

or despite the peculiar oc-
sions of her sex, they instruct
in those branches of know-
ledge which were best calculated
to her useful and amiable and wise.
Her dying breath her father
left her to the guardianship
of her maternal
Miss Eleanor Oakley, my
dear Landlady. In her she
did not only a guardian and
a father, but a sincere and an
intimate friend, and a wise and
monitor. The preceding
years in the history of Maria's
life, I have now endeavoured
to delineate her character
from my own observation. She has
lived her eighteenth year—
and is uncommonly beautiful,
animated by all the vivacity
of youth, and all
grace which is peculiar to
her sex. The purity of her heart
and the charm of her
subject which surrounds her, all
possibly endears her to all
her circle of her acquaintances,
and she is ever ready to
attend to her studies, attends to
her domestic duties and enjoys her
life with the same spirit and
alacrity. Every kindness
fills her heart with grati-
tude and all that she can bestow
upon her with that innocent ex-
ultation which true benevolence in-
duces in which vanity claims
no part. Happy in herself, and dis-
tinctly promoting the happiness of
others, she ever delights to
be in the most pleasing cir-
cles in every event, and the
traits in every character.
Her ever anxious to magnify
the good and amiable quality
of being universal scholars, and
she may discover in others;
and her humility, that she
with trembling diffidence
praise bestowed upon her.
Her affections are strong,
and lively—and though she
with the feelings of benevo-
lence human beings, her ten-
dencies are reserved for
few. In the select circle
of friends, she is at once its
ornament and its joy. In
conversation, her innocent
ness, and artless sweetness
win the hearts of those
and be inclined to envy her
excellencies. There is a
sweetness in her solitude
which animates every look
and which speaks the true
sentiments of her heart,
and adds a charm that cannot
be described. Her sen-
sibility, exquisite, is not of
a frivolous kind which expresses
boasting of a sentiment
no merit except in its ap-
pearance, but it is manifested by an
effort to relieve the wants, and
the sorrows of all those
who may require the exercise
of sympathy. Having early ac-
quaintance with reading, she
reads it with much avidity;
of her studies has been
acquisition of much useful
knowledge. Of this she
has an ostentatious display;
in little family circle, she
delights Aunt Nelly, and
the brilliancy of her im-
agination and the extent of her in-
tellect. In the course of these
propose to favour my reason-
ing and her compositions
and verse.

the Boston Gazette.
ASUAL REMARKER.
Congress of nations in litera-
ture and sciences, is at the
height among the laudable ob-
ject. The republic of
letters disregards the artifi-
cialities of the world, and
seeds of knowledge and
truth be sown where they
suit are of all mankind.
The selfishness of patri-
otism, the desire of pro-
mote the interests of literature
our own country, is a dic-
tatorship as well as du-
tation. Though our
before has produced its
of men, who, like
Rittenhouse and Rum-
ford daring excursions
made incognita of science,
ed the boundaries of hu-
manity, yet the race seems
to be in a thick, that
shoots up with most vigour over-
the rest, and, by overshadowing,
them.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Feb. 2.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house again resolved
into a committee of the whole.
Bassett in the chair, on this
subject.
Mr. Clay resumed the floor,
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 the
removal of the amendatory resolu-
tion (Mr. Cobb) the propriety
of such a modification thereof as
he hoped, unite the conflicting
opinions of members and enable
the house to agree in its vote.
Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, spoke
a short time in defence of the
of Gen. Jackson.
Mr. Ervin, of South Carolina,
followed on the same side, and
carried two votes against the res-

the committee, &c. When he
concluded.
The question was taken on the
report of the following resolu-
tion 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
Arbutnot and Robert C. Ambrister.
And decided in the negative—ayes
99.
The question was then put on a-
gaining to the first resolution pro-
posed by Mr. Cobb, as follows:
Resolved, That the committee
military affairs be instructed to
prepare and report a bill to this
effect, prohibiting in time of peace,
and 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 ap-
proval of such execution by the
President.
And decided in the negative; ayes
99.
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 Barrancas, in West
Florida, by the army of the United
States, was contrary to the constitu-
tion of the United States.
And decided in the negative, also
ayes 99.
The question was then taken on
the third and last resolution pro-
posed by Mr. Cobb, as follows:
Resolved, That the same com-
mittee 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 pur-
suit of a defeated enemy of the U.
States, taking refuge within such for-
eign territory.
And decided in the negative—
ayes 99.
The committee of the whole then
rose and reported their proceedings
to the house, and the question being
stated on concurring with the com-
mittee of the whole in their dis-
agreement to the resolution reported
by the military committee—
Mr. Pointexter moved that the
whole subject be indefinitely post-
poned. 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. recapitu-
lated briefly one or two arguments
which he had used in the debate;
contending, that the officers of the
army were responsible to the Ex-
ecutive alone—not to Congress, and
much less to one branch only of
Congress—the only power delegat-
ed to this House, singly, was to
judge of the election of its mem-
bers. He wished to avoid a course
which he considered so improper, and
which would operate as a precedent
in future; and therefore hoped the
matter would be indefinitely post-
poned.
Mr. Lowndes offered a few re-
marks to show that Mr. Pointexter
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 peo-
ple, appointed to investigate all pub-
lic 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. Pointexter said, as gentlemen
appeared disposed to vote on the
resolution directly, he would with-
draw his motion for postponement.
Mr. Spencer renewed the motion.
He did not think this subject prop-
erly within the jurisdiction of the
house, nor was it one of those great
occasions on which it ought to trans-
cend its powers. It was not a pre-
ceding which was to lead to im-
peachment, nor to any practical le-
gislation, 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 com-
petent—out of which no act of le-
gislation is to grow.
Mr. Holmes thought the post-
ponement of the resolution might
operate as an indirect censure on
Gen. Jackson. The subject had
been much discussed—the matter at
issue had been the conduct of Gen.
Jackson, and it was due to him, and
to members on both sides, that the
question should be now met and
fairly decided.
Mr. Taylor said he should vote
against the postponement. He wish-
ed to meet the resolution directly,
and expressed his dissent from the
doctrine advanced by his colleague.
(Mr. Spencer.) It might become
necessary often for the house to ex-
press its opinion on the conduct of
the military officers, and he hoped
gentlemen would agree to vote in
the spirit of the proposition report-
ed by the military committee, re-
ject the motion for postponement,
and give its opinion directly on the
resolution.
Mr. Cobb opposed the post-ponement,
and asked it as a favour of the
house to be allowed to record his
vote on the resolution which he had
submitted in committee, for which
there would be no opportunity if
this motion prevailed. Mr. C. then
made some remarks on the opinion
advanced that it was not competent
for the house to express its opinion
in this case, which he controverted
and contended that it was a power
unquestionably vested in the house
and one which he hoped it would
never resign.
Mr. Quirtes was in favour of the
indefinite postponement, because it
accorded with his opinion of the
incompetency of the house to
act on the subject. He had thought,
throughout the debate, that it was
acting against the constitution of
the country. Whenever a propo-
sition was presented to him, which
he approved, he would give his
opinion, regardless of the towns of
any man; but it was strongly im-
pressed on his mind that this course
was trenching on the constitution
and laws of the country, which it
would be a dereliction of duty to
sanction. Where did the house
derive its power to proceed in this
exparte manner to pronounce on
the conduct of an officer? Congress
could make rules and regulations for
the government of the army, but
this was a case not within the juris-
diction of the house, and an en-
croachment on the prerogatives of
the Executive. If Gen. Jackson
had acted improperly, he could be
tried any time within two years af-
ter the commission of the offence;
but, as the constitution had not
given to this house the power of try-
ing him, but had pointed out the
mode, to that mode it was proper to
leave him. A vote of this house
would have powerful effect on a court
of enquiry, if such a court were to
be convened, and it would for that
reason be improper to express an
opinion. Mr. Quarles was averse
to interfering with the powers of
other departments of the govern-
ment, and this was a case under the
exclusive jurisdiction of the Execu-
tive, &c.
Mr. Rhea was not now, after this
case had been argued eighteen days,
for giving it the go by. The ques-
tion ought now to be met directly,
and let the precedent be fixed wheth-
er the house would sustain the
course proposed by the resolution.
He hoped every member would have
an opportunity of recording his
vote on it.
Mr. Pointexter, with the view
and with that view alone, of obtain-
ing a vote directly on concurrence
with the committee of the whole in
their report, called for the previous
question.
The house agreed to take the pre-
vious question—ayes 99; and,
The question being propounded
from the chair, "Shall the main
question be now put?"
Mr. Spencer, upon this question,
called for the yeas and nays, which
were refused; and
The house having agreed to take
the main question, (of concurring
with the committee of the whole in
their disagreement to the resolution
reported by the military commit-
tee.)
Mr. Harrison called for a division
of the question—concerning the
cases of Arbutnot and Ambrister
to be very distinct, and marked by
circumstances so different, as to per-
mit the approval of one and censure
of the other.
The question was then taken on
concurring with the committee of
the whole in their disagreement to
the first branch of the resolution,
viz: "That this house disapproves

of the trial and execution of Alex-
ander Arbutnot, and decided in the
affirmative, by yeas and nays, as
follows:
For Concurring—Messrs. Abbott,
Anderson, Pa. Anderson, Ky. Bald-
win, Barbour, Va. Barber, Ohio,
Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Blount,
Boden, Bryan, Burwell, Butler Lou.
Cambell, Clagett, Comstock, Crafts,
Cruger, Davidson, Desha, Drake,
Ellicott, Ervin, S. C. Floyd, Folger,
Gage, Garnett, Hall, Del. Hall, N. C.
Harrison, Hasbrouck, Herkimer,
Herrick, Hiest r, Hitchcock, Hogg,
Holmes, Hopkinson, Hostetter, Hub-
bard, Hunter, Johnson, Ky. Jones,
Kinsey, Kirtland, Lawyer, Linn,
Little, Livermore, M' Lane, Del.
M'Lean, Ill. M' Coy, Marchant,
Marr, Mason, Mass. Merrill, Mid-
dleton, Robt. Moore, Saml. Moore,
Morton, Murray, H. N. N. N. W.
Newton, Orr, Owen, Palmer, Par-
rott, Patterson, Peter, Pointexter,
Porter, Quarles, Rhea, Rich, Rich-
ards, Ringgold, Rogers, Sampson,
Savage, Sawyer, Scudder, Sergeant,
Settle, Seybert, Shaw, Sillsbee, S. M.
Smith, S. M. Smith, Alex. S. S.
Smyth, Southard, Spencer, Strother,
Tarr, T. Taylor, Tompkins,
Tucker, S. C. Upham, Walker, N. C.
Walker, Ky. Wallace, Wendover,
Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams,
N. Y. Wilson, Penn—108.
Against: Concurring with the
Committee—Messrs. Adams, Allen,
Austin, Ball, Bayley, Beecher,
Bloomfield, Cobb, Colston, Cook,
Crawford, Culbreth, Cushman, Ed-
wards, Fuller, G. H. Hale, Hen-
dricks, Herbert, Huntington, Irving,
N. Y. Johnson, Va. Lewis, Linn, Oh.
Lowndes, W. Macay, Mason, R. I.
Mercer, Mills, Mosely, J. N. Nel-
son, T. M. Nelson, O'Gden, Pawling,
Pegram, Pindall, Putkin, Pleasant,
Reed, Rice, Robertson, Rugles,
Schuyler, Sherwood, Slocumb, J. S.
Smith, Spced, Stuart, M. Terrill,
Terry, Trimble, Tucker, Va. Tyler,
Westerly, Whitman, Williams, Con.
Williams, N. C. Wilson, Mass.—62.
The question was then taken on
concurring with the committee of
the whole, in its disagreement to
the second part of the resolution,
viz:
"That this house disapproves of
the trial and execution of Robert
C. Ambrister," and decided also in
the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as
follows:
For Concurring—107.
Against Concurring—63.
So the house concurred with the
committee of the whole in rejecting
the resolution of censure reported
by the military committee.
Mr. Cobb then moved the adoption
of the second resolution offered by
him in committee of the whole, as
modified, in the following words:
Resolved, That the late seizure
of the Spanish posts of Pensacola
and St. Carlos de Barrancas, in
West-Florida, by the army of the
United States, was contrary to the
constitution of the United States.
Mr. Mills moved to amend the
resolution by substituting the fol-
lowing after the word "resolved."
That this house disapproves of
the capture and occupation of Pen-
sacola and the fortress of Barrancas
by the army of the United States
and the establishment of a civil gov-
ernment there without the authori-
ty of congress.
[This modification was accepted
by Mr. Cobb, but subsequently, af-
ter the objections which were made
to it, he declined receiving it as his
motion.]
Mr. Pointexter objected to the
shape in which the amendment of
Mr. Mills placed the motion, be-
cause it brought up a point for
decision which had not been discussed,
on which the house had made no en-
quiry, and had no information. He
did not know the nature of the civil
government established at Pensaco-
la, or any thing about it, and was
unwilling, thus called on *instanter*,
to give a vote on it, and if the pro-
position were insisted on, he should
feel it his duty to call for informa-
tion on the subject. Mr. P. pre-
sumed it was absolutely necessary
to establish a government of some
kind there to enforce the revenue
laws, and prevent smuggling, and
other illicit practices; and he stated
a case in which the clandestine in-
troduction of a cargo of slaves into
the United States was prevented by
the authority placed there by Gen.
Jackson, and other officers, &c.
Mr. Mills's amendment was with-
drawn; and
Mr. Floyd then moved the indefi-
nite postponement of the resolu-
tion; but having afterwards with-
drawn his motion,
Mr. Barbour renewed it; and
spoke a short time, explanatory of

his reasons for preferring that
course. The house had already
signified its sense of the subject; the
act in question, though not strictly
defensible, was not such an one as
he was ready to pronounce a vote
of censure on, and it would be avoid-
ed by the postponement, &c.
After some farther conversation
on the propriety of the different pro-
positions, the question was taken
on the motion for indefinite post-
ponement, and decided in the nega-
tive. Yeas 83, nays 87.
The question was then taken on
the resolution proposed by Mr.
Cobb, and decided in the negative,
as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Adams
Allen of Mass. Austin, Ball, Bay-
ley, Beecher, Bloomfield, Burw. H.
Cobb, Colston, Cook, Crawford,
Culbreth, Cushman, Edwards, Ellic-
ott, Folger, Gilbert, Harrison, Her-
bert, Hopkinson, Hunter, Irving,
N. Y. Johnson of V. L. Lewis,
Lincoln, Lowndes, W. Macay, W. P.
Macay, Mason of R. I. Mercer,
Mills, Robt. Moore, Mosely, J. N.
Nelson, T. M. Nelson, O'Gden, Paw-
ling, Pegram, Pindall, Putkin, P.
Quarles, Rice, Rogers, S. C. Rug-
les, S. Schuyler, Sherwood, S. S.
Smith, Slocumb, J. S. Smith, Speed,
Spencer, Stewart of N. C. S. S.
Strong, Stuart of Md. Terrill,
Trimble, Tucker of Va. Tyler,
Westerly, Whitman, Williams of
Con. W. Williams of N. C. Wilson
of Mass. Wilson of Pa—70.
Nays—Messrs. Anderson of Ky.
Baldwin, Barbour of Va. Barber of
Ohio, Bassett, Bingham, B. B. B.
Blount, B. B. Bryan, Butler of
Lou. Campbell, Clagett, Comsto k,
Crafts, Cruger, Davidson, D. S. A.
Drake, Ervin of S. C. Floyd, Folger
Gage, Garnett, Hale, Hall of Del.
Hall of N. C. Hasbrouck, Hendricks,
Herkimer, Herrick, Heister, Hitch-
cock, Hogg, Holmes, Hostetter,
Hubbard, Hunter, Johnson of Ky.
Jones, Kinsey, Kirtland, Lawyer,
Linn, Little, Livermore, M' Lane of
Del. M'Lean of Ill. M' Coy, Mar-
chand, Marr, Mason of Mass. M. R.
Merrill, Middleton, Saml. Moore, Mor-
ton, Murray, H. N. N. N. N. N. N.
New, Newton, Ode, Orr, O. W. N.
Palmer, Parrott, Patterson, P. P. P.
Porter, Quarles, Ringgold, Rogers,
Sampson, Savage, Scudder, S. S.
Sergeant, Settle, Seybert, Shaw, S. S. S.
Smyth, Tarr, Taylor, Tompkins,
Tucker, of S. C. Upham, Walker,
N. C. Walker of Ky. Wallace, Wen-
dover, Whiteside, Wilkin, Willi-
ams of N. Y.—103.
And the house adjourned.
Nat. Int.

A writer in a late Albany paper
states, that there are at the present
time more than fifteen hundred per-
sons imprisoned for debt, in the dif-
ferent counties of this state, and ex-
tending the calculation to the num-
ber of the families of these unfor-
tunate persons, supposes that there
are 500 persons who feel a deep dis-
tress in consequence of their con-
finement, and hence infers that im-
prisonment for debt should be abol-
ished.

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias is-
sued from Frederick county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Thursday the 10th day of
March next, on the premises, all that
part of a tract of Land on Elk Ridge,
known by the name of Dorsey's Grove,
containing sixty four acres more or
less, whereof Elisha Barnes has a life
estate. Seized and taken as the prop-
erty of said Elisha Barnes, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due Gustavus
and Charles A. Warfield, adm'rs. of
Dr. Charles A. Warfield, deceased.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for
Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, shff.
A. A. County.
Feb. 18.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, is-
sued from Anne Arundel county court,
and to me directed, will be exposed to
public sale, on Thursday the 9th day
of March next, on the premises, one
Negro Woman named Hannah, one
Negro Woman named Henry, one Ne-
gro Woman named Betty, one Negro
Girl named Sophia. Seized and taken
as the property of Samuel Wood, and
will be sold to satisfy a debt due Za-
chariah M'Cook, for the use of Joseph
Owens. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock,
for Cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, shff.
A. A. County.
Feb. 18.
This is to give notice.
That the subscribers hath obtained
letters testamentary on the personal
estate of Richard Owings, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, therefore
all persons who have claims against
said estate are requested to bring them
in, legally authenticated, and those in
any manner indebted to said estate to
make immediate payment to either of
the subscribers, or to Basil Owings at
the late residence of the deceased, who
is authorized to receive the same.
SAMUEL OWINGS, & Exrs.
JAMES OWINGS, /
Feb. 18.
By His Excellency Charles Goldsbor-
ough, Esquire, Governor of Vir-
ginia.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas it has been represented to
me by a considerable number of re-
spectable persons and inhabitants of the
neighbourhood of Rockhall in Kent
county, who, in December last, formed
themselves into a society for the pur-
pose of detecting and bringing to pun-
ishment, according to law, rogues and
other misdoers, and the receivers of stolen
goods; that in consequence of their
executions to enforce the laws of the state
against such offenders into effect, some
of the members and principal officers
of the society have sustained serious
injury by unknown midnight incendiar-
ies; that a barn of Benjamin Han-
son and a corn house of Richard Brice
have been burnt down, and a stable be-
longing to William Crane set on fire;
and that there appears to be a system-
atic plan among the above described
offenders, to destroy by fire the houses
and property of every member of the
society; Now, in order that the perpetra-
tors of the above crimes may be
brought to punishment, and the repetition
of similar outrages prevented, I have
thought proper to issue this my
proclamation, and do by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, offer
a reward of One Hundred Dollars to
any person who shall discover, apprehend,
and prosecute to conviction, the
offenders in each case herein specified,
or Fifty Dollars for each offender, if
more than one; And I also offer a Par-
don to any one of the persons implic-
ated in the said offences, who shall
discover, and bring to conviction, the
residue of the persons concerned in the
perpetration thereof.
Given under my hand, and the seal
of the state of Maryland, this
twenty eighth day of January,
(18) eighteen hundred and nine-
teen.
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH,
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
Ordered, That the above Proclama-
tion be published twice a week for four
weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Fed-
eral Gazette, and Federal Republican.
Feb. 11. 2
8w.

CAUTION.
Merchants, Shopkeepers, and others,
are requested not to deliver to any per-
son or persons, on my account, any ar-
ticle whatever, unless by a written or-
der from me.
WILLIAM E. PINKNEY, 3w.
FOR SALE.
The Houses, now occupied by Mrs.
Robinson, as a Boarding house, near
the Farmers Bank. They will be sold
together, or separate, to suit purchas-
ers. Apply to
WILLIAM BREWER,
Annapolis, Feb. 11. 2