Spanish officer hesitated toda liver it, he ent-red the fort by fore, though without bloodshed, the ene, my having fled, and the garrison eing too weak to make opposition Convinced of the necessity of rapid movements, in order to the ultimate success of the expedition, he imme diately marched his forces to 8svaney, seized upon the stores of the

onemy, and burnt their villages.
Having thus far effected his obiect, Gen. Inckson considered the war at an end. St. Marks bring garri-oned by an American form Suwany destroyed; the tab Indian chiefs who had been the prime movers and leaders of the savages, one of whom had commanded the party that murdered Lieut. Scott and his companions, and the two principal foreign instigators, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, being taken and execut. ed. Gen. Jackson ordered the Grore gia militia to be discharged, and was preparing himself to return to Tennessee. But he soon learned. that the Indians and negroes were collecting in companies west of the Apalachicola, which would render it necessary for him to send a de tachment to scour the country in that quarter. While preparing for this object, he learned, that the Indians were admitted by the governor of Pensacola, and enjoyed free access to that town; that they were collecting in large numbers. 500 being in Pensacola on the 15th of April, many of whom were known to be hostile, and had just estand from the pursuit of our troops: that the enemy were furnished with am--munition and supplies, and received intelligence of the movements of our forces. from that place: that a number of them sallied out and murdered 18 of our citizens, settlers upon the Alabama, and were immediately received by the governor, and by him transported across the bay, that ther might stade the pursuit. These facts being ascertained by

gen. Jackson from unquestionable authority, he immediately took up his line o march towards Pensacola, at the head of a detachment of about 1200 men, for the purpose of counteracting the views of the enes my, and to ex-cute his orders from the War D partment, by terminating the war spe dity, and with exemplary pun soment for hostilities sn unprovoked. On the 10th May he crosse i the Apalachicola at the 0cheese village, with the view of scouring the country west of that river: and on the 25d of the time month, he received a communication from the governor of West Flo. rida, protesting against his en rance into th t province, comina ding him. to revire from it, and declaring that e would repel force by force, prosided he should not obey. This communication, together with the evident indications of hostility is the governor, who had been well advised of the object of gen. Jackson's operations, determined to measures which he pursued. Accordingly, he marched directly 19. Pensacola, and with but the shacon adjacent house upwards of three of opposition took possession of tak dred old scalps, of all ages and place the foll wing day, the governor having fled to Fort Carlos rangas; winch post, atter a feeblo. resistance, was also surrendered to gen. Jackson on the 28.h; by which the Indians and lugitive negroes were effectually depr ved of all possible means of continuing their depredations, or screening themselves from the arm of juctice. Thus glorious y terminated the Seminole walf a war rejuctantly entered into, but urged by dire necessity, to protect from the tomahawk and scaiping knife of the most ruthless savages our peaceful frontier settlers, who, from decrepid age to helpless infan-cy, for more than two years had been exposed to their 'cruelties-1 war in which our citizens and soldiers, with their usual fortitude and valour under their persevering and determined commander, endured long and difficul: marches-syomite ted to painful privations, subdued & brive and merciless enemy, without suffering one defeat, or betraying \$ solitary mark of dismay to tarnish the lustre of their country's glory. A variety of circumstances convinced gen. Jackson that the savages had commenced this war, and per-sisted in their harbarities, under the with goods belonging to them; nfluence of some foreign incendiaries, more criminal than the unciin, and property known to have vilized natives Alexander Arbuth-not, who avowed himself a British en plundered from our citizens,

subject and resided among the

vages as an Indian trader, wastis.

ckson, therefore, had no hositati- ken at St. Marks, to which place be

withdrawn as danger approach | within her territorial limits, as na- the legislature to thraw additional The Object of the law, funder and was living as an infrate un tions absolutely independent; heore t has ever been considered the duty of the Executive when they have been guilty of murdens and depres advocate for the pretended rights the savager, and in this respect. dations upon our citizens, eithen in plundering parties, of the more for-midable aspect of Indian armies, to order against them, the military force of the country or call into service the militial a the case may require, to check their barbarities, ritain; that he had repeatedly writand to punish their crimes. inister in the United States, and Colonel Nichols, endeavouring to ocure aid from both those govern-

e family of the commandant. It

ppearing that he had been a seal

successor of the notorious Col.

ichols, of the British colonial ma-

nes, in the late war with Great

n in their behalf to the Spanish

vernor of St. Augustine, the go-

foor of the Bahamas, the British

ents against the United States;

hat he had repeatedly advised the

adians not to comply with the trea-

of Fort Jackson, assuring them:

it the lands ceded to the United

ites by them in 1814 were to be

stored by virtue of the treety of

ace with Great Britain; gen. Jack

ordered him to be tried by

art martial, consisting of 13 res-

ctable officers with major gen.

sines president. The court was

rected to decide upon the fact of

guilt or innocence: and if guil-

cted. Upon satisfactory testimo-

y, he was convicted of inciting &

irring up the hostile Creeks to

ar against the United States and

er citizens; and of aiding, abetting

nd comforting the enemy, supply-

ng them with the means of war, and by the court sentenced to be

ung. Robert C. Ambrister, late a

entenant of the British marine

prps, and with the hostile Indians

no fugitive negroes the successor

as taken near the mouth of Su-

aney river. It being well known

hat he had been a leader and com-

ander of the hostile Indians and

gitive staves, Gen. Jackson-also

rected him to be tried by the same

ourt martial. Upon satisfactory

vidence he was convicted of hav-

ng aided and comforted the enemy,

upplying them with the means of

var by giving them intelligence of

he movements and operations of

he army of the United States, and

v sending the Indians and negroes

o meet and fight against them; and

pon his own confessions, as well

is the clearest evidence of having

ed and commanded ine lower Creeks

n carrying on the war against the

United States, was by the court

entenced to be shot. One of the

nembers requesting a reconsiderati-

on of the sentence, it was agreed to;

and on a revision, the court sen-

enced him to receive 50 stripes on

his bare back, and be confined. with

ball and chain to hard labour for

2 calendar months. Gen. Jackson

pproved the sentence in the case of

Arbuthnot, and in the case of

Imbrister, he disapproved the re-

onsideration, and confirmed the

rst sentence. They were both

xecuted accordingly. In relation

o these transactions, questions of

he first magnitude present them-

elves, which the committee have

eemed it their duty to investigate.

Vas general Jackson justifiable at-

er marching his army across the ne, into the territory of Spain, in

king possession by force of arms, the Spanish posts, St. Marks and,

ensacola? Has he the right to pu-

sh Alexander Arbuthnot and Ro

feetly evident that the Spanish

horities in Florida did not re-

in that neutral character which

as necessary to render its territo-

sacred; but, by their own acts,

ther of hostility or imbeculity, they

ade that territory the seat of war.

idependent of the solemn obliga-

ons of treaty, whereby Spain en-

aged to keep the Indians within er territory at peace with the U.

tates, no principle is more firmly

tablished by the laws of nations

an this, that a nation at war has

e right to pursue the hostile army

on; and to make that territory the

at of war, when either the weak.

ess or partiality of the neutral na-

on shall suffer the belligerent ar

y, retreating into its territory

here to rally, collect strength, and

rovide supplies, to enable them to

new the conflict, and especially

hen munitions of war shall be

ipplied, either by the citizens or thorities of the neutral nation.

But in the consideration of the

hject, it should never be forgor

n, that Spain was bound, by the

emn stipulations of treaty with

United States, herself to have

to the territory of a neutral na-

Woodbine, of notorious memory,

what punishment should be in-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Aunapolis, Monday, Jan. 18.

[Published by request,] The votes in the house of delegates, on the question for an adjournment of the Legislature from the 24th of December 1818, to the 4th of January following, were as follows:

Affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, Messieurs Heard, Greenwell, Knight, Pryor, C. Stewart, C. Dorsey, Snowden, E. S. Thomas, Orrick, Goldsborough, T. Frazier, W. Hayward, W. H. Tilghman, Eccleston, S. Frazier, Lake, Moffitt, Patton, Semmes, Digges, Claude, Roberts, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Maulsby, Norris, Steele, Henderson, Saulsbury, Willis, Whitby, Breckenridge, Washington, Gaither, Linthicum, Forrest, S. Thomas—38.

Negative. Messrs. Blackiston, Plater, Marriott, T. H. Dorsey, Brcket, Dalrymple, Brawner, Garner, Showers, Long, Murray, King, Dashiell, Wroth, Mackey, Clagget, Quinton, Williams, Cockey, Worthington. Smith, Hawkins, Kell. Keller, Kennedy, Schnebly, Tomlinson, Shaw, Tidball-29.

Legislative Proceedings. HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Jan. 4. Our readers are informed, that the majority of the house of delegates, notwithstanding the clamor excited during the last summer againt the federalists for the Christmas recesses of 1816 & 17, adjourned from the 24th December till this day, when a quorum not attending, they adjourned till

Tuesday, Jan. 5. Mr. Worthington called up his bill incorporating the office of pay and receipt established at frederick-town, and being a branch of the Westminster bank. The passage of this bill was opposed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. C. Dorsey, upon the ground that it would lessen the revenue of the state, as the branch, under the operation of the law of the late session, was compelled to issue notes stamped by the state, for which the state was to receive a tax -that in the condition of the revenue, it was inexpedient to abandon

this tax. Mr. Worthington thought the law of 1817 did not embrace the opera tions of this office, and that the bank had only paid the tax from greater caution.

Mr. Dorsey moved a postponement. in order to procure information. which being seconded by Mr. Mauls by, was agreed to. This bill has since been finally acted on, and by its passage the state has been deprived of some revenue.

[For further proceedings on this day, see Gazette of the 11th inst.]

Wednesday, Jan. 6. Mr. Marriot called up the resolution in favour of Judge Chase.

[We have already given publicity to a sketch of Mr. Marriot's eloquent speech on this subject in our paper or the 11th inst.]

We have been favoured with a continuation of the debate, on the above resolution. The impressive and feeling manner in which Mr. Marriot's speech was delivered produced, for a moment, a belief that the resolution would pass. The question was put, amidst the general silence, when Mr. Maulsby, (of Harford,) rose, and after stating his general veneration for the character and services of Judge Chase, and great regret that he could not give the resolution his support, remarked, that he was fully convinced, that the present salaries of the judicial officers of the state were entirely too low; that he was ready, at afit tim., to vote for an increase, still he could not consent to select ught these battles; or, if too weak have done so, at least to have Jude Chase, and give to him exclusively additional compensation .ide common cause with the Unit That the judges of the sixth judici-States ogainst these lawless tribes a district had a very arduous time

daties on the judge, after the acceptance of his commission. That the abours of the county courts had been increased by the law enlarging the equity jurisdiction, authorize sing them to decree the opening of roads, and the sales of minor's estates: but still there had been no increase of salary-that the constitution had provided, that the sala ries of the judiciary should be permanent, and should not be diminished during their continuance in office. That he considered an increase of labour, without a correspondent increase of salary, as violating this constitutional principle; that therefore a compensation to Judge Chase, and not to the others, would be par tial and unjust; besides Judge Chase had advantages, from the proximity of his residence to his courts of law over his brother judges; and from ill-health, had not been able to give that attendance on the courts, which his duty to the public required

Mr. Kell, rose in support & the proposition. The salaries of the law officers were too low. Professional gentlemen of that eminence which the interest of the public required, could not now be prevailed on to abandon their practice; and if the legislature claimed a right of imposing additional duties, without giving an adequate compensation, it would be holding a language which would alarm those fit for the station. He was willing to vote for this resolution, because he was also disposed to pay any other judge who nad discharged additional duties; & he should deem it his duty to call the attention of the house to others who, like judge Chase, had peculiar duties imposed on them. But as judge Chase did not now claim a compensation for the duties impos ed generally on the judiciary, by the acts which the gentleman from Har ford referred to, but under the oper ation of the law authorising the chancellor to call on him for his o pinions, he did not deem the resolucion invidious or unjust, in reference to other members of the judi

Mr. Breckentidge-The resolution had his warmest approbation. He regretted, with those who pre ceded him, that the salaries of the Maryland judiciary were entire y too low; and being so low, he could not consent, to assign them new duties, without voting for an equivalent. He did not think that the legislature had a right to throw on the judges, duties not entirely judicial. That a particular circumstance had invited, at an early day, his consideration of this principle. That the legislature of a sister state, directed three of the members of its judiciary to compile such of the British statutes as they deemed ought to be in force in the state, & to make a report thereof; the judges performed this arduous duty, thus imposed on them, and the legisla ture refused to make them any compensation for their labour. His reflection on that case, was, that they ought in justice to have been paid. That he now thought judge Chase ought to be paid for the performance of duties exclusively assigned

Major Wilson, rose to move an the resolution; not at all varying it import. He did not deem it necessary, after the forcible and loquent speech of the gentleman from Anne-Arundel, to say any thing in favour of the resolution, for he supposed none could vote against it.

Mr. Harrison could not but ex press his surprise at the concluding remark of the gentleman who preceded him. Much as he reverenced. judge Chase, he could not vote in avour of the resolution. His duty to the public, and his own sense of propriety, forbid it. He deeply regreted that the salaries of the judges were so low-yet he could not consent to give to judge Chase alone, extra compensation, while other imposed by the aws referred to by his friend from Harford. That judge Chase had not been able, he was the courts as regularly.

Mr. Dorsey, of Charles, observed, that it was nor his intention to have participated in this discussion. but to have contented himself with a silent vote; but inasmuch'as the former proceedings upon this subject, which had taken place, when he had been a member of the house, and upon which he had before vot ed, had been referred to, he would claim the attention of the house in a few moments, while he assigned savages. The United States in the discharge of their judicial do the reasons which would induce him to vote in favour of the resolution.

which the petitioder daims & com-pensation,) was to enable the chansellor of Maryland, in difficult and Intricate cases of law or fact, to al on the experience and legal intelligence of the chief judge of this district, to aid him in forming his opinion. This object is of great interest to the state. In the many cases of consequence arising through out the state, it was conjectured, that the chancellor would be disposed to avail himself of all the ights that he coed, and therefore it was deemed expedient by the legislature, (in analogy to a principle recognized in the equity system of the English jurisprudence, which enables the chancellor of England, to call to "the aid of his con science' Ce learning and experience of the common law judges,) to pass this law, requiring the judge of this district to answer such points as should be asked by the chancelor. This law passed, subsequent to the appointment of Judge Chase. He continued to obey its manuates for some time. At length in order to obtain a legislative construction as to its binding obligation, he recused, in the case of Mr. Worthington, which was referred to him tron chancery, to act. Mr. Worthington learning from Judge Chase the reasons of his refusal to act on the subject referred to him, petitioned the legislature for re ress. This petition was referred to the "committee of grievances and courts of justice." They investigated the subject matter, and reported to the house, that it was expedient for the public interest that the law s ourd ontinue in operation, that suitors in chancery might have the advantages to be derived from the extensive experience of the chief judge. of this district, whenever the chancellor should deem it necessary to ask for it; but as this was a duty exclusively imposed upon him that ne ought to have an exclusive compen sation for it; and the committee submitted a resolutio giving to him \$ 200. This resolution passed the nouse of delegates-i; was lost in the senate. Notwithstanding, Judge Chase has continued to oney the calls of the chancellor, and now asks for remuneration. He (Mr. D) voted for it before, and the resolution should now have his support. He gave this history from his memory. He had not referred to the journals to learn the progress of it. He believed his statement was substantially correct. He was one or those, who believed, that the legislature had a right, who never they deemed the public exigency requir ed, either to enlarge or to curtail the range of judicial duties; that he judge accepted of his commission, with a full knowledge of this legislative power, and they had no right to complain if a ditional sub ject matters of jurisprudence, were referred to their considerations; neither did he believe that the pre sent saiaries of the judiciary were so shamefully low, as all the gentiemen who had preceded him believed them to be; but still he believed that wherever the legislature directed judiciai duties to be performed by a judge, in relation to subject matter exclusively referred amendment to the phraseology of to him, and not of the description generally to the whole judiciary, that the state is bound in

honour to make an adequate com pensation to a judge for the performance of those duties, thus exclusively confined to him, and su peradded to those which he discharges in common with every member of the judiciary. The gentleman from Hartord misconceives the ground on which the claim is rested; it is not for compensation for duties which has been imposed by the laws alluded to by him, on the whole judiciary, by enlarging their aphere of action, and which he has performed in commo with other gentlemen of the benc ; it is for services rendered unt r judges had also performed the duties the law of 1807, which other members of the judiciary were not required to perform; and which he only was directed to render. Whensure, from indisposition, to attend ever he shall ask compensation for services, rendered in common with other members of the judiciary, for any new labour which may have been imposed under the laws referred to by him, then might the gen tleman from Harford say, that it would "be invidious and unjust" to pass a resolution rewarding him, only.

> 'Ail the gentlemen who have preceded me, are agreed that the salary of the judiciary is too low; that if new duties are assigned, that they ought to be paid for the discharge of these superadded duties. That du- with 4,010,000 francs.

I k'es have been superadded to those assigned Mr. Chase at the time of his appointment, and that he has performed those duties; vet to prevent the passing of this resolution, the gentlemen opposed to it fixve 'golten up" a counting house obection. Yes-notwithstanding they admit the justness of the claim of the judge, yet they say it ought not to be paid, because, say they, the state has an "an account in bar" against it. Mr. Chase is a judge in this district, and owing to his illhealth has not been enabled to give to the courts of justice that attention which both his juclination and duty would prompt him to do. This is the only argument opposed to the, gratification of the petition r's claim. He who has spent the whole of his life in the service of the state, wno has foregone that wealth which his erudition and experience would have enabled him to attain in the practice of the law, asks for your benefit, asks you now in the decline of his life, to pay him an equivalent for services rendered, you admit the service, but tell him, "true it is that your account is just, but we have a claim against you for non-attendance in your circuit; wandmir that you were too unwell to attend, but s il we will not ply you your just claim.' If this claim is to be resisted upon such narrow, principles, the gentlemen ought to refer the whole of this claim to he committee of claims, with instructions to audit judge Chas 's caim, crediting him for the services rendered, and charging him with his loss of time, while his courts were in session, and to report a resolution for any balance, which they shall find due to him. He could ot. however, for a moment presume, that such a principre-would be applied to arrest the c aim of one so distinguished for his sacrifices in the public cause.

The preceding sketch is reported rom memory; an attempt is made to give the substance of the arguments pro and con. It is not improble that some of them are assigned incore y to the different sp akers. It is believed to be correct.

By the ship Career. from Havre, arrived at Boston.

At Aix-la-Chapelle the opinion was prevalent that the affed sovereigne would not close their session before the middle of November.

Paris, Oct. 31. M. De Stael is now preparing a complete edition of the works of Madam de Stael. The publication will take place in the course of the next year, & will contain many productions not before printed.

The works undertaken for the embellishment of the city of St. etersburgh, are rapidly progressing; the grand iron bridge across the Moika is nearl fin shed: t contains 2.000,000 pounds of iron, and is estimated to cost 400,000 rubles.

The government of Rome, in consequence of a failure of the olive crop, have opened their ports for the importation of foreign oil.

The celebrat d tier uan prophet Adam Muller, now at Aix-la-Chapelle, has been cautioned by the police of that city to be very circumspect in the style of his predictions.

Cardinal Cambaceres, archbishop of Rouen, departed this life on the 25th Oct. aged 62

Lieut. Gen. Denisow succeeds Count Platow as Hetman of the Cossacks.

It is said Lord Castlercagh will present to the congress, a memorial from Sir Joseph Banks, having in view the delivery of Europe from her piratical establishments, and the civilization of the inhabitants on ' the southern coasts of Africa.

The academy of sciences at Berlin has offered a premium of 300 ducats for the best treatise on animal magnetism. The decision will be had in August 1820.

A girl, about twenty years of age, is now exhibiting in Brussels. whose weight is 450 pounds; she is six feet in height and the same in circumference.

Marseilles, Oct. 17. A splendid monument, with saitable inscriptions, surmounted with a statue, is about to be erected in one of the departments of the Rhone, in commemoration of the virtues and wisdom of the good King Rene, who reigned a great number of years in the 14th century.

Cadiz, Oct. 13. The three Russian frigates, under the command of com. Ragmann, arrived here vesterday. They sailed from Portsmouth the 30th September, are sound and in fine order. Man arrived, ship Tagle from Lima,