by the laws of this state, or the thereof beyond sea, or the manufold and silver to buy any gold pined, at or for a price or sum in of any of the banks of this state for a greater sum than the nomination of the banks of this state for a greater sum than the nomination of the banks of this state for a greater sum than the nomination of the banks of this state for a greater sum than the nomination of the banks of this state for a greater sum than the nomination of the banks of this state. , or officer or officers of any body was maintained with the Indians, and spring or summer of 1817, when the lar-cores were withdrawn from the the Georgia frontier, and concern Fort wontgomery on the Alabama Fort wontgomery on the Alabama inc. Bas it seems that about the considerable observes that about the proceeds warfare was commenced between Seminole Incians and the ronter tants of Georgia. It is difficult to ng gold or silver coin, unless the mi e with certainty who commend a nostilities or on whom the great

or any officer there if, so offendouble the amount of the gold or ld or discoved of

With this demand they

A day or two afterwards, use. M. Intoch, who was of the pr

by the Indians, and a skirmish ensue which a small loss was systemed on a sides. It is stated by capt, young the pographical engineer, that this town a tained about 15 Indian wairiors, being

men and children.
A few days after the affair of Fowl To

eut. Scott, with a detachment of 40 m women and some children, ascendig

a few niles of that place, was attacked a party of Incians, himself and his n

neity fell victims to their fury, exemple, who made their escape, and one

man n ade prisoner.
From this time the war became more

rious; the Ind ans, in conside able and were embodied, and an open attack

made on Fr Scott. General Gane, a about 600 regular soldiers, was confine the garrison. In this state of things, a

most aberrity, volunteered their sex from the states of Tennessee and Kesse and repaired to his standard Officer

e mustered into the service of the la

About the time General Jackson w

ganizing this detachment of volunted the state of Tennessee, or perhaps pously thereto, General Gaines was life

in disegned of positive orders...Go Gaines, without orders, took upon to the authority of raising an army of \$1.1600 Creek Indians...appointing the

cers, with a brigadier general at their

and likewise mustering this force intl

While your committee feel a plessur

applanding the zeal and promptitude have marked the military conduct of

general officers, on many former occu-they would feel themselves wanting in dury to the Senate and the nation, in

did not express their decided disapprobe of the conduct of the commanding

in the steps they took to raise and orga-the force employed on this occasion II was no law in existence that authorises

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

service of the U. States.

il enacted, That the courts of law

st him in any trial for the like

the regular and militial force, amounts, 1830 men, provided or that service, an estimated force by General Gaines, denemy, (said to be 2,00 strong); and ded if he should consider the once presinsufficient to bear the enemy, to calle Gove note of the adjoining states for portions of the militia as he might this crite.

recovered against him, on such such person shall be committed of the county, in which such appointed to command this corps, by General himself, or by other persons, at nty days after such commitment | under his authority. Thus organiz id forfeiture or penalty, then it nay be lawful for the court where conviction shall be had, to senperson to undergo a confinement on gaol of the county, for a employed in raising forces among the lodians. There was this difference is two cases: General Jackson raised his

ime not exceeding one year, and n such manner as the said court

ONGRESSIONAL. IN SENATE.

Feb. 21, 1819. reo. 23, 1819.

cek from the committee appointance of the resolution of the Se18th December last, "That the
the President and documents re-

e Seminole war, be referred to a mittee, who shall have authority, y, to send for persons and papers committee inquire relative to the the U. States troops into West hether the officers in command a and St. Marks were amenable er the controll of Spain-and , what circumstances existed to r justify the commanding gene-

the year 1815. The constitution of the States gives to Congress, exclusively, power of raising armies, and to the fident and Senate, the power of appoint the officers to command those armies, raised. The constitution likewise, Congress power to provide for calling the militia to execute the laws of the Li—to supperss insurrections, and to reply vasions—but reserves to the states rejtively, the appointment of the officer, conformity with the last recited provise the constitution, the Congress of the States have passed laws authoring the constitution, the contingencies about luded to should happen, to call on the yernors, or any militia officers of the pettive states, for such portion of them as he might deem requisite for the officers and in strict observance of thesa "lass", y have under the authority conthem, called for and examined I neem, called for and examined papers. Thetestimony obtainith submitted. The committee, of the subject, offer for the confit the Senate, the following narcts, and the oppose and deducy arising from the growing out thus presented.

rigin of the hostilities between States and the Seminole Indians, tee ask leave to remark, that the rage tribes living within and on of the Floridas, denominated ndians, were principally fugitives eral Jackson ordered to call on the go ors of the states adjacent to the seat of for the requeste infi is force.

is with regret that the committee are

period between the have disregarded the tire orders of the Department of War. oustitution and faws, ... the has taken himself not only the exercise of those ers delegated to Congress, as the sole lative authority of the nation, and to interests, but of the power which had expressly reserved to the states, in the interest of the militiar a

exhany stage of this republic, have with-herly stage of this republic, have with-he shadow of authority, ruised an ar-f at least 2500 men, and mustered them and their rank established, from an an brigadier general down to the lowest to the President of the United States, will be found that i was not emidered e out, and payment demanded, wereth-ons known to the Department of War to discharge all the functions of officers inted by the authority of the general or governments, for we find five of them terwards to set on a general conon the same principles, Gen. Jackson ce of a court martial, composed of offi-s created by him, and holding their a-led a stability by the tenor of his will' the genty found vested in the great bady the genjele. The constitution is the writ-ten tession of their will, and above the atroal of all the public functionaries com-bed. And when that instrument has been plated, the people alone, have power to of the indemnity for its infraction; and et, which they conceive to be a cor et the committee have in vain sought for excuse for the commanding general. He ive and the most efficient. His duty ce the laws, not violate them. Ohedier the truth of, and the necessity for For the truth of this observation

have his own declaration. In his letter the Secretary of War, of 20th Jan. 1818,

says, "your letter, enclosing your gene-il order of the 29th ultimo, has been re-med; like yourself, I have no other feel-

to gratity than those connected with public good, and it gives me pleasure

e o-der; and the principle acknowleds so necessary to the harmonious move. ent of every part of the military mais to be regretted, that an officer who e been so to ally regardless or unconsciing to admit that the volunteer forces led into service by General Jackson to more efficient and less expensive than nilitia, had he confined husself to the al proportion of officers—this, they con e, should not be urged as an argument avour of employing them, or plead in affication of the unlawful act; for if these ions he considered conclusive, and should equiesced in, they will be applied with eased force, (fortified by this precedent) If future wars, an army of regulars will obsidered (as they really are) more effiit and less expensive than either the vo-leers, 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) may dispense with the militia altoher, and increase the regular army to any ent that folly or ambition may suggest— all this under the plea of necessity. The mittee can scarcely imagine a possible that may occur in a future war, where necessity will be less strong than in the sent. This war was waged when the U. les were at peace with all the world, ex. It this miserable undifferiplined handisti of cluded Indians," and fugitive slaves; their placed strength, when combined, tot ex-ding 1(00 men—opposed to whom, type is to General Jackson's taking the comnd) and under Gen. Gaines, were a force 800 regulars and mil tia, besides the L560 ndly indians, illegally subsidized by the mentioned general. What then, in this e of the case, becomes of the plea of ne-And if it be admitted in this case, istify or palliste an act of military user ion, the committee would anxiously in-te where it is to be disallowed or denied I here the committee, having pleaged inselves faithfully to disclose facts, and meteves faithfully to disclose facts, and partially to draw conclusions, beg leave remark, that the conduct of the cominding general, in raising this vounteer ps, was approbated by the War Depart int, as will appear by the letter of the Setary, dated the 29th day of January, 18—and it is but justice to the Depart into state, that it was not until the offis that had assisted in thus officering and ganizing this corps, were examined by canizing this corps, were examined by committee, that they were apprised of illegality of the measure; for there is no-

ng 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 be

of the regular militia of the states, and the the only departure from his orders by the general, was his justify called on the subordinate officers of the militis, instead of the governor of the state of Tennessee, and his preference of mounted mento infan sy. And st will af-u appear, from the lett an airrenable that had the Depatement of War disapping that had the Depatement of War disapping el of this conduct; and determined to entire termined the order of Gen Jackson in raising this force, no order to that effect could have reached him before he nad ar ived a

the seat of war, and of course the army might have been disbanded in sight of the enemy, and the objects of the campaign the eby jeopardized, and re haps deleated The emmittee will next take notice of the or erations of the army in the Florida inv and connected with this authority. case the enemy took refigentime a Spanis the observance of this o der, the committee and how for this injunction was observed, will be found by what followed. It appears that Gen. Jackson advanced into Florida and afferwards, on the 1st day of April, wa topographic denomeer, and other evid nee the whole forces of the fugitive Seminole Indians and ronaway negroes, had they all

ne u eice to oppose his march-of course con ento aveitthe measure. He e Alexand in confinement, for the purpose it was stated by Gen. Jackson, sol collecting evidence to establish his guilt." and he e also were taken two Indian chiefs one of whom p tended to profess the spirit of prophecy-they were hung without trial and with little

d by American troops, the army pursued Merit march eastward to Suwaney river, or which they lotted a lirge Indian village which was consumed, and the Indians and negroes were dispersed; after which the army returned to St. Marks, bringing with them Robert C. Ambrister, who had been taken prisoner on their march to Sawaney During the halt of the army for a few days at St. Marks, a general court martial was called; Arbuthnot was arraigned; found

guilty; sentenced to suffer death, and hung. Ambrister was tried in like manner, found guilty, and sentenced to whipping and confinement. Gen. Jackson annulled the sentence, and ordered him to be shot; and this order was executed.

It appears, by the testimony, that the army had arrived at St. Marks, on their re turn from Suwaney on the 25th of April; and on the 26th Gen. Jackson writes to the "I shall leave this in two or three days, for sary arrangements for the security of the positions occupied, and detaching a force to scour the country west of the Appalachi cola, I shall proceed direct to Nashville; my presence in this country can be no lon-ger necessary. The Indian forces have been divided and scattered; cut off from all agents of foreign nations who have deluded them to their ruin, they have not the pow-er, if the will remains, of annoying our frontier." It appears, however, by the conduct of the commanding general, that he had, at this time, looked to different novements; for, at the ime he was writing of Capt. Call and Surgeon Bronaugh, he should that measure be thereafter thought proper. Having made these arrangements, the army marched to fort Gadsden, on the Gen. Jackson, and confirmed by the tes timony of Col. Butler, information was re ceived by a private letter, written by a mer chant at Pensacola to Mr Doyle, and shewn to Gen. Jackson, that a number of Indianhad recently visited Pensacola, and were committing depredations on the Spanish inhabitants of that place, & were receiving aid and comfort from the garrison. On the receipt of this intelligence, the resolution seems to have been taken to garnison that place with American troops; and, after a march of about twenty days, having met his artillery, general Jackson, with about 1200 men, therest having been discharged, appeared before Pensacola, the capital of the province. The place was taken with scarce the show of resistance. The go vernor had escaped, and taken refuge in the lost of the Barrancas; to which place, distant about six miles, the army marched, and the fortress was invested on the 25th of May—and a demand being made for its surrender, and refused, the attack was made on the fortress by land and water, and after the bombardment and cannona ding had been kept up for a part of two days, and some lives lost, the fortiess was of war, and the officers of the government, civil and military, transported to the Harana, agreeably to the terms of the capitude. lation; which terms Gen. Jackson in his letter of the 2d of June, 1818, declares, were more favorablethana conquered ene-my would have meited. The civil and nilitary government of Spain thus annul led, general Jackson thought it necessary to abolish the revenue laws of Spain, and establish those of the United States, as

mbre favorable to the commerce of the

United States; and for this purpose captain

Gad den was appointed collector, and by him, under the authority of general Jack son that department of the new govern-

had appointed a single officer. Indeed, it | muitary, were rested fil military officers. And general Jackette hiering declared, in numerous communications to the Depart ment of War, that the Seminole war was ment of War, that the Seminole war was closed, that the bolgs of the campaign had closed, but facts which it becomes now their daty to port, require that history to be continued. On the 7th of August, 1818, more than two months, after his consum-mation of the conquest of West and part of East Florida, he issued an order to genera East Florida, he issued arrorder to general Gaines, directing him to take possession of St. Angultine, a strong fortress, and the capitol of East Florida. A copy of this order is subjoined to this report, and his reasons for this measure are stated at large in the order, and reiterated and enforced by the 10th of the same month, which reasons. fully and beyond the possibility of doubt, discover the motives of the commanding general in all his movements against Spain,

The tendency of these measures by the commanding general, seems to have been to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions, TO BE CONCLUDED.

A letter from Norfolk of the 1st inst. says, "the commissioners have reported in favour of Gosport, (opposite this town) and Day's Point, on James river, as suitable places for the Naval Depot and arsenal to be erected, on the waters of the Chesupeake."-Richmond Enq.

New-York, March 6.

Commodore Aury's squadron los: Capt Stanbury, of the brig Ossipee, arrived last evening from Carthagena, informs that Commodore Aury's squadron, consisting of 7 or 8 vessels, was lost in a heavy gile in September last at Old Providence. The crews were all saved. The schr. Perry, or Baltimore, had put into Old Providence in distress, hav ing been injured in the same gale. Sie was taken possession of by a hand of negroes and mulattoes. The aptain and crew were landed at Rio Grande, and had arrived by land at Carthagena. Mr. Birch, the mate o the P rry, died at Carthagena.

We presume the above account cannot be correct, as Capt. Sophar, of the sch. Price, which arrived on the 25th January in 45 days from Pearl Key, (which is near Old Providence) reported Aury still at Old Providence, with his fl et waiting reinforcements. Capt. Sophar's information must have been two or three months later than the above intelligence. Daily Adv.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, March 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Last evening the packet ship Courier, Bowne, arrived from L. verpool, whence she sailed the first January.

We have Paris dates to the 27th. It will be seen by some extracts which we have made, that in consequence of divisions which led to a general rupture, th French minis. ters had given in their resignations which were accepted by the King, and a new ministry was immediately formed. The Courier, in noticing the change, remarks, "all that we yet know of the causes of this change, relates to two points of do mestic policy, the law elections, and recruiting law."

The resolution offered by Mr. Spencer, in relation to the United States Bank, is published in the es of the 30th Dec.

An article from Hanover of the 18th of Dec. announces, that the Assembly of the States has abolished the torture in criminal examinations; and that it was expected the trial by jury would be adopted.

On the 12th of Nov. the plague still raged at Tangiers. The number of deaths amounted to above 30 per day.

It is stated, that in the room where the body of Weller, (who had just been executed for uttering forged notes) was laid in the coffin for in terment, a new plan was formed, to go more extensively into the same business, of passing counterfeit

A rescript is immediately to be saued respecting the late plot at St. Helena. It is said it will be signed by the Emperors of Russia & Austria, and the King of Prussia.

The relebrated general Sarrazin has been imprisoned in Paris, on the charge of bigamy. It is stated that three ladies claim him as their husband; one of them is an English lady, whom he married in London.

Paris, Dec. 26. At last the divisions in the Ministry have led to a general rupture. On Thursday all the Ministers gave sen that department or the new government ment was organized. The Spanish authorities being thus put down by the sword, but eivil and m livary, a new government was established for this newly acquired ter litory, the powers of which, both civil and accepted of them all, with the ex- culations in bullion, which may ception of that of the duke of Ri- therefore be expected to go in

new Ministry, composed as follows: M. Cuvier, (the great naturalist. who was lately in England) the new Minister of the interior; M. Mollien, (formerly minister of the Treasury during the reign of Bonaparte, a place which he held even during the hundred days,) Minister of Finance, M. Simeon, (Member of the chamber of deputies, who had been counsellor of state under Bohaparte, and minister of justice in the king dom of Westphalia,) Minister of justice; M. de Villele, (member of the chamber of deputies,) Minister of Marine; and Count Law de Lauriston, (Peer of France, Aid de Camp of Bonaparte, and his ambas sador at the Court of Petersburgh during the years 1811 and 1812.) Minister of War.

According to this new arrangement, the ministry of police was to have been suppressed. Yesterday, by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all these gentlemen had declined the places tendered them, with the exception of M. Cuvi r. MM. Molien and Simeon refused office, from a fear that they might be required to give their sanction to maser s which they regard as anti-natio al, and MM, de Viole and Lauristo. (two Ultras) declined to act, unless a pledge were given by their conleagues, that they would support such modifications of the laws of elections and recruiting as would render them more monarchial.

Paris, Dec. 26, [afternoon] The crisis of the Ministry as yet no influence on the public funds. Tuesday, at the Exchange, the five per Cents are 62f 63 .-Nothing is as yet decided regarding a new Ministry. The Duke of Richelieu is in negotiation with M. Laine, to induce him to remain it the Ministry with M. de Villele; and to prevail upon him to accept of the department of Marine. In this case the Ultres would triumph and M. de. Gazes would lose his influence. I cannot give credit to this theory.

Liverpool, Jan. 1. An express which left Paris on Monday night states, that the new Ministers had been appointed under the direction of the Duke of Riche lieu. M de St. Cry is to be at the head of the new cabinet, and Minister for the War D partment. It is reported that Drouet wes to be made Minister of the Marine.

The French funds rose, and the 5 per cents left off at the close, on Monday, as high as 65.

STOCKS-The news from France. respecting the completion of the Cabinet, had a favorable effect upo: our funds to day.

From the Public Ledger, of Bec. 30.

Private letters from Spain repeat the rumors which we noticed several weeks ago, of an application having been atually made by the deposed Monarch, Charles IV. to the Sovereig s at Aix la Chapelie. for their assistance in the recovery of his Throne. They add, that he had authorised his friends to signify, that if he should be able to resume the Crown, he would immedi ately put an end to a war calculated to bring misery and ruin upon the country, without any chance of accomplishing the purpose in view -and that he had signified his positive intention to acknowledge the independence of the revolted co lonies, and, by amicable negociations to secure as early as possible a commercial intercourse with them and, indeed, to render it exclusive ly in favor of Old Spain, in return for so great a boon. The deposed King it is further said, had declar ed, that the Prince of Peace as he was styled, shall never pollute the soil of Spain any more; that he will yield to the enlightened spirit of the times, in removing every ob stacle to the happiness of the people, and the improvement of the Government, according to the Coursels of the wisest Statesmen that the country affords, and who are most likely to possess the confidence of the people. It is intimated that measures in favor of Charles have been some time in agitation, and are to well digested and too powerfully supported for Ferdinand to be able to resist them. The accounts from St. Peterburg

informs us, that the great demand there for gold and silver bullion is beginning to decrease; the Government is willing to take the gold, but having no longer the same pres sing occasion for it as formerly, will not agree to pay for it before July next, thus requiring a credit of more than six months; this condition is an effectual damp to spe-

DIED .- On the 3d instant, after a tedious illness, at, his jessicence on South River, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev Withland Duncan, Rector of Alihallon's parish, Anne Arundel county.

On Sunday morning, at his residence in this county, Mr. Thomas War-FIELD, in the 74th year or his age.

On Monday morning, suddenly, Mr. SINGLETON WARFIELD, SUD of Mr. Thomas Warfield.

### FOR SALE,

A large and commodious HOUSE on West street, in the city of Annapolis. This House has nine comfortable Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen and Callars, which are above ground. It is situated in a pleasart and healthy part of the city. Any person disposed to purchase will be informed of the terms by March 11. That

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 19th ultimo, JOHN WALMSLEY an apprentice to the Tailoring business. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver

JAMES SHEPHARD. Annapolis, March 11.

### This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Bussford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are therefore requested to present the same properly authenticated, for sett ement, and those indebted to make payment.

HENRY BASSFORD LX'rs.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, March 9th. 1819.

On application by petition of Provey Cockey, executrix of the last will and testament of William Henry Cockey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice. required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

## Notice is here! y given,

That the subscriber of Arme Arundel ounty, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Henry Cockey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given un. ler my hand this 9th day of March,

Provey Cockey. Executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. H Cockey.

# REMOVAL.

# ANN MERRIKEN, Milliner,

despectfully informs the Ladies of Ann polis, and its vicinity that she has removed from bor original stand adjoining the store of Mesers, Evans & Iglehart, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob H. Slemaker, one door below the store of Mr. Lewis Neth, where she has on hand, and intends keeping, a select assortment of Plain and Straw Bonnets, together with a fashionable assortment of Diess Bonnets Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call, as she wishes it understood that they can be accommodated with any fashion they may order, by her own manufacture. All orders from Ladies in the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to. March 4.

### FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store.)

The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City, IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price-12 1 Cents.

### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Indorser, in assumpait generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds, Appeal do Tobacca Netes, &c. &c.