pectfully solicit d. Luwrence, Wilson, & Co. Printers of newspapers thro' the United States will ablige the prietors of the National Regisby giving the foregoing a few

rendent of all party considerati-

F r this work, which is well

ablished, regularly published, &

smitted week y to subscriber-

the mail, the public patronage is

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally couraged by the late Mr. Thomas llman, is induced to continue his hool the ensuing year, at Portland anor. The course of instruction will clude Orthography, Reading, Arith etic, &c. English Grammar, Geogra y, with the use of the Maps & Globes, Mathematics, comprising Geome plain and spherical Trigonometry. rveying and Navigation. Ancient & odern History, with other incidental udies. Board can be obtained at Mr. 'ni. Weems's, or at Mrs Compton's whom every attention may be excted that can tend to facilitate the udents literary acquirements.

School will open on Monday 31st Ja ary, 1819, & close the 20th Decem r following The price of tuition etters addressed to the subscriber ar Tracy's Landing, Anne-Arundet unty, Md will receive the proper at

JOHN F. WILSON

Dec 17, 1818. We, the subscribers are personally quainted with John F. Wilson, and rtify, that his conduct, as far as has ome to our knowledge, both as a Gen eman and a Teacher, has been un ormly correct. We have been present the examination of his pupils and an say with pleasure, that their perormance equalled our most sanguine

If. Weems, of John, John Izlehart, Thomas Tongue, Jr. Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pindell, Gassarvay Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, Mr. E K WILSON, HARRISON. WORTHINGTON, H IILGHMAN, GAITHER

The Committee of Grievances and ourts of Justice will meet every day luring the session, from 11 o'clock in he morning until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order, JNO W PRESTON, Clk.

Committee of Claims, Messrs. HAWKINS, MAULSBY, E S THOMAS, T. N WILLIAMS, C DORSEY,

LONG. The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock,

By order, U. WAGERS, Clk. Dec. 17.

At a meeting Of the Orphans Court of Anne Arun del County on the 5th of December,

1818, were present,

The Worshipful And amongst other things done, was

the following, to wit:

It is ordered by the court that the judgment creditors of Dr. John Gassaway, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day or January next. in order that the register of this court may audit the same, agreeably to the amount of the money lodged in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and further that the said register, cause notice to be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, by inserting an advertisement in that paper, for the space of six weeks previous to any dis tribution of the same being made.

By order, John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. CHOREY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

TVOL. LXXVII.

Anne Arundel County Con

Beptember Terny 1811 (On applies) ion to Anne Armstonaty Court, by petition, in writing

County Course by peuting, in writh of Larkin Hammond, of the said can by, praying the benefit of the said can has ambly for the relief of subdiversal and the saveral and the

plements thereto, on the terms me

oned in the said acts, a schedule of

property, and a list of his creditor, onth, as far as he can ascertain the

being annexed to his petition; and a being annexed to his petition; and it said court being satisfied, by come ten! testimony, that the said Larie Hammond has resided in the State of

Maryland two years immediately proceeding the time of his application its

therefore ordered and adjudged that

the said Larkin Hammond, (by create

s copy of this order to be inserted in

one of the public newspapers in it

city of Annapolis, for three month

of April next,) give notice to his enditors to appear before the count court to be held at the city, of Asa polis, on Friday the twenty third of April next, for the purpose of neommending a trustee for their beach on the said Larkin Hammond here.

on the said Larkin Hammond theat

t ere taking the oath by the said

prescribed for delivering up his paperty, and to shew cause, if any the have, why he the said Larkin Ha

mond should not have the brueft the several acts of assembly for the

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Cout,
January 12th, 1819.
On application by petition of January Iglehart, jun. administrator de ben non of John Cross, late of Anne Arund county, deceased, it is ordered that he

give the notice required by law a creditors to exhibit their claims sgain the said deceased, & that the same bept lished once in each week, for the spa of six successive weeks in the Marylan

Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Notice is here y given.
That the subscriber of Anne Arme's county, hath obtained from the orphus court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration delta

Cross, late of Anne Arundel country deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are herely warned to exhibit the same, with the

couchers thereof .- to the subscriber, a

or before the 30th day of April ner they may otherwise by law be exclu-ed from all benefit of the said estate

Given under my hand this 12th day

James Iglehart. Jun. alm'r.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again request all posons indebted to the estate of Absakt

Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county

to make payment. Suits will be inc

tuted against those who do not compare with this notice before the 16th

JOHN RIDGELY. Ex'n.

Williamson's Hotel

J. WILLIAMSON,

JOHN RANDALL, § 50%

Have just made large additions to the Stock of

which they have now for Sale, at #

duced prices; consisting of almost m

Woollen, Linen,

& Cotton Line

Groceries .

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron

Mongery, & China, Queen's & Common Wat

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oats and Bran.

Seasonable Goods,

Parties accommodated at the sh the delicacies of the season. Annapolis, November 5, 1818.

March next

De Bonis Non.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

WM S GREEN. CAL

lief of inselvent debtors.

Test,

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1810.

No. 5.7

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Bsquire, Governor of Maryland,

PROCLAMATION Whereas, by an inquisition held on whereas, by an inquisition held on body of a certain William War. of Baltimore co y, on the four inth day of November, eighteen hund and eighteen, it was found that said William Warrick was killed a certain OBED GRIFFITH; and, has been represented to me, that the d Obed Griffith has fled from justice. d theing of the greatest importance society, that the perpetration of such rime should be brought to condign nishment—I have, therefore, thought oper to issue this my proclamation, d do by and with the advice and con nt of the Council, offer a reward of we Hundred Dollars to any person he shall apprehend and deliver the d Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Bal-

nore county. iven under my hand, and the scal of the state of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in s.) the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

eighteen. C RIDGELY, of Hampt. his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council, Description of Obed Griffith. He is about 19 years of age, small ie, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shoul-red, a little knock kneed, about 5 et 1 inches high, blue or grey eyes, pall mouth, sharp no e and freekied. The Maryland Gozette, Federal Gathe Maryand Republican, the Fre-erick-Town Hera'd, the Torch Light e Western Hera'd and Easton Ga-tte, will publish the and three times week for six weeks. Nov 26.

State of Maryland, sc. atvert county, Orphans Court, the 8th Dec. 1818.

On application of Joseph W. Reyolds, administrator with the will an exed, of Edward Reynolds, late of alvert county, deceased, it is ordered r the court, that he give the notice reired by law for the creditors to exbit their claims against the deceas that the same bepublished once in h week, for the space of six succes e weeks in the Maryland Gazette

Annapolis
W. SMITH, Dep. Reg. of Wills
for Calvert County

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber hath obtained m the orphans court of Calvert coun in Maryland, letters of administration the personal estate of Edward Reylds, late of Calvert county, deceas-

All persons having claims a st the said deceased, are hereby ened to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscri at or before the 10th day of June t. they may otherwise by law be

Joseph W. Reynors, adm'r.

mmittee on Pensions and Revolutionary Clais. 8. Mesars, KENNEDY T. N. WILLIAMS, C DORSEY,

HAWKINS, MOFFITT. The Committee on Pensions and Reationary Claims, will meet every esday and Thursday morning, dur-the session, at nine o'clock. Memof the house of delegates are rested to furnish abstracts of the se al claims they have presented, with

By order, WM. S. BUELL, Cl'k.

Dec. 24. HARRIS & M'HENRY'S Q REPORTS, THE FOURTH VOLUME,

st Published and for Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE. Annapolis, Dec 10.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office. clarations on Promissory Notes, and

Cats and Bran.

Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coan
Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Venilar
ground & in lump; White Lead groon
with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c.

Annagolis, Oct. 15. Assumpsit generally.

If on Bond and Single Rill,
multip Bonds,
peal do.

December Notes, &c. &c.

bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in

Florida was entirely annihilated.

(Continuent.)

COUNTER DEPORT

In accordance with this principle, the executive has ever acted since the commencement of the

present government. Repeated and

foody depredations upon our sou-

thern frontier, in which peaceful

husbandmen, defenceless women.

and innocent children were maile

the victims of savage ferocity, not

only rendered it necessary to put

into operation the military force of

the nation; but the sheltering of

the Indians beyond the limits of the

United States gave occasion for the

orders to Gen. Jackson, to pursue

them beyond these limits. If Spain

regards the Indians in the same light,

it was a duty no less incumbent up-

on her by the laws of nations, than

by treaty, to have repressed their

lawless depredations; and, in her

agent's failing to do so, if through

neglect, they made themselves par-

ties in the war; or if through weak-

ness, they forfeited the right of so

vereignty in that territory where

they faired to maintain it. But if

Spain regards the Indians as com-

munities absolutely inaependent, then

the territory by right of occupancy,

belonged to the indians, and not to

Spain, and the invasion was of the

enemy's territory. Had the com-

mandant of the Spanish post at St

Mark's done his auty, in withhold-

ing from the enemy supplies, and

in denying them a retuge within the

reach of his own fort, the necessi

ty of interrupting his garrison

would not have existed; nor is it

presumed that any attempt would

have been made by Gen: Jackson to

possess himself of that post. And

to respect the Spanish posts were

predicated upon this supposed state

of things. But as the object of the

entrance into Florida, was the re-

duction of the Indian force-to

bring the Seminole war to a speedy

and successful termination wich

was exhausting the blood and the

treasure of the nation, it was a du-

ty which he owed to his country

to effect that object. Any result

short of this would have only in-

creased the evils which it was his

duty to correct; and this could not

be effected while Spanish fortifica-

tions were appropriated to heir de

fence, and yet regarded as sacred

by him. To have retired with his

forces, under such a combination

circumstances, which would have

confirmed the erroneous impression

entertained by the Indians and by

the Spanish authorities, o the sa

cred character of these places of re-

fuge and of succour to our ferocious

enemy, would have perpetuated the

war, and given it the character of

permanency, which the honour of

the U. S. required should be speedi-

ly concluded, and with the most ex

emplary punishment. The com-mandant at St. Mark's hims If ac-

knowledged that his command was

son, with his American forces, as a

deliverer, and to have co-operated

with him in the common cause,

when he was assured that the object

was a military occupation, for the

express purpose of putting an end

to the S. minole war, a d not for

conquest. But the facts present

this subject yet in a much stronger

light to the committee. The Indians received not only shelter, but

comforts and munitions, and all the

facilities for carrying on the war,

which a Spanish army could have received from that post. D.d this

conduct, on the part of the Spanish

commandant, result from a hostile

disposition? If so, he became a par-

ty in the war. Or was it the effect

of imbecility, as his professions of

great friendship would imply? If so.

the act of garrisoning St. Marks

with an American force, bears no

character of hostility to Spain, but

warranted by the law of nations-

by the tyeary with Spain, and by

the first law of nature-self-protec-

tion. Had the government of Wet

Florida maintained the neutral cha-

racter which was confidently ex-

pected, and which it was his duty

to have done-the Seminole war

not have been unfurled in thatiter

ritory. The Indian establishments

at Mickasuky and Suwaney broke-

wat was ended, Gen: Jeckson had naturel citizens or subjects. ordered the Georgia militia to be It was upon this principle, ordered the Georgia militia to be It was upon this principle, and General of returning himself, with the T nnessee and Kentucky volunteers, when he learned that the object of the campaign was not yet entirely

accomplished. The vanquished enemy crossing into West-Fiorida, where the au thorities of Spain proved as imbecile as in the eastern province, renewed their depredations, by their incursions into the adjoining teritory of the U. S. and committing murders upon our frontier settiers. E.very circumstance, which not only justified the act, but which rendered it an imperious duty for him to en ter the Spanish territory of East-Florida, was equally applicable to the act of his crossing the Apalachicola, to break down the power of the enemy in West-Florida. But the conduct of the governor, taken in councaion with the circumstan ces which induced the entrance into Pensacola, rendered its occupancy by Gen. Jackson, if possible. vet more palpaoty necessary, than that of St. Marks. Well appr sed of G. n. Jackson's object, that he had n t entered the Floridas in hostility to Spain, but to do that which Spain was bound to do, both by treaty and by the laws of nations, to give security to our citizens, within our own territory, by nestroying the power of the savage foe; the governor of Pensacoia, in equal violation of the laws or neutrality and humanity, succoured those enemies, supplied them with if is also presumed that this orders thenitions or war, sheltered and conveyed from the hand of justic those of them, who were returning from the bloody prey, and when Gen. Jackson was executing the righteous mandates of an injured & indignant nation upon them, the governor commanded him to depart from the territory, threatening to oppose force by force, should he not comply. Thus circumstanced, what should Gen. Jackson have done? Should he have been in duced, by the unprovoked and gasconading menices of a foreign go-vernor, to retrace his steps? Or

should he have remained statio: ary.

until he could have despatched a

messenger to the executive for in-

structions how to act? This would

have ill become an American gene-

ral, whose movemen s were saucti

oned by the sacred laws of nature

and of nations, and by the solemn

supulations of the foreign prince.

as well as by the authority of his own government. In such cases, where the guilty persons can be taken and identified, the punishment ought to fall exclusively upon them. Yet reprisals are not, necessarily, even confined to the persons of the guilty; but the laws of war justify the pu-Juded from all benefit of the saides | at the mer y of the Indians and ne | nishment of the offending nation, Given under my hand this, 8th groes; he ought, therefore, to have in any of the persons of the enemy. their persisting in hostility against lated to intercept the majestic becember, 1818.

This nation, ever regarding mercy the repeated warnings and threats, lence, and the tenderness of the company of the repeated warnings and threats. as her delight, has heretofore abstained from the exercise of this power, though the principle was recognized in the case of capt. Asgill, in the revolutionary war; and oy president Madison, in which it received the sanction of the legislature, in the late war. When at war with savages, who respect no rule, and are governed by no laws; whose known mode of warfare is indiscriminate murder of all ages. sexes and conditions, it is a well established principle, that their crimes may be lawfully punished in the persons of any of their people, and the citizens or subjects of any civilized nation, by engaging in their warfare, either in personal hostility, or by instigating, aiding, and abetting them, thereby identifying themselves with the savages, belong to their nation during the continuance of such engagements, and are, by the true and acknowledged-principles of the laws of nations, subject to the same treatment. When reprisals shall be made by inflicting retaliatory punishment upon foreigners thus identified with savages, it is justifiable upon the principle of reprisals alone, and not had here ended, and our flag would because they, became outlaws and

pirates; for the laws of nations jus-

tify the citizens or subjects of one

nation in entering the service of x-

serve, subject to the same treatment | this war, would have authorised a In the firm conviction that the In all resp cts, as it they were its

> Steuben and de Kalb, and General Kosciusko, entered the American service in the revolutionary war, an example of justice. Under this which was never considered as a just occasion for war, by G. Britain, against France, Prossia, or Poland; nor yet as a cause for regarding them in the character or outlaws and pirates. But, had these distinguished men fallen into the hands of G. Britain, the laws of war would have entitled them to the same tenderness, and subjected them to the same conditions, as native Americans. The same principle is equally applicable to those who enter into the service of the savages.

The universal principle of \$1va e warfare, elicited by their general practice, is that of the most cruel and aggravated murder; not only of their enemies taken in arms, but also of peaceful unarmed citizens, helpless females, tender intants. It instances have been known wherein they have spared the lives of persons falling into their power, these instances have been too tew in number, compared with the massacres which they have committed, desolating whole settlements, and murdering whole garrisons, to give an opposite character to their general practice.

The desolation and ruin of the Wyoming settlement in the revolu tionary war, and the recent massacres at Fort Mimms on the river Raisin, in perfect accordance with their general history, from the commencement of our national existence, furnish sufficient demonstration of this tact.

Alexander Arbuthnot was taken as a resident among the savages, with whom he had identified himself, by acting as their agent, exciting them to the war, aiding, abetting and supplying them with the means of carrying it on. Robert C. Ambrister was taken in their actual service, as a mader and commander of their torces; by which. as well as by aiding, abetting, comforting and supplying them he was also identified with the savages .-Agreeably to these principles of the laws of nations, the committee are fully of opinion, that Gen. Jackson, as commander of the army, had the right to exercise upon them the law of retaliation, without the inter vention of a court martial. However cautiously this rule should be exrecised, and desirable as merci always is, whenever it can be exer cised with safety, this godlike virtue has its bounds, beyond which. its exercise would be a perversion of justice; and it is presumed, that the repeated murders which had been committed upon our citizens, the many bloody trophies of their cruelties found at Mickasuky, and which had been hel. out to them. bore conviction to the mind of Gen. Jackson, that the exercise of the

law of retaliation had become necessary to the future safety of his fellow-citizens. But he chose to submit the case to the investigation and decision of a court-martial composed of distin. guished officers, by whom Alexander Arbuthnot was condemned to be hung, which sentence was confirmed and executed. By the same tribunal Robert C. Ambrister wis, in the first instance, condemned to be shot; but upon reconsideration, they changed the sentence to that of corporal punishment and confine. ment to hard labour. The reconsideration was disapproved by Gen. lackson, and the first sentence confirmed and executed. On this last point the committee are of opinion, that it would have been more correct or Gen. Jackson, after submitting the case to a court-martial, not only to examine the facts as to his guilt, but to determine the punish ment to be inflicted, to have acqui esced in their final and only legal decision as a court. But in this, the committee are satisfied that Gen. lackson did not transcend the now warranted by the law of retaliation, the prisoner's own confession. and the evidence produced, going to up—their villages burnt—their sup- nother nation, and, during such establish the facts which justified its ty plenty of business in that way plies cut off—St. Marks occupied service, they are considered as application. And though the prin- in the consecos a year or two.

by our troops, their power in East | parts of the nation which they copies of national law involved in more extensive sacrifice, even on. the persons of the innocent, yet the committee deem it a matter of great felicitation, that punishment fell upon the guilty alone: and that the object is affected, with so limited view of the whole subject, the committee can discover much which merits applause, and little, that deserves censure; and, from the incalculable benefits resulting to the nation, from the faithful and distinguished services of Gen. Jackson and the officers and men who served under his command, in germinating finally the Seminole war, are of opinion that they are entitled to the thanks of their country.

> From Poulson's American Daily Ad-Washington's Farewell to his Officers.

The Picture of the Declaration of Independence, by Col. Trumbull, will be viewed with no common interest by those, who now experience and would transmit to posterity, the blessings for which they are indebted to that memorable instruments Col. Trumbull has done justice to his subject; and the success of his first effort in this department, only induces us to wish, he may make a second. We could point to many interesting groupes, but perhaps none would so deeply interest our countrymen, as the farewell, which Wyshington gave to his Officers after the evacuation of New-York by the British. The scene is thus described by Marshall:

On the 25th of November, 1783. the British troops evacuated New-York; and a detachment from the American Army took possession of the town." Washington's military course was now on the point ofterminating; and previous to d vesting nimself of the supreme command, he was about to bid adieu to his comrades in arms. This affecting interview took place on the 4 h day of December. At noon the principal officers of the army assembled at Francis' tavern: soon after which their beloved commander entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be conscaled. Filling a glass, he turned to them and said, "with heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you; I most de outly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones-has been giorious and honourable." Having drank, he added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will come and take me by the hand." Gen. Knox being nearest, turned to him incopable of utterarice, Washington grasped his hand and embraced hime In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of dignified sensibility, and not a word was articuience, and the tenderness of the scene.

Life of Washington, vol. IV. p. 560, 1, 2.

This noble scene is worthy of Col. Trumbull's Pencil. There is not an American; who would not be wrapt with enthusiasm to behold the last assemblage of those giorious chiefs who, sifighting side by side through a long and bloody war," so eminently contributed to achieve that Liberty and Independence. which the Declaration was designed. to perpetuate.

After this affectionate farewell to his brothers in arms, the next sublime incident in Washington's Life, was his resignation to Congress. This, we understand, is one of the subjects upon which Colonel Trumbutt designs to exercise his pictural talents. Can the series be complete without a representation of the intermediate scene?

1783.

New Brunswick, (N. J.) Jan. 14. CONNUBIAL INFELICITY. By the proceedings of our state egislature, it will be seen that a goodly number of applications have seen made for divorces. If the legislature should be liberal in their answers to such petitions, we think they well in all likelihood have pret-