

ample that calls not only for our admiration, but also for our imitation. And although our school fund does not at present enable us to establish an university, it is sufficient, or may easily be rendered amply sufficient, to establish primary schools. That in order to raise an ample fund for the accomplishment of this great object, in addition to the moneys paid by the different banks, your committee would recommend, that the tax on inland tables be raised one hundred per cent; that an additional duty of thirty dollars per annum be laid upon licenses to law-
yers and pedlars; that an additional duty of one dollar be laid upon marriage licenses; that an additional duty of two dollars be laid upon licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors; that an additional duty of four dollars be laid upon licenses to crumey keepers; and that the amount of all these duties shall be applied to the use of the school fund in the several counties wherein the same shall be collected. And should these duties not produce a sufficient sum, your committee are of opinion that a part of the amount which it is estimated will be received upon the tax on lotteries, cannot be expended in the promotion of a better cause than that of education.

The establishment of numerous primary schools, where reading, writing and arithmetic, shall be taught, ought in the opinion of your committee to be immediately commenced. The number of schools for each county will depend in some measure not only on its population, but also on its geographical position. In all cases however, where a school can be established, where at least twenty five scholars shall regularly attend, your committee are of opinion that a small salary ought to be paid by the public; if a teacher in such cases was to receive One Hundred Dollars per annum, he could then afford to receive scholars at about two dollars each per quarter; and in any case the parents of such scholars could not afford to pay that small sum, the same ought to be paid by the county, or by the state.

Your committee therefore ask leave to report a bill, entitled, An act for the establishment of schools and to increase the school fund in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Claude reported a bill to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis.

Six o'clock, P. M.
A number of bills of a local nature were this evening acted on.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Petitions from sundry inhabitants of Queen's-town, to prevent swine going at large therein. From Samuel Davis, to be remunerated for damages sustained by a road. From the president and managers of the Falls Turnpike Road, to confer the location of said road. From Theodore Willis and David Long of Washington, complaining of the official conduct of Root, M. Gillock, a justice of the peace. From sundry citizens of Washington county, that the present traffic in slaves may be restricted.

The bill for settling the western limits of this state, and the dividing line and boundary between this state and Virginia, was passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, the bill to establish a legal rate of interest, and to repeal certain parts of the laws against excessive usury, was referred to the next general assembly.

Six o'clock, P. M.
The following persons were elected, by joint ballot, directors on the part of the state for the several banks in this state, to wit: For the Mechanics Bank, Jonathan Meredith and James Harwood. For the Union Bank, George Taylor and Charles A. Warfield. For the Commercial and Farmers Bank, Stephen H. Board. For the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Thomas H. Bowie and Daniel Murray. For the Hager's town Bank, George C. Smoot and John Henry. For the Eastern Branch Bank, Teach Tugman and James Price.

The remainder of the evening was occupied principally on local matters.

Thursday, Feb. 11.
The bill to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the representation of the city of Baltimore, and to allow two additional delegates from that city to the general assembly was referred to the next general assembly.

A memorial from John Wootton and Betsy Wootton, praying the bill in favour of James C. Luckland may not pass.

The bill to regulate sales by auction, on motion of Mr. Keil, was referred to the next general assembly—yeas 39, nays 29.

The consideration of the resolution in favour of J. T. Chase, esq., was resumed, and the question put, That the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative—yeas 23, nays 32.

Mr. Leconte delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the order of the house, of delegates to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the office of Auditor to the state, beg leave to report—That they are of opinion that the office ought not to be discontinued. The duties at present performed by the officer of that department are very inconsiderable and unimportant, but those duties may be increased so as to render the office most important and useful. The committee herewith report a bill, entitled, An act to prescribe the duties of the Auditor to the state, which will more fully explain their views of the nature and extent of the duties which that officer ought to perform.

Six o'clock, P. M.
A petition from Johanna Pierce, of Anne-Arundel county, for a support.

The bill for the relief of Elizabeth Everitt; the bill to regulate the inspection of leather in the city of Baltimore; the supplement to an act to provide for the appointment of trustees of the poor-house of Baltimore county passed at December session 1817; and the bill appointing commissioners to settle the division line between Harford and Cecil counties, were referred to the next general assembly.

Mr. Kennedy reported an additional supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state. Read.

Friday, Feb. 12.
The resolution requesting the governor and council to make inquiries relative to the Cumberland Bank Road was read the second time and disseminated from.

The bill authorising the making alphabets to certain records of the court of appeals, and of the several county courts, was referred to the next general assembly.

The bill authorising the building a bridge over the river Patapsco, at the lower ferry, was passed.

PETITIONS.
From Solomon Frazier, a revolutionary officer. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, for the construction of a canal from Baltimore to Potomac, at or above Monocacy. From John E. Howard, counter to the passage of a supplement to the act for the extension of South street.

The bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of foreign merchandise, and providing for the increase of duty on licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, and for other purposes, was referred to the next general assembly—yeas 31, nays 25.

The bill securing to mechanics and others, compensation for erecting houses in the city of Baltimore, was returned from the senate, endorsed "will not pass."

Saturday, Feb. 13.
The resolution requesting the governor and council to make inquiries relative to the Cumberland Bank Road, was reconsidered, assented to, and sent to senate.

On motion of Mr. Leconte, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of the right of subscribing for the unsubscribed shares reserved to this state in the stock of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore to the said bank, at the rate of ten per centum advance on the original subscription price per share; provided the said bank shall agree to purchase the same on or before the first day of May next; and in the event of such purchase, the said bank may, if the same be found necessary or useful to the institution, sell and dispose of (during the unexpired term of its charter) stock in said bank to the amount of eighty five thousand dollars in shares of twenty five dollars each.

The bill to prevent the passing of bank notes within this state below their nominal value, was read the second time and will not pass. Sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, leave to bring in a bill to relieve the people of this state as far as practicable from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers, and selling bank notes of the banks of this state at a less price than their nominal value.

The resolution in favour of Jehu Chandler and Jonas Green, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Leconte, That the whole of the latter part, relating to Jehu Chandler only, be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the question was put, That the first resolution be stricken out? Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, the resolution was amended by striking out the words "Jonas Green." [Mr. Dorsey observed, that as Mr. Green was not a complainant before the house, he thought it unnecessary his name should be retained in the resolution.]

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, That the words "with interest" be stricken out? Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, That the following be added to the resolution: "in full of all claims which he may have against the state in a suit now depending in the court of appeals; and if the said Chandler accepts the sum appropriated under the resolution, it shall operate as a release, and if the said Chandler shall not draw this sum within thirty days after the passage of this resolution, then the resolution shall have no effect." Resolved in the affirmative.

The resolution was then assented to—yeas 35, nays 20.

Petitions—From Edward Godman, of Montgomery, for a support. From Jonathan Waters, of Annapolis, a revolutionary soldier.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 18.

For the Maryland Gazette.
CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.
No. 7.

Such of my readers as have perused the Conversations of My Landlady in the regular order in which they have appeared, will not fail to recollect, that in my introductory number, in which I gave some account of Miss Oakley and her family, I made some slight mention of her orphan niece, Maria Morton. They will not, I am sure, be displeased to hear something more of her; and my young readers especially, will I fear be disposed to accuse me of a want of gallantry in having so long ceased to make any further mention of her. My silence, I can assure them, has not proceeded from a want of sensibility to her merits; and if any of them, upon a better acquaintance, should be disposed to regard her with as much partiality as I do, they will esteem her as one of the most amiable and interesting of her sex. Maria Morton became an orphan at an early age—at the period of her mother's death she had scarce attained her sixteenth year. Her father, who was a clergyman, did not long survive the affectionate partner of his bosom—united in life through a long course of years, by the tenderest ties of love and affection, they were not long divided by the grave—a few months only had elapsed from the period of her death when he too was summoned to give his account. The purity of their lives, and the sanctity of their spirits, afford the best grounds of hope, that they are now again united in the mansions of eternal bliss. Endued with a sensibility the most exquisite and tender, the death of both of her parents, within so short a period of each other, proved a heart-rending stroke to Maria. Nothing could have supported her under so severe an affliction but the hopes and promises of the Gospel; upon which, young as she was, she had learned to rely. Being an only child, her excellent parents bestowed upon her education more than ordinary attention. She was early instructed in the principles of religion, and taught to regard it as the chief object of her existence. But her early piety far from allaying her pleasures, added to every enjoyment, the pleasing sentiments of love and gratitude to Him by whom they were bestowed, and the animating hopes of brighter joys hereafter. Her mind richly endowed by nature, was improved in the highest degree by the judicious culture of her parents. Without permitting her to

neglect or despise the peculiar occupations of her sex, they instructed her in those branches of knowledge which were best calculated to make her useful amiable and wise.

With his dying breath her father committed her to the guardianship and protection of her maternal aunt, Miss Eleanor Oakley, my venerable Landlady. In her she has found not only a guardian and a protector, but a sincere and an affectionate friend, and a wise and faithful monitor. The preceding particulars in the history of Maria's life, I have copied from my much-esteemed Landlady. I will now endeavour further to delineate her character from my own observation. She has just entered her eighteenth year—her person is uncommonly beautiful, and animated by all the vivacity which is natural to youth, and all the sweetness which is peculiar to modesty. The purity of her heart and affectionate diffuses a charm on every object which surrounds her, and irresistibly endears her to all within the circle of her acquaintance. She pursues her studies, attends to her domestic duties and enjoys her pleasures, with the same spirit and the same alacrity. Every kindness she receives fills her heart with gratitude, and all that she can bestow is felt by her with that innocent exultation which true benevolence inspires, and in which vanity claims no part. Happy in herself, and disposed to promote the happiness of all around her, she ever delights to dwell upon the most pleasing circumstances in every event, and the fairest traits in every character. She is ever anxious to magnify every good and amiable quality which she may discover in others; while such is her humility, that she shrinks with trembling diffidence from any praise bestowed upon herself. Her affections are strong, ardent and lively—and though she regards with the feelings of benevolence, every human being, her tenderest attachments are reserved for a chosen few. In the select circle of her friends, she is at once its pride, its ornament and its joy. In common conversation, her innocent sprightliness, and artless sweetness of manners, win the hearts of those who might be inclined to envy her uncommon excellencies. There is a gentle earnestness in her solicitude to please, which animates every look and action, which bespeaks the true and genuine sentiments of her heart, and which adds a charm that cannot adequately be described. Her sensibility though exquisite, is not of that spurious kind which expresses itself by boasting of a sentiment which has no merit except in its application; but it is manifested by an eagerness to relieve the wants, and alleviate the sorrows of all whose situation may require the exercise of her sympathy. Having early acquired a fondness for reading, she still pursues it with much avidity; the result of her studies has been the acquisition of much useful and valuable knowledge. Of this she never makes an ostentatious display; but in our little family circle, she has often delighted Aunt Nelly and myself by the brilliancy of her imagination, and the extent of her information. In the course of these papers I propose to favour my readers with some of her compositions both in prose and verse.

From the Boston Gazette.
THE CASUAL REMARKER.
The progress of nations in literature, arts and sciences, is at the present day among the laudable objects of ambition. The republic of letters wisely disregards the artificial boundaries of the world, and "let the seeds of knowledge and improvement be sown where they will, the fruits are of all mankind." The apparent selfishness of patriotism, therefore, the desire of promoting the interests of literature chiefly in our own country, is a dictate of philanthropy as well as duty of our citizens. Though our nation heretofore has produced its full proportion of men, who, like Franklin, Rittenhouse and Rumford, have made daring excursions into the terra incognita of science, and extended the boundaries of human knowledge, yet the race seems to be extinct, and the seductive love of lucre absorbs in our minds the more honourable and beneficial love of learning. The habit, in many instances, the necessity of early trading upon our acquisitions, of requiring immediate pecuniary compensation for our literary industry, impedes the march of mind, and confines its operations to the mercenary views of commerce, and the lucrative but unimproving art of

money getting. With few exceptions, parents in this country do not to their children only the advantages of education, and the first legal contract commonly made with it is the necessity of selling industry for the acquirement of bread. The whole literary fund is often expended in the purchase of trade, and the time which is to be spent in the accumulation of scientific capital, is lost in converting the knowledge, already into ready money. All young men are subject to this inclination; but it is the duty of our legislators and munificent citizens to provide the remedy. Let encouragement and certain reward be out to those who benefit their country, by discoveries which amend the condition of man; let those who devote themselves exclusively to the advancement of arts and literature find a disposition in public to repay the expenses of their literary efforts, and their industry will increase, and their success will be infallible. How magnificent is the Parliament of Great Britain notwithstanding their other expenses, to the scientific men of their nation, let Dr. Jenner a thousand others tell it in all parts of the world such encouragement, pecuniary munificence are so useful, our legislatures, who are too backward in command, should be backward in the patronage of literature.

Another means of improving national literature deserves to be suggested. We are too anxious of being universal scholars, and therefore become mere sciolists. We get too much and get hold of nothing. We have abundance of gold and but little mass or usefulness. Our literature, like the leafless trees here, is not subdivided into distinct branches, and separate undertakings by minds which might carry each part to perfection. The whole circle of knowledge attempted, & constant failure to be the result. This not only retards our literary progress, but is detrimental in other respects. Non omnes omnia possunt; and it is well for us, says an admirer, that we cannot; for if all cultivated the same powers, could the same objects, and pursued the same pursuits, the world would be more bickering and warring than there is in a word, were it, Heaven knows, there is already too much.

The painter has no need of a musician's ear; the musician has little in want of the painter's eye; the analysing and anatomizing spirit which the physical sciences demand would stifle the imagination and deaden the feelings of a poet while the man of business and man of the world require only talents as are the world's currency, and bear the impress of commerce. In some rare instances, indeed, the germs of every intellectual faculty seem to have been given in such proportions, that the gift possessor might have attained pre-eminence in any line which he chose—but life is not long enough to cultivate them all, and perfect the mind in this its limited sphere has not scope for its development. If the ruling faculty does not, Aaron's rod, swallow up the powers of calculation exist, of extraordinary verbal memory) like trees in a thicket, that shoots up with most vigour over the rest, and, by overshadowing, crowns them.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
Monday, Feb. 2.

SEMINOLE WAR.
The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Bassett in the chair, on this subject.

Mr. Clay resumed the floor, and concluded the reply which he commenced on Saturday to gentlemen who had defended the transaction in question. In the course of his remarks, Mr. C. suggested to the mover of the amendatory resolutions (Mr. Cobb) the propriety of such a modification thereof as would be hoped, unite the conflicting opinions of members and enable the house to agree in its vote.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, spent short time in defence of the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Ervin, of South Carolina, followed on the same side, and spent near two hours against the report

of the committee, &c. When he concluded.

The question was taken on the option of the following resolution reported by the committee on military affairs:
Resolved, That the House of representatives of the United States approve the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Balthus and Robert C. Ambriest.

And decided in the negative—yeas 90.

The question was then put on assenting to the first resolution proposed by Mr. Cobb, as follows:
Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this effect, prohibiting in time of peace, in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the president.

And decided in the negative; yeas 95.

The question was next taken on a second resolution offered by Mr. Cobb, which he modified to read as follows:
Resolved, That the late seizure of the Spanish posts of Pensacola and St. Carlos de Barancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States, was contrary to the constitution of the United States.

And decided in the negative, also yeas 95 nays 91.

The question was then taken on the third and last resolution proposed by Mr. Cobb, as follows:
Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States, or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy of the United States, taking refuge within such foreign territory.

And decided in the negative—yeas 42.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported their proceedings to the house, and the question being stated on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the resolution reported by the military committee—

Mr. Poindexter moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. It was enough that a direct question had been taken on the resolutions in the committee of the whole, and he wished the house to pronounce no opinion in a case which he believed to be not within its jurisdiction. Mr. P. recapitulated briefly one or two arguments which he had used in the debate; contending, that the officers of the army were responsible to the Executive alone—not to Congress, and much less to one branch only of Congress—the only power delegated to this House, singly, was to judge of the election of its members. He wished to avoid a course that he considered so improper, and which would operate as a precedent in future; and therefore hoped the matter would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lowndes offered a few remarks to shew that Mr. Poindexter was mistaken in the effect which he apprehended from a vote on the resolution. Mr. L. believed there was no authority vested in the house more unquestionable or real than that which entitled it to express an opinion on the case now before it. It was strictly within the powers of the house, as the agents of the people, appointed to investigate all public matters. He should vote for the indefinite postponement, but it was not because he believed the house incompetent to express its opinion of the matter in question; and he wished that no such construction might be given to the vote.

After some conversation on the propriety of the course proposed, Mr. Poindexter said, as gentlemen appeared disposed to vote on the resolution directly, he would withdraw his motion for postponement.

Mr. Spencer renewed the motion. He did not think this subject properly within the jurisdiction of the house, nor was it one of those great occasions on which it ought to transcend its powers. It was not a proceeding which was to lead to impeachment, nor to any practical legislation, and he hoped the House would not pronounce an opinion in the case. If the members wish to express their opinions as individuals, said Mr. S. let us adjourn to Davis's hotel, and there, as citizens, give our opinions, but not here, in our legislative capacity, pronounce

a decision to which we are not competent—out of our jurisdiction is to give an opinion. Mr. Holmes proposed to operate as an adjournment. Gen. Jackson, who has been much discussed, had been it to members on the question should fairly decide. Mr. Taylor spoke against the postponement to meet the objection, and expressed his doctrine advanced by Mr. Spencer. He considered it necessary to open the press its opinion on the military officers, gentlemen would be the spirit of the ed by the military officer the motion, and give its opinion on the resolution.

Mr. Cobb opposed, and asked the house to be allowed to vote on the resolution submitted in con- there would be this motion prevailed made some remarks advanced that in for the house to in this case, which and contended unquestionably and one which never resign. Mr. Quarter indefinite postponement, and asked with incompetency act on the subject throughout the acting against the country. sition was presented, he approved, he nion, regarding any man; but, pressed on his was trenching and laws of the would be a detraction. On derive its power exparte manner conduct of a could make rule the government this was a case dictation of the croachment on the Executive had acted impr tried any time ter the commis but, as the con on to this house im him, but he mode, to that leave him. A would have power of enquiry, if he convened, a reason be imp opinion. Mr. to interfering other depart ment, and thus exclusive juristic, &c.

Mr. Rhea was case had been for giving it the tion ought not and let the pro ther the house course propos He hoped eve an opportunity vote on it. Mr. Poindexter and with that ing a vote dir with the com their report, a question. The house vious question The questi from the chair tion be now p Mr. Spencer called for the were refused. The house the main ques with the com their disagree reported by tee.) Mr. Harris of the ques cases of Arb to be very di cir, and to mit the appro of the other. The questi concerning the whole in the first bran viz: "That t