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THE STEAM BOAT

Will commence her regular will wednesday the 6th of March; at 8 o'che

Wednesday the 6th of March; at 8 o'cloud from Commerce street wharf Baffimorals Annapolis and Easton: Leaving Ahmitis is at half past 12 for Easton, and on This day the 7th will leave Easton, by will 'Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis it is and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis it is past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce this what Raltimore, on Wednesdays and states. wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and & turdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thes. days, at 8 o'clock, till the first of Nove ber, and then leave the above places on ber, and their hour sooner, so as to arrive before dar. Persons wishing to go from Easton to be ford can be landed for 50 cents each, us same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Phile delphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the gampeout with arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning to from Baltimore for Queen's town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April

leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's tory and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken

board from either of the above place. Alphaggage at the risk of the owner.
Alphaggage at the risk of the risk of the owner.
Alphaggage at the risk of Feb. 28



The Full Blooded Horse OSCAR JUNIOR,

Will stand at the farm of Mr Richard Harwood, of Thos. on Beard's Creek, South River, at the moderate price of Six Dollars each Mare. If paid before the first day of October, Five Dollars will be received. He is a chesnut sorrel, of fine figure. His sire OSCAR, his dam SISTER to Dr Edelen's celebrated mare FLORET. TA.

& Corn, Wheat, Rye or Oats, will be taken at the current price. GLEMENT WEEDEN, Manager.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for eash. To father particulars inquire at this office.

Jan. 17

tf.

Prince-George's County, to will: I hereby certify, that John B. Jones, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his en-closures. A BAY MARE about six years old, thirteen hands two inches high, switch tail, trots and canter, no other perceivable mark. Give under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 26th day of February. 1822.

True Copy. Test. Aq. Beall, Clk. rince-George's county

of the above described Mare, is requested to come, prove property hay charges, and take her away.

John B. Jones. March 7.

Chancery Sale.

James Kemp.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the former residence of A. C. Hanson, Esq. deceases, on Elk; Ridge, on Friday the 2rd day of March next.

Eight Valuable Ne to Men, One of whom is a roug! Carpenter-and one a Miller. They will not be sold out of the state.

Terms of sale-Qash to be paid or the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof—On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is a thorised to convey. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Louis Gassarpay, Truslet.

Feb. 28. The creditors of Alf kander C. Has son, deceased, and applied to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers there of, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale. L.G.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election to be held in 1824.

1824. Annapolis, Oct. 25.

MARYLAND GAZZTIE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER. ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1822.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED TO BY JONAS GRBEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum. .GBIOULTURAL.

From the American Farmer

ABBAGE PLANTS.—HOW BEST RAISED. . Skinner.

r. Skinner,
A very erroneous practice has long preiled with respect to the method of propating cabbage plants; and although I may
laughed at by experienced gardeners,
r I don't profess to be a nice gardener,
innovation on their precognitive with I innovating on their prerogative; still I venture to suggest a mode which I be-

re all will approve after trying it.
The common practice has been to sow
bage seeds on very rich ground, in order have early plants, and many setimate the lue of their plants for transplanting, in opportion to their large size—but I do not. you sow your seeds early, on very rich e a small slim stem, and small top-il sown thin, they will be too large to isplant before the proper time, for a win-

u cannot be certain of succeeding. The nts, as soon as they appear above ground ants, as soon as they appear above ground to frequently destroyed by a small black as, especially if the weather proves dry, id it is difficult to preserve them. I have led many remedies without success.

of eathing seeds early in the spring, I ermined to procure a variety, and from e seed stores I was turnished with eight en different sorte-they did not come to on different sorts—they did not come to and as soon as I expected, and I believe y were sown about the first of May, on a ground; the season proved dry, and soon as they appeared above ground, y were destroyed by the flea. I entirely and with them. iled with them, and was obliged to have ourse to my bed sown early in the sea-

nstead of sowing my cabbage seeds on a ground, I have for several years past sen the poorest part of my garden, and in my seeds as early in the spring as the would admit. The continual moisture he spring will soon cause cabbage seeds regettie and grow on poor ground, and flet does not often injure them when in early. If any are wanted for early a part of the bed with ley from around e manure heap; and a portion of the ants can be thus forced all through the on, so as to have them of proper size any time. Those on the poor groun in manured soon acquired a dwarfish aprance, and will remain so all the season aless watered or manured as directed, or ansplanted to rich ground, when they will v vigorously if the season should prove

i do not prefer to transplant large plants, or small plants do not wither and fall so huch as large ones. I shall hereafter pur-ie this method, and I ask others to try it, fore they condemn the practice.

FODDER.

· From the Boston Pailadium.

extract of a letter on the subject of sowing Indian Corn for Fodder "I have found the advantages of sowing adian Corn for fodder so many, that I ope it will be brought into general use. quantity which can be produced on an , when compared to any other fodder, immense, and the quality, (if cut in proseason, and well cured,) is superior to

The manner in which I proceed, is to ough the land as is usual for corn, and texture, and of unspeakable out the same time.—Then fay it off into them therefore as you would oot wide, and two and an half distant from each other, so as to admit ead manure in the furrows, and then Southern Corn on the manure, so that seed may be about six or seven inches and cover them, the same depth as is, when planted. Southern corn will a much greater quantity than northern

hen the corn is about eight or ten acs high, it will be proper to pass a horse agh up and down, between each row... e up all the large weeds, and cover the Il ones. It is important that this plough-and weeding should be done faithfully, bout the middle of Johy it will be fit to y, which should be done while it is sucnt, and before it spindles; for if it is not carly, it exhausts the land unnecessariand the stalk grows hard and tough, loses its nutritive quality, consequentecomes unfit for use. Care should be unto to cut it too near the ground, for ill sprout again, and in September you have another crop. The value of this do folder, more than any other, de so n the success of curing it, as rain dew injures it comments. If possible, sould be carried more it could be placed for cover during a shower, or thrown cover during a shower, or thrown tacks, and as soon as it is sufficiently

it should be immediately housed for nter use-when gattle or horses will in consequence Left spring drought, should apprehend that your crop of will fall should apprehend that your crop of will fall should of the fiscessary quanti ould apprehased that your crop of If all short of the first-ssary quanti apport your earlie through the suriner, you can wheels up? a piece even as late as June, sow it with a above described, and it will proough it a good session, eight tone of the folder to the acre. If your paste parefied with heat, am afford liting you can provide spainest this exhibit of every kind, around him. They raise their towering heads towards Heaven, by appropriating in the spring, a of land for the cultivation of this except the surface of the globe, they are the sole cause of all our springs, and the origin of rivers, without which we have a difficulty in conceiving how animal and vegetable life could have been preserved.

Like the good man, who, elevated by his rank, his victues and talents, at and affect it in conscious integrity, and dispenses blessings of every kind, around him. They raise their towering heads towards Heaven, to draw from thence the fructifying waters, and of land for the spring, and the origin of rivers, without which we have a great provide we getable life could have been preserved.

Like the good man, who, elevated by his rank, his victues and talents, at and in conceiving how animal and vegetable life could have been preserved.

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Like the good man, who, elevated by his rank, his victues and talents, at and infect the could have been preserved.

Like the good man, who, elevated by his rank, his victues and talents, at and infect the could have been preserved.

Like the good man, who, elevated by his rank, his victues and talents, at and infect the vegetable life could have been preserved.

Like the good man, who, elevated by his rank, his victues and talents, at and specific to consider the constant and the co will fall short of the free-sary quanti-support your entile through the eu-Kwinter, you can "shreak up?" a piece nd, even as late at June, "sow it with as above described, and it will pro you, "If a good'seaism, eight tons of flent fodder to the acre. If your pas-sate paretied with heat, and afford lit-fied, which often desire in July and tost, you can provide assume this

article, to be haed as green fodder. You will be amply repetited in an abundant quantity of rich milk from your government aud your butter will be as sweet as a violet, without sugar, and as yellow as gold, without any assistance of die stuffs.

MUSCELLANEOUS

RELIGION ..

From the lone watch tower, by the howling deep,
Where winds and waves their midnight re-

vels keep.
The feeble taper gleams along the tide.
And haply proves the wand'ring seaman's

guide. So, o'er the turbid flood of changeful life,

Even whose deepest calms are deadly strite, Religion's light reflects a cheerful ray, To guide poor mortals on their dangerous

When reason fails, and hope is well night o'er,
And close at hand impends th' eternal

shore; This the last refuge—she alone appears, To calm their woes, and dissipate their

fears; This the sheet anchor, which at length they And in the haven safe they ride at last.

CHRISTIANITY

Is the best bred religion, although the manners of its most rigid professors seem to contradict this assertion. There is not a single quality required in the composition of the true Christian, which is not equally nan; nor a single deviation from politeness, which does not, under the christian law, become a crime, because it tends to defeat two great objects of that holy institution, which are to promote peace and good will on earth, and to qualify us for the kingdom of hearth.

Every virtue enjoined by christianity as a duty, is recommended by politeness as an accomplishment. Gentleness, humility, deference, affability, and readiness to assist and serve on all occasions, are as necessary in the composition of a true christian, as in ness, peevishness, and supercitions self and ficiency, are equally repugnant to the characters of both; who differ in this only, that the true christian really is what the well bred man but pretends to be, and would be still better bred, if he was.

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

From the Sermon of the Rev. William Turner

"Let not the wrong examples of too many of your elders betray you into an ima gination, that what one lets fall in common conversation, is of no significance; for it it be merely insignificant, it is surely unwor thy of rational creatures to utter, and an abuse of the attention and time of those to whom it is addressed; but it is far from being insignificant, to you it is attended with many important consequences. All about you will take from it their opinion of your head and heart. If what you carelessly let fall be only unmeaning impertinence and nonsense, they will despise you as of weak and unfurnished understanding; but if it he licentious drollery, wanton buffoonery, or spiteful sarcasm, though you perhaps may mean only to display your wit and spirit, and to create a laugh, others will conclude, and justly, that besides a weak head, you have also a deprayed heart. Thus by the licentions sallies of an unrestrained tongue. do many young persons bring blemishes on their own reputations that can never after wards he removed, so necessary is it to keep the tongue both from what proceeds from evil in you and from what may bring evil

And surely with no less cantion should it be kept from whatever may produce evil to others. Be careful therefore to refrain rom all evil speaking, detraction and censoriou-ness, with regard to characters; ei-ther treat them with tenderness, or treat not of them at all. They are of a delicate lexture, and of unspeakable value: handle richest fabrics of the loom, display their cauties as much as you please, but conceal their imperfections, if you observe any, and try if you can repair, or at least excuse their defects, when noticed by others. 'Fis wantonness to sully them. Tis cruelty t tear out a rent. In short, whenever repu 'Tis cruelty to tations are concerned, recollect and follow that golden rule-Do as you would be done unto, speak as you would be spoken of in a like case Thus should you as the Psalmist advises, keep your tongues from evil."

"YOUR COMPANIONS

You will be influenced by your associates. If you mix with the trifling, you will trifle; if you mix with the gav. you will be thoughtless; if you mix with the wicked, you will be wicked.

"Be not deceived: evil communications
orrupt good manners - I Cor. xv 33."
"Can a man take fire in this bosom and his clothes not be burned?-Prov. xi 27."

INEQUALITY OF THE EARTH'S SURFICE Some have imagined that the Earth would have had more hearth and would have been much more convenient, if the whole had been a plane surface; and others have gone so far as to addice the mountainous gone so that as to adding the mountainous parts of the world as a proof of the imperfections of the works of Nature But, independently of the heautiful variety which they give to the surface of the globe, they

pour them faith, in a shopeand etreams, to fertilize and bless every region of the earth,

I see the rivers in their infant beds! Deep, deep, I hear them, lab'ring to get free! I see the leaning strate, artful rang'd;

The gaping fissures, to receive the rains—
The gaping fissures, to receive the rains—
The gaping snows, and ever dripping fogs.
Strewd bibulous aboys, Lace the sands—
The pebbly gravel fiext—the layers then,
Of mingled moulds, of more retentive earths,
That while the stealing moisture they transmit,

Retard its motion, and forbid its waste.

When we consider that the crystal spring, and meandering river, owe their origin en-tirely to these eminences dispersed over the earth's surface, what importance do they acquire in our estimation! and what reason have we to admire the wisdom of that Bz ING who had an eye to every exigency, and, in the infinity of his power, has amply provided for them all!

SPECTACLES.

Spectacles first became known about the begining of the fourteenth century; an insertiption on the tomb of a nobleman, Salari and the second of vinus Armatus, of Florence, who died 1317, states, that he was the inventor. The per son, however, who first made the inven-tion public, was Alexander Spina, a native of Pisa-he happened to see a pair of Spec tacles in the hands of a person who would, or could not, explain the principle of them to him; but he succeeded in making a pair for himself, and immediately made their construction public for the good of others.

CURIOUS INSTINCT OF THE COM-

MON HOG.

Extract from Professor Silliman's Journal

Extract from Professor Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, for Jan. 1822.

(Sus Scrofo—Linn)
It is customary with farmers who reside in the thinly settled tracts of the United States, to suffer their hogs to run at large These animals feed upon accorns which are very abundant in our extensive forests, and in this situation they often become wild & ferocious. A gentleman of my acquaintees ferocious. A gentleman of my acquaintance while travelling some years ago through the wilds of Vermont, perceived at a little distance before him a herd of swine, and his attention was arrested by the agitation they exhibited. He quickly perceived a number of young pigs in the centre of the herd, and that the hogs were arranged about them in conical figure, having their heads all turned outwards. At the apex of this singular cone, a huge boar had placed himself, who, from his size, seemed to be the master of the herd. The traveller now observed that a famished wolf was attempting by various manœuvres to seize one of the pigs in the middle; but wherever he made an attack, the huge boar at the apex of the cone presented himself—the hogs dextrously arranging the produce on manging the produce on manging the produce of the cone presented himself—the hogs dextrously arranging the produce on manging the produce of the cone presented himself. ranging themselves on each side of him, so as to preserve the position of defence just mentioned.

The attention of the traveller was for moment withdrawn, and upon turning to view the combatants, he was surprised to find the herd of swine dispersed, and the wolf no longer to be seen. On riding up to the spot, the wolf was discovered dead on the ground, a rent being made in his side, more than a foot in length—the boar hav more than a foot in length—the boar having, no doubt, seized a favourable opportunity, and with a sudden plunge dispatched his adversary with his formidable tusks.

It is a little remarkable, that the ancient

Romans, among the various methods they devised for drawing up their armies in battle, had one exactly resembling the position assumed by the swine above mentioned.— The mode of attack they called the Cuneus, or Capus porcinum

[We can confirm the truth of this anecdote by one related to us many years ago, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity. He was travelling in some part of our western wilderness, where the hogs are permitted to run wild, when he observed a drove of spine in great satisfies, buddling together. swine in great agitation, huddling together in a circle with their faces outward. A few feet in advance of them stood the gallant our footed knight denominated the boar, who stood in a defensive attitude, and prewho stood in a detensive attitude, and pre-sently his tusks began to foam with rage, and his eyes to sparkle with vengeance.— Our traveller was abashed, and hiding be-nind a tree resolved to remain a spectator of this interesting scene. No enemy to all appearance was near, until looking more narrowly, he discovered a large bear extended among the bushes. The furious animal took a large circuit around the flock to attack them in a more assailable point, while the boar in a narrower circle kept pace with his antagonist, and was always seen in a position directly opposite. At length the contest began; the exasperated bear encountered his opponent with his formidable teeth and claws, and the blood flow-

ed very profusely from the wounds inflict-ed. The hoar on the other hand dealt in short ridelong strokes, with his tusks, that seemed to make no impression on his antagomst. Our traveller lifted his rifle, and was about making himself a party in this contest—but it was unnecessary, for the bear fell dead upon the spot, ripped open as our informant alledges, from stem to stern.]-Ed Morn Chron.

In the early part of the reign of Geo. 11, the lootman of a lady of quality, under the infatuation of a dream, disposed of the sainfatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two lottery tickets, which proving blanks, after a few days he put an end to his life. In his box was found the following plan of the manner in which he would spend the £5,010 prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity—"As soon as I have received the money I will marry Grace Towers; but as she has heen cross and cov. I will use her as a servant.— Every morning she shall get me a mug distrong ry morning she shall get me a mug of strong heer, with a toast, nutmeg, and sugar in it. I then will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large each posset. My dinner shall be on the table by one, and never without a good pudding. I will have a store of wine and brandy laid in. About five in the afternoon I will have tarts and jellies, and a gallon have of punch; at ten a hot supper of two dishes. If I am in good humour and Grace behaves herself, she shall sit down with me. To bed about twelve APPARITION TO CARTAIN HENRY

APPARITION TO CARTAIN HENRY.

Captain Henry Bell, in his narrative prefixed to Luther's Table Talk, printed in
England in 1652, after having mentioned
the mystery and providence of the discovery of it under ground in Germany, where
it had lain hid fifty two years, relates the
following attendanting admonstron relating
to the translating of it into English.

Captain Van Spar, a German gentleman
having as before deseribed, recovered the
copy from the worms, desired capt. Bell
with whom he was well acquainted white

with whom he was well acquainted white he was agent for king James I, on the con-tinent, to translate it into English, and pubtranslate it into English, and pub lish it in London for the advancement of religion; but captain Bell was always some how most unaccountably hindered from prosecuting that work in such accounts to prosecuting that work in such accepts as to bring it to a proper conclusion, being pre-vented by such intervening business as his public occupation required him to execute. About six weeks after he had received the

German copy, being well in health, and in hed with his wife, between twelve and one o'clock, there appeared to him, standing a the side of his bed, an ancient man clothed in a light cologred habit, and of a most reverend aspect, having a broad and white heard, which hung as low as his girdle, & smiling at him, said, in a gentlemanly man-ner of rebuke, "Will you not take time to translate that book which is sent to you out translate that book which is sent to you do of Germany? If you do not, I will shortly hereafter provide you both time and place to do it." and then instantly vanished to do it."

The extraordinary vision affrighted him so much, that he fell into an extreme sweat; so that his wife awaking, and find ing him in that condition, she asked him what he ailed? He then related to her his vision, and the remarkable message attend-ing it. But captain Bell not paying much attention to the matter afterwards, time wore it off his memory, and he paid no more re-gard to what he had seen and heard than if

it had been a mere dream

However, he had soon reason to recollect the old man's words, for soon after being at his lodginns in King street, Westmin-ster, at dinner with with his wife, two messengers came from the council board, will a warrant to carry him to the gate house, there to be confined till farther orders from the lords of the privy council. Upon this warrant he was detained ten whole years close prisoner, whereof he spent five in the translation of the aforementioned work having good cause to be mindful of the old man's saying, "I will shortly provide for

you both time and place to translate it ' you both time and place to translate it."
This narrative is extracted from the preface of Luther's Table I alk, printed in 1652;
and from what Mr. Aubray observes upon
this story, which he briefly relates, it ap this story, which he briefly relates, it ap pears, that whatsoever was pretended for the cause of his confinement, yet the true reason of the captain's commitment because he was urgent with the ford trea surer for his arrears, which amounted to a great sum; he was unwilling to pay, and to be freed from his clamours, hit upon the scheme of holding him in prison.

Misfortune is a precursor to happiness or misery; when attended with the loss of pro perty, the means of a dissipated life are be yond our reach, and a change of conduct indispensable; there are instances, when calamity has tended to profitable reflection

VEGETABLE DIET.

Foster, in his journey from Bengal to England, says: "Having witnessed the ro-bust activity of the people of this country and Alghanistan, I am induced to think, and Argnanistan, I am induced to think, that the human body may sustain the most lahorions services without the aid of ani mal food. The Afghan, whole solealiment is bread, curdled milk & water, inhabiting a climate which often produces, in one day, extreme heat and cold, shall undergo as as the porter of London, who copiously feeds on flesh mea' and ale, nor is he sub-ject to the like acute and obstinate disorders is a well known fact, that the Arabs the shore of the Red Sea, who live, with little exception, on dates and lemons, carry burdens of such an extraordinary weight, that its specific mention, to an European ar, would seem Romance."

MEDICAL.

The following account of an extraordina ry Medicine appears in such a guise as to entitle it to the respect even of regularly bred practitioners:

From the National Gazette.
Although the science of medicine has ar-Although the science of medicine has arrived at such perfection as to enableits professors to decide regarding the nature of disease, and the most proper means for its removal, yet there are some cases, probably degending on constitutional idiosyncrasy, which very frequently resist all the known remedies. Scrofula and Syphilis are among these: they frequently take on peculiar and horrible forms; in their latter stages producing pains, ulcers, and a train of evils, which continue to increase in despite of all the known remedies.

The following facts, however, show that a remedy for these diseases, in their worst forms, is with n the reach of our practition ers. At the lecture delivered on the lath inst. at the University of Pennsylvania, by professor Gibson, two patients were exhibi-ted who had been afflicted with ofceration in its most frightful form for several years; the throat, fips, and nose, as well as the bones and so't parts of the face were panly destroyed in both patients; and in engance eye was entirely lost. The learned Professor, in the course of his lecture, stated the cases of these patients; that they had been treated the the usual way without success; and they were finally restored to periechealth by the use of a medicine recently in freduced, known by the name of SWAIR's

PANACEA I deem this communication a just tribute to the victus of a medicine which I think hids fair to be the means of relieving a great deal of tunmarisuffering. That remedy which a learned and respectable Protessor has thought worths of a particular notice before a numerous class of students would seem to have claims to the attention of every professor of the healing art.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Bateman, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Rossis, to whom was referred a resolution directing an enquiry into the practicability of detecting theirs and punishing the irands and robberies of the mail, &c. reported, in part, recommending the intraduction, by way of trial, of Richard Inilay's plan of incloding the mail in copper cases, secured in ing the mail in copper cases, secured in iron chests with inside locks and sliding bars, which report, on motion of Mr. B. was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following

resolutions:
Resolved, That the act of the 2d of March 1821, to reduce and fix the military peare establishment of the United States, was not intended to authorize the President of the United States to dismiss officers then in service, and introduce others of the

then to service, and introduce others of the seame grade into the army.

Resolved, That the dismission of Brovet Brigadier General Daniel Bissell, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and of Juseph I. Smith, Colonel of the 3d Regimen of Infantry, as supernumeranes, and the creation of three new Colonels, to and the creation of three new Colonels, to wit: Towson, Fenwick, and Botler, on the 1st of June, 1821, was not authorized by the terms or by the spirit of the act of the 2d of March, 1821
Resolved, That the appointment of Colonel James Gadsdon to the office of Adjutant General of the United States Army, and the dismissions of the Parkers.

and the dismission of Colonels Butler and Jones from that office, was not justified by the act of the ed of March, 1821.

Resolved, That the transfer of Lieuten-Resolved, That the transfer of Lieutenant Colonel William Linds ay, from the 7th Regiment of Infantry, to the 3d Regiment of Artillery, after the 1st of June, 1821, was contrary to the regulations for the government of the Army of the United States.

and not authorized by the terms and spirit of the act of the 2d of March, 1821. Resolved. That it is the duty of Congress, upon national principles and considerations, to protect each officer and soldies of the army, in the enjoyment of his legal and constitutional rights.

Mr. Cocke thought that the subject embraced by the resolutions was one which involved the interest of the country, and he therefore moved that they be said on the table and printed.

After a short debate the resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed Aves 62, Noes 55.

Tuesday, March 19.

The house went into consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. the contested election of flessrs. Cosder and Reed.) and after some discussion and

and treed, y and are a variety of motions

Mr. Sunders presented the following res-

Resolved, That Philip Reed is entitled to a seat in this House, as one of the Representatives of Maryland.

On this question the year and nays were

ordered, and the resolution was carried as follows—yeas 82, nays 77.

Mr. Reed then appeared, was qualified,

and took his seat THE LATE

SPANISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Mr Russell from the Committee on Forcign Affairs, to whom was referred the President's message on the subject of recognizing the independence of the South American government, made the following

REPORT:
The committee on foreign affairs to which were referred the message of the president concerning the recognition of the late Spanish Provinces in America, and the documents therewith communicat-ed, having examined the same with the most profound attention, unanimously re-

That the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, after having, from the year 1810, proceeded in their revolutionary movements, without in their revolutionary movements, without any obstacle from the government of Spain, formally declared their independence of that government, in 1816. After various intestine commotions and external collisions, those provinces now enjoy domestic tranquility, and good understanding with all their neighbours; and actually exercise without opposition from within, or the fear of annoyance from without, all the at-

fear of annoyance from without, all the at-tributes of sovereignty.

The provinces of Venezuela and New-Grenada, after having separately declared their independence, sustained for a period of more than ten years, a desolating war against the armies of Spain, and having severally attained by their triumph over-those armies, the object for which they contented unite themselves on the contended, uniter themselves, on the 19th of December, 18 9, in one nation, under the title of othe Republic of Colombia."

The hepublic of Colombia has now a well organized government, instituted by the free will of its citizens, and exercises all the functions of sovereignte, fearless alike of internal and toreign enemies. The small remnant of the numerous armies commiss present state, is now blockaded in two fortresses, where it is monaious, and where deprived, as it is, of hope of succour, it must soon surrender at discretion—when this event shall have occurred, there will not remain a vestige of foreign power in all that jamen-e republic, containing tween three and four millions of inhabi-

The province of Chili, since it declared its independence, in the year 1818, has been in the constant and unmolested enjoyment of the sovereignty which it then

The province of Peru, situa ed like Chili, beyond the Andes, and bordering on li, beyond the Andes, and bordering on the Pacific Ocean, was for a long time, deterred from making any effectual effort for independence, by the presence of an imposing military force, which Spain had kept up in that country. It was not therefore, until the 12th of June, of the last year, that its capital, the city of Lima, camitulated to an arrow, which composed of pitulated to an army, chiefly composed of troops from Buenos Ayres and Chili, un-der the command of Gen. San Martin. The greatest part of the royal troops which escaped on that occasion, retreated to the