MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 11.

For the Mary and Gazene.

CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADT.

ment of our family circle has completed in Sellayn, with whom the reader is elected acquainted Maria Morton has solicingly in to such of his poetical effusious as I way,

"According to my promise, I send see

TO MARY.

Noter did these eves he sold a shade of er Rest on a femile visuge, but my least

In her distresses long a to take a part, And offer sympathy, if not relief.

Then tell me Mary, whence the pensagai. That o'er thy mild expressive fear es strals,

And to my mind im enfectly reveals The painful pressure of some secret care.

Say dearest Mary, dues the hosom mouse That health excludes thee from her bloom ing train:

Or does remembrance bring to view again. Some scene of bliss that never will require Or does the influence of compassion bend Thy soul to sorrow for some suffering triend?

TO MARY.

M ry! methinks I would submit again To go through all my suffering , could I

From those sweet lips, that thee had's shed a tear.

tru h.

Of kind and generous pity for my pain My gries are overbalanced, since I knew, (and long shall cherish the consoling

"hat Beauty, Sensibility and Youth, Have in urnedfor me-Trainedin theschool long affliction, thou hast learned, to

With sympathy, and thy truth-beaming

Weep o'er distresses, which thou canst not

May Heiren rain precious showers of Blessings on thy head.

LAWS OF MARYLAND. Passed at December Session, 1818.

As act authorising the Judges of the O.

Sec. I. he k enacted, by the General As

2. And be it enacted, That before the said ring the parent or parents of such child or bibiren to appear before the said judges on Stallin all eases consult-and gratify the ince a master o mistress, so fur as it mas seem just and reasonable.

An zet to declare and enlarge the powers of Coorts, as Courts of Equity,

Sec. ! Be it enacted by the General Ac-

3. And he is enacted, That the provision extended to the clerk employed on every

menty-fifth section of the aforesaid act of come liance with the decree, tas the practice has been, to entitle the party obtaining the

5. And be it enacted, That in case a decision may be made against the defen iants absent making default, on the testi many taken between the parties, instead of saing such commission.

and be it enacted. That in addition to the powers given in regard to sheriffs and other others, by the twenty third section of the said act, the provisions of the act of esenteen hundred and ninety seven, chapter forty three, be extended to the court of chancery, and the county courts as courts

7. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and sixteen, chapter one hundred and fifty-four, be ex tended to equitable titles to real estate

8. And be it enacted, That a sale of the real estate may be decreed in the discretion of the chancery court, and the county corres as courts of equity, in order to save the personal, with the consent of all parties of full age, and the actual guardian of mi-

9. And be it enacted, That where sales have been or shall be made by executors. under a supposed authority derived from a will, the chancery court, and the county courts as courts of equity, shall have a discretionary power to confirm such sales on hearing, or in cases where bills may be

10. And Be it enacted, That widows shall be entitled to dower in lands held by equi table title in the hesband, unless the same he devised by a will made before the pas sage-of this act; but such right of dower shall not operate to the prejudice of any claim for the purchase money of such lands, or other lien on the same; and tenants by the courtesy shall be entitled for life to ands held by equitable title, but not to the prejudice of any claim for the purchase money of such lands or other lien on the

11. And be it enacted. That the provisi teen hundred ninety-seven, chapter one hundred and fourteen, concerning partition, he extended to cases where all the persons reside out of the state.

12. And be it enacted, That in case of lands in this state descending to minors residing infent or infants, and appoint a guardian. or the purpose of a swering and defending he suit, and authorizing them to take and return such answer; and on return of the es if the infant defendants had been regulatly summoned, and had been heard by :

cuits may decree a sale of such lands, i it shall appear to be for the benefit and ad vantage of such infants, and may order or not, in their discretion, a commission to take depositions in the case, as to them -hall appear necessary, and upon such terms as they may judge right and proper.

14. And be it enacted. That when an ar or a county court as a court of equity, i, n their discretion, either geverse such denee without prejudice to another bill, or may deem equitable, specifying in the order for a writ of procedendo, the parties to he made, and the decree to be made thereon shall not be liable to reversal for the want of any other parties that may be alleged.

An act 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 to prohibit the officers of the different banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state, at a less price than their nominal value.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be law ful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state. at and for a price or sum less than the nomi nattered or exchanged, nor directly or indiectly to employ for that purpose any broker, agent, or debtor to any of the said banks. or any other person or persons whatsoever. nor to engage or employ any person or per sons in buying or selling, bartering or exof the banks of this state; and if any president, director, eashier, clerk, or officer of any of the banks of this state, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any or cither of the provisions contained in this section, such person so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes so bought or sold,

bartered or exchanged. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful tor any person or persons, bodies po litic or corporate, to be engaged in, or to follow the business, employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, by any ways or means, whatsoever, by themselves or by others, in huying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum in gold or silver less than the nominal value of such note so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any other of the hanks of this state, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes so hartered or exchanged; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers; of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so as aforesaid bought or sold, or of the notes so as aforesaid bought or sold, bartered or exchanged. 3 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies pocorporated by the laws of this state, or the exporter thereof beyond sea, or the manuor silver coined, at or for a price or sum in nal value of such notes; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating the provisions contained in this bought or sold; Provided, that nothing herein importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any persons, such importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from buying gold or silver coin, unless the

lilic or corporate, other than the banks in from the more northern miles

ing, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or

5. And be it enacted. That it shall not be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state, any gold or silver, contrary to the provisions of this section, such double the amount of the gold or silver so received as aforesaid.

6.-And be it enacted, Thatthe courts of law in this state, in the construction of this act. give such a construction thereto, as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any subtlety or devise whatever of any o the

7. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this state, in the trial of any case under this act, to enforce and compel any person who may be a party in any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto; but, no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like offence.

r penalties arising or account under this act shall be recovered by action of debt in the name of this state and the informer, or nizance thereof, and one half of the forfeiture or penalty so recovered shall go to the info mer, and the other to the state

9. And be it enacted, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such to the gaol of the county, in which such conviction shall be had; and if he shall not within twenty days after such commitment shall and may be lawful for the court wherein the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common gaol of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and be treated in such manner as the said court

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Feb. 21, 1819. Mr. Lacock from the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 18th December last, "That the message of the President and documents relative to the Seminole war, be referred to a select committee, who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers that said committee inquire relative t advance of the U. States troops into West Florida - whether the officers in command Pensacola and St. Marks were amenabl to, and under the controll of Spain-and particularly, what circumstances existed to authorise or justify the commanding general in taking possession of those posts"-

That they have under the authority conferred upon them, called for and exar ed is herewith submitted. The committee The committee after the most mature and dispassionate ex amination of the subject, offer for the consideration of the Senate, the following narrative of facts, and the options and deductions clearly arising from any growing out

On the origin of the hostilities between the United States and the Seminole Indians, the committee ask leave to remark, that the different savage tribes living within and on the horders of the Floridas, denominated

within the more normery Hilbert within the limits of the U. State. At treaty of 1814 with the Creek I considerable addition wis made to ber of those fugitives; as the Indian were diseasely took refuge in the Plothers treaty, took refuge in the Plothers. for the requisite mili ia force.

reaty, took reluge in the evolution is hing, there can be little doubt feel there is the U. States. There is hostility to the U. States. There hostifity to the O. Diales. A new constitution have been strengthened by fluence of foreign emissaries who had their residence among their possionness and their residence among their residence among their residences. hom, as the most conspicuous; ander Arbithnot and Robert C. And in this state of things, it appears to executive department of the gorn deemed it necessary for the accurry frontier, to establish a line of forts as southern boundary of the U. State, occupy those fortifications with portite regular forces, and by these metals was maintained with the Indians, and southern to summer of 1817, when the spring or summer of 1817, when the lar orces were withdrawn from the the Georgia frontier, and conefort Fort Contgomery on the Alabama considerable distance west of the considerable nistance west of the cline. But it seems that about the boulder warfare was commenced being Seminole Incians and the frontier tants of Georgia. It is different tants of Georgia. It is difficult 42 mi e with certainty who comments in ostifities or on whom the great in were inflicted. General Games, torsi demanded a surrende: of the Incing and committed out ages on the frair Georgia. Wan this demand they to comply ahering that the first and p estage e. ions had been made by the a.en. In case quence of this closulmight be proper to retain some de Scott, and near the Floridaine stachment arrived at Fowl Town hit, and the Ind ans taking the alan ring to an adjacent swamp, were fird Two Indians were made somers The detachment returned tall Scott A day or two afterwards, as by capt. M. Intosh, who was of the pe about the ame number of troops pad a cond visit to the same village, as hest ing horses and cattle, they were fire by the Indians, and a skirmish ensued which a small loss was systemed on a sides. It is stated by capt. Young, the ained about 15 Indian warriors, being

nen and children lieut. Scott, with a detachment of 40 the garrison of Fort Scott, when of Incian-, him-elf and his party fell victims to their fury, exem man n'ade prisoner.

were embodied, and an open attack made on F r Scott. General Gane, about 60c regular soldiers, was combined the garrison. In this state of things, a having been communicated to War Department, General Jackson ordered to take the field-he was adir the regular and militia force, amounts 1800 men, provided or that service, an estimated force by General Gaines, d estimated force by General Gaines, of enemy, (said to be 2.00 strong;) and did and it he should some idea of ed if he should consider the once pro-insufficient to hear the enemy, to calle Gove note of the adjoining states for juisite. On the receipt of this order, Jackson, instead of observing the order overnor of Tennes-ee, then in Vi attiotism of the west Tennessean mounted gith men, and we compain what were called life guards, with the om the state- of Tennessee and Kenta and tepai ed to his standard Officers appointed to command this corps, by General himself, or by other persons, it. under his authority. Thus organized were mustered into the service of the

State-About the time General Jackson was ganizing this detachment of volunter the state of Tennessee, or perhaps p ously thereto, General Gaines wash employed in raising forces among the ludians. There was this difference it two cases: General Jackson raised his in disregard of positive orders-Go Gaines, without orders, took upon his the authority of raising an army of at 1600 Creek Indians—appointing the cers, with a brigadier general at their and likewise mustering this force inte service of the U. States.

While your committee feel a pleasur applauding the zeal and promptitude have marked the military conduct of general officers, on many former occur they would feel themselves wanting in duy to the Senate and the nation, in did not express their decided disapprobaof the conduct of the commandin in the steps they took to raise and the force employed on this occasion is was no law in existence that authorists the President of the United States to or accept the services of volunteers. law passed for that purpose, had expired the year 1815. The constitution of the States gives to Congress, exclusively, power of raising armies, and to the dent and Senate, the power of appoint the officers to command those armies, a raised. The constitution, likewise, ! Congress power to provide for calling the militia to execute the laws of the U to supperss insurrections, and to refe * 15ior but reserves to the states retively, the appointment of the officers, conformity with the last recited promit the constitution, the Congress of the the States have passed laws authorising 'resident, when the contingencies abo luded to should happen, to call on the, vernors, or any militia officers of the, pective states, for such portion of them s he might deem requisite for the ofer Seminole Indians, were principally fugitives and in strict observance of these 'Law,

ral Jackson ordered to call on the go , liad appointed a ors of the states adjacent to the seal of with regret that the committee are to declare, that they conceive ral Jackson to have disregarded the ire orders of the Department of War. himself not only the exercise of those eident and Sefate, as it relates to the expressly reserved to the states, in the stment of the officers of the militia: a tne more valuable to the states, be as they had surrendered to the gene ficers of the militia as a security against sessible abuse of the delegated power. them, that melitary officers, even at rly stage of this republic, have with

President of the United States. names and not until the payrolls were out, and payment demanded, werethe e officers of his own creation, competo discharge all the functions of officers dadastiv by the tenor of his will' ression of their will, and above the

tran cends his constitutional nowers committee have in vain sought for nal legislature, that a volunteer force ounted gon men, would be the least exe and the most efficient. His duty not to disober them; to observe and est duties of a soldier, and no one knew For the truth of this observation

Secretary of War, of 20th Jan. 1818. ed: like vourself. I have no other feel onlic good, and it gives me pleasure ited to produce it. Responsibility now ts where it-hould, on the officer issuing calculated to insure that subordinaso necessary to the harmonious move

belonged to the duty of others, should more efficient and less expensive than militia, had he confined himself to the our of employing them, or plead in calion of the unlawful act; for if these ons be considered conclusive, and should equiesced in, they will be applied with eased force, (fortified by this precedent) I future wars, an army of regulars will onside ed (as they really are) more effint and less expensive than either the vo teers, if authorised by law, or the mili and the officer at the head of such ar-(acting on the principles before stated. encouraged by the acquiescence of the on) nay dispense with the militia alto her, and increase the regular army to any ent that folly or ambition may suggest all this under the plea of necessity. imagine a possible e that may occur in a future war, where necessity will be less strong than in the This war was waged when the U. s were at peace with all the world, ex this miserable undiffeiplined banditti of luded Indians," and fugitive slaves; their le strength, when combined, i.d. exding 1(00 men—opposed to whom, (pre-as to General Jackson's taking the comid) and under Gen. Gaines, were a force 800 regulars and militia, besides the 1560 ndly indians, illegally sub-idized by the mentioned general. What then, in this the case, becomes of the ples of ne-

y? And if it be admitted in this case, r pallitte an act of military mair. n, the committee would anxiously in-where it is to be disallowed or denied? rana, agreeably here the committee, having pledged lation; which te letter of the 2d selves faithfully to disclose facts, and artially to draw conclusions, beg leave "were more favo nark, that the conduct of the comding general, in raising this vo unteer s, was appropried by the War Depart, as will appear by the letter of the Serry, dated the 29th day of January. 8-and it is but justice to the Depart nt to state, that it was not until the offithat had assisted in thus officering and anizing this corps, were examined by committee, that they were apprised of illegality of the measure; for there is no-ig to be found in Gen Jackson's letters this subject, to the Secretary of Wir, the 12th, 13th & 20th of February, 1818 m which it can be fairly inferred that he

world stem, from of the regular mil general, was his judinate officers of t governor of the s: reference of mou cl of this conduit ing this force, no might have been

The committee conceive, was en gulars, voinnteert appears from th Indians and ronanas surremieral :

entierlies and the to establish his g they were hung t which was consu

negroes were dis my returned to called; Arbuthn found guilty, an the sentence, an and this order wa turn from Suwa and on the 26th (Secretary of Wa Fort Gadsden; a

sary arrangemer

to scour the cour my presence in ti communication er, if the will r he had, at this movements; for, this letter, as wil had dispotched I forward on a tra Incing Pensacol timony of Col. I ceived by a priva to Gen. Jackson had recently vis committing dep aid and comfort ! receipt of this i seems to have b place with Ame march of about Lis artillery, ger 1200 men, the re-appeared before the province. T scarce the show vernor had esca the lost of the ! and the fortress May-and a dessurrender, and made on the for ding had been days, and some of war; and the o civil and militae

my would have military governm led, general Jack to abolish the re establish those mbre favorable United States; ar Gad den was at son that depart ment was organiz buth civil and m litory, the power