

and Mr. Talmadge followed Mr. Jones to the same purpose. He said that in the orders issued at the outset of the war to the original commander (Gen. Gaines,) the government had been so slow and cautious in giving its orders for the active prosecution of hostilities against the savages, that the people murmured at it—and it was not till the murder of Lt. Scott, pointed out the necessity of more decisive and vigorous measures, that orders were sent to the commander in chief to adopt every measure he should deem expedient to hasten the war to a successful termination—and under that order he maintained Gen. Jackson was justified in all he did. Mr. Talmadge denied that the treaty of Fort Jackson gave rise to the war, and said that if government wanted to know what were the causes of it, they had only to count over the scalps (upwards of 300 in number) which Gen. Jackson found with the savages some dry, and some besmeared with the blood still moist. He was proceeding in a very neat and ingenious argument, when he was interrupted by a motion for the committee to rise, which was complied with.

There are yet some able persons expected to take a share in the debate. But whether they do or not, enough will be said, and a continued discussion of at least four days more looked for.

January 23.

The speaker presented to the house a letter addressed to his sign by Elias B. Caldwell, Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, a committee of the American Colonization Society, accompanied with an account of the measures pursued by the Society, for accomplishing the great object of its institution, and of the result of their enquiries and researches, as also of documents shewing the unlawful participation of the citizens of the United States in the African slave trade, which letter and documents were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Reed submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas a resolution was passed by the Congress of the U. States, on the 14th day of Oct. in the following words, to wit:

“Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late Maj. Gen. the Baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with the following inscription:

“Sacred to the memory of the Baron de Kalb, Knight of the royal order of military merit, Brigadier of the armies of France, and Maj. Gen. in the service of the United States of America—having served with honour and reputation for 3 years, he gave a last and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind, and the cause of America, in the action near Camden, in the state of South Carolina, on the 16th of Aug. 1780, when, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware lines, against superior numbers, and animating by his example, to deeds of valour, he was pierced with many wounds, and on the 19th following expired, in the 40th year of his age. The Congress of the U. States of America, in gratitude to his zeal, services & merit, have erected this monument.”

Resolved, therefore, That the foregoing resolution be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill now to carry the same into effect.

Mr. Mercer advocated the adoption of this resolution, at some length, and with much ardour—urging in its support the valuable services of the Baron de Kalb, his gallant character, and illustrious death in defence of the liberty and independence of the United States, &c.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, in reply, said he would never give his vote for a monument or any other memorial to any subordinate, or any foreign officer, no matter how meritorious their services, so long as the remains of Washington lay neglected. He referred to the resolution now before the Senate, proposing an equestrian statue to Washington; and said, when that had been adopted, it be then, and not till then, fair, and proper to propose similar honours for other revolutionary worthies. Mr. A. moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Reed said it was true that a proposition was now before the Senate to carry into effect the resolution of the old Congress which voted an equestrian statue for Gen. Washington, but whether that

should pass or not ought not to interfere with the present motion, & the fate of that proposition would not prevent him. Mr. R. said, from calling on this house to carry into effect a law passed nearly forty years ago, and to which the faith and honour of the nation were pledged. If Congress erected no monument to Washington, it would be no fault of his; he would go as far as any gentleman in obtaining it. There was, Mr. R. said, a law of the old Congress directing a monument to Montgomery in the city of N. York; it had been neglected by the nation; but the state of New York, to its lasting credit, has performed that duty itself, and in the course of last year, removed the bones of the immortal Montgomery from the spot he fell, to the land which he had so gloriously defended. Propositors had been frequently brought forward in this house, Mr. R. said, to erect a memorial of some kind to Washington, but for some reason or other they were never carried. It had been said, the page of history perpetuated the glory of Washington; but was not a monument also a history, in which every one might read not only the virtues of the man, but also, the gratitude of his country? Certainly it was.

The question to lay Mr. Reed's motion on the table was carried—ayes 76, noes 42.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then proceeded again to the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Terry in the chair, of the report of military committee, and the amendments offered thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Talmadge resumed the floor, and occupied about an hour and a half in concluding the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the report and amendments.

Mr. Storrs next took the floor, in support of the report, &c., and had spoken some time; when, having given way for a motion to that effect—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 28.

ERRATA.

In our paper of the 18th inst. the following errors occurred in the communication made by Jos. E. Muse, esq. to the Agricultural Society:—

In 9th line of 3d column for “Nales” read “Hales.” In 54th line of 3d column for “adopted” read “adapted.” In 88th line of 3d column for “carbonaceous” read “carbonaceous.” In 91st line of 3d column after “one hundred parts” insert “of that of the oak.” In 17th line of 4th column for “atmosphere manure” read “atmospheric manure.” In 9th line of 5th column for “material constitution” read “natural constitution.”

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society Auxiliary to the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour in the United States, will take place **THIS EVENING** at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Room of the House of Delegates.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

No. 5.

I shall this day lay before my readers, some remarks which were found among the papers of My Landlady, and in her handwriting. Whether they be her own production, or are extracted from the writings of others, as it is of no importance to the reader, it shall not be my business to discover.

You will read the New Testament to very little purpose, if you do not perceive the great end and intention of all its precepts to be the improvement and regulation of the heart. There are no virtues more insisted on, as necessary to our future happiness, than humility of sincerity, and uprightness of heart—yet none more difficult and rare. Pride and vanity, the vices opposite to humility, are the sources of almost all the worst faults both of men and women. Pride is an high opinion of oneself, and an affected contempt of others; that it is not a real contempt, is evident from this, that the lowest object of it is important enough to torture the proud man's heart, only by refusing him the homage & admiration he requires. Pride does not preclude an extreme inward anxiety about the opinion of others, and a slavish dependence on them for all its gratifications. Vanity is the

it is the vice of little minds, chiefly conversant with trifling subjects. There is no creature, however insignificant, whose incense the vain person will not gladly receive. It is a passion so prevailing that it requires all the efforts of reason, and all the assistance of grace, to tally to subdue it. Religion is indeed the only effectual remedy for this evil. If the approbation and favour of God be not our principal object, we shall certainly take up with the applause of his creatures; and make that the ruling motive of our conduct. How much the human heart is prone to insincerity, and how often, from being misled by vanity into attempts to impose upon others, we come at last to impose on ourselves.

With regard to tenderness, remember that compassion is best shown by an ardour to relieve; and affection, by assiduity to promote the good and happiness of the persons you love.

The greatest outward blessings cannot afford enjoyment to a mind ruffled and uneasy within itself. A fit of ill-humour will spoil the finest entertainment, and is as real a torment as the most painful disease. We are not all equally happy in our dispositions; but human virtue consists in cherishing and cultivating every good inclination, and in checking and subduing every propensity to evil. By accustoming yourself to conquer, and disappoint your anger, you will y degrees find it grow weaker, and more manageable, so as to leave your reason at liberty. Self love we must combat, when we find ourselves assailed by this infirmity, and by voluntarily enduring inconveniences, we shall habituate ourselves to bear them with ease and good humour, when occasioned by others. There is a degree of resignation, necessary even to the enjoyment of pleasure. We must be ready and willing to give up some part of what we could wish for, before we can enjoy that which is indulged to us.

When instead of regulating our actions by reason and principle, we suffer ourselves to be guided by every slight and momentary impulse of inclination, we shall doubtless appear so variable and inconstant, that nobody can guess by our behaviour to day, what may be expected from us to-morrow; nor can we ourselves tell whether what we delighted in a week ago, will now afford to us the least degree of pleasure. It is in vain for others to attempt to please us; we cannot please ourselves. We are always unhappy when we have nobody's will to study but our own. That ready compliance, that acrimony to assist and oblige, which alone demonstrates true affection, must animate our behaviour, and endear our most common actions. A.

Communicated.

We are very anxious that our fellow-citizens should be informed of the manner in which the legislative body, now in session here, progresses. We can congratulate them upon the deliberate investigation which is given to every subject, called up for disposition. The house of delegates discussed the expediency of taking the per diem during the Christmas holidays, four days; the Executive bill five days; and the Jew bill four days!! Nothing is done precipitately—every proposition is well weighed—and the public will have the consolation of knowing, that whatever is done, has been done with due consideration. To be sure as yet not much has been done. It is consolatory to know, however, that every attention has been paid to the condition of the poor in the several counties of the state. Many laws have passed providing for placing paupers on the out-pensioner's list of several counties. When we shall hear that a law operating on the whole state has been passed, we will announce the glad tidings to the people.

The house of delegates have consumed four days, last week, in debating if the Jews shall be permitted hereafter to hold offices of profit and trust in this state. As it was not considered important, for the immediate interest of the state, that they should be permitted to this participation, Mr. C. Dorsey, in order to save the consumption of the time of the house, and that its attention might be occupied by propositions of higher interest to the people, made a motion to refer the bill to the consideration of the next general assembly. The majority resisted it, and after a debate of

four days, the house refused to pass the bill. It was heretofore stated, if the house did not rise by the 15th of this month, it would be the fault of the democratic majority. We believe that the session will not close before the 15th of 20th of February. No measures, but those calculated to produce a result favourable to party views, have as yet been introduced. The waste of time, and the length of the sessions heretofore, were themes of newspaper denunciation against the federalists; but now, that the house of delegates has passed into the hands of those who were so clamorous against their predecessors, we discover a waste of the public treasure, by consuming so much of the time of the house, in debating questions not called for by considerations of regard to the general prosperity of the state, but whose operations will be to place the settled inhabitants of the counties at the mercy of the ever changing population of the city of Baltimore. We promise in your next to publish the open and avowed intentions of all the influential members of the house to break up the county representations, and to substitute therefor a representation in proportion to population. The advocates of this measure have pursued an open and candid course; they attempted not to disguise their object. They presented the question in its true light, “Let those who wish the county representations, (as they at present exist) to be destroyed, vote in favour of the Executive bill—it is the first link in that chain of reform, which is to break up the rotten borough system which at present prevails.” This was the undisguised language of its advocates and the democratic delegates adopted the principle and to a man voted in favour of the bill!!! They have not consulted the rights of their constituents, which they were sent to protect; and hereafter when they shall see the political consequence of their counties disappear, they will have the consolation of reflecting, that, by their instrumentality, that effect was produced. Never since the days of the revolution, was there any question upon which the country interest was called to deliberate, that required a more dispassionate investigation. No party considerations ought to be permitted to mingle in the decision which will be pronounced on it on the first Monday in October. We have the consolation of knowing, that so long as the present balance of power remains in favour of the agriculturists of the state, we have assurance strong, that their virtue, no matter which party shall triumph, will uniformly adopt legislative acts, to preserve the morals and the purity of the character of the state; while a transfer of all political power to the city of Baltimore, will place the happiness of our citizens, and the future destinies of our state, under the control of a licentious population, the inseparable attendant on the wealth, the growth, and the commerce of Baltimore. Let our citizens reflect on this.

Mr. Green,

I have seen an extract from a western paper, shewing that the legislature of Kentucky had passed a resolution, authorizing the Executive of that state to retain counsel to prosecute the claim thereof against the bank of the United States, for a tax laid by the Kentucky legislature on its branch in Kentucky. The house of delegates of Maryland originated a resolution to the like effect. Its passage was opposed by certain gentlemen. A writer has offered a justification for them. He states, “that the attorney-general, and the district attorneys, are bound to prosecute the claim for the state, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and that therefore they opposed the resolution, the only object of which was to enable the Executive to reward some political favourite.” I am sure those gentlemen will not avow they were influenced by such reasons. They are members of a legislative body, and the avowal of such opinions would shew an ignorance which would prove them unfit for their stations, which the writer of this is not willing to say.

The writer of the paragraph alluded to must be a concealed enemy, who wishes to destroy their political consequence, by publishing to their constituents, that they are influenced by reasons, the fallacy of which are known to every member of the house. Every member knows, that the district attorney can perform no legal duties out of the dis-

trict for which he is appointed. That the attorney-general can do as such in the courts of Maryland, and that he has no power to do so, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and cannot represent the interest of the state, unless authorized so to do by the Executive of this state, in consequence of a previous resolution of the general assembly of Maryland. Hence arose the necessity of a resolution to the passage of which these gentlemen were opposed; the resolution had failed, the object of the state would have been abandoned. Would this be right? The people will decide.

Genl, Jan. 22.
[We owe it to Mr. Mosier, a state, that he had just carried the house of delegates, when the question was put on the resolution, not knowing what the question was, he very properly declined voting on it. Such is the reason talked of here.

COMMUNICATED.

“The Ice is Broken.”

Our readers will be gratified to hear, that on Tuesday a law authorizing the courts of common law of this state to order the opening of public roads, and a law protecting the citizens from those peevish land mongers, who disturb the peace of neighbourhoods, by taking out special warrants to affect small vacancies, passed both branches of the legislature. It is a subject of congratulation to the people, for they are the only laws of a general nature, which have as yet passed, although the legislature has been in session nearly fifty days. These laws have no power, under the constitution, to originate any measure connected with the public revenue. The house of delegates have been engaged in attempts to alter the constitution, so as to increase the influence of the democratic party. The petitions praying for reform, and the speeches on the floor of the house, avow this to be the end sought for. No abuse of power, no interruption of the general happiness, was assigned as the grounds on which the reform was sought for. The senate bill has been resuscitated; the committee have burst the “Lullapian ties,” in which it has slumbered under the rules of the house; and on this day, we again, as all probability, shall be told, “that the minority now govern,” and that this “evil” must be corrected by the passage of this bill. The delegates from this city, after having voted in favour of an avowed principle to destroy the county and city representations, will make a wonderful appeal, “no doubt grounded on the ‘unalienable and imprescriptible’ right of our city to have a senator, after having thrown away the gem of ‘more worth’ than all the charter. We shall attend the debate, to learn the reasons which will be assigned by them in favour of the people of Maryland granting them a senator, when they themselves have voted for a bill predicated upon the principle, that it is inconsistent with the public interest and republican principles, that this ‘borough,’ as they styled it, should retain its political power. What an advantage our city delegation possess! They have the power assigned to Mirabeau, the celebrated orator of the French revolution; to-day they fail not to convince the wise of the state, that the affirmative of the question is the only true and proper course; to-morrow by the stability of genius, and profound research, they convince the wisest and some wise men in search of truth, that the negative of the very same question ought to be adopted by them! Yet, they voted that this city should be unchartered, from patriotic conviction, no doubt; that it was dangerous to the liberty of the people, that a delegation should be returned, whose magic eloquence can so irresistibly confound, and render inconsistent the deliberations of our legislature.

* These two bills originated in the Senate.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate of Maryland, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Winder reported a bill to incorporate the Savings Bank of Baltimore—Read.

The bill for the benefit of Thomas Mossett, and Ann his wife, of Allegany county, was read the third time and will not pass. Mr. Carmichael reported a bill, authorizing Both Tolson, to complete the collections of John Tolson, her late husband, late collector of Queen-Anne's county—Read the first, second and third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

On motion of Mr. Winder, Ordered, That Messrs. Winder, Thayer, Carmichael and Cresap, be a committee to inquire and report, whether any, and what measures ought to be taken by the assembly of this state relative to the toll on the road now constructing by the United States from Cumberland, on the Potomac river, to Wheeling, on the Ohio river, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Thursday, Jan. 21.
Mr. Winchester reported a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Winchester moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the acts and resolutions passed during the present session, be included in the edition of the laws now compiling under the resolutions of the last general assembly, and agreeably thereto.

Resolved, That there be inserted in the appendix, or prefixed to the laws contained in the third volume, the declaration of rights, and the constitution and form of government, as they are considered to stand, by engraving in the sections to which they respectively refer, the alterations made by successive laws, and those which have arisen under the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That there be inserted also in the appendix, the style of the sessions, and the titles of all acts, in the order in which they passed, from the first settlement of the province down to the year 1692, as they appear in Bacon's edition of the laws, being the style of the sessions, and the titles of acts, not included in the former edition of the laws, compiled under the resolutions of 1793.

Resolved, That there be inserted also in the appendix the several acts now in force relating to the court of chancery, and enlarging the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

From a Boston paper.
On Saturday last the Marshal of this district, performed the solemn office of reading to the unfortunate prisoners, Williams, Rog, Peterson and Frederick, his warrant for their execution. The demeanor of the prisoners on this solemn occasion, was becoming men in their situation.

On Sunday, about noon, the Marshal visited them again, and read the President's warrant of reprieve to the 18th February. The prisoners at first did not appear to understand the nature of the warrant; but on its being explained, they remarked its substance, that they were entirely at the disposal of the government, and submitted with such resignation, that neither they or their counsel had prayed for a suspension of the sentence; that they hoped they were, and should be prepared for the important event; that they had anxiously looked forward to the period when they should depart by their forfeited lives, their sufferings in this life should cease, and their hopes of pardon from God, founded on contrition and repentance, through the mediation of their blessed redeemer, could be realized.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar dated December, 7.
“The U. S. ships Franklin, United States and Erie were, at the last accounts at Syracuse—the Spark had gone to Tripoli—the U. S. was expected to follow the Peacock on her way to America, and may be expected shortly.—The Guerriere had not arrived at Syracuse when the Peacock left—Capt. Ballard now commands the sloop of war Erie.

A letter from Cadix, dated 23d inst. contains the following:—“Here is all at a stand and no arrivals—vessels of 180 Spanish tons will be wanted for the expedition, and the terms of freight are \$30 per Spanish ton, per month, part down, and part after return of vessel, or showing certificate of her voyage being ended. The vessel will be found by the freighters in all the accommodations for troops provision, &c.—the captain or owner to have no expenses but for his own table and crew. These terms are flattering, if we doubt whether any would insure the fulfilment of the last all payment.”