

**MONDAY, January 17, 1825.**  
The house met. Present the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.  
On motion by Mr. Wilson, Ordered, That the petition of Daniel Collins be referred to Messrs. Wilson, Lansdale and Lee.  
The message of Saturday by Mr. John Edelen, and the act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act relating to the treasurers of the state on the eastern and western shores, the clerks of the courts of appeals, &c. were sent to the senate.  
Mr. Carroll presents a petition from Coney Rigby, praying support, and Elizabeth Wayson, praying support for an orphan child under her care; referred to the committee on petitions of a similar nature.  
Mr. Feuch presents a petition from Cesar Peterson, of Prince George's county, praying the state may relinquish its interest to him in a house and lot; referred to Messrs. Feuch, Worthington and Duval.  
The bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Prince George's county; the bill to enable Simon Fraser, of Prince George's county, to purchase and hold real property within this state; the bill to authorise the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money to build a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder, on the road leading from the town of Manchester, in said county, by John Schaub's mill, to Pennsylvania; the bill for the relief of John Kitchin, of Prince George's county; and the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House in Frederick county, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.  
Mr. Eccleston reports a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act passed at December session 1823, chapter 15, relating to the protection of slave holders in Dorchester county.  
Mr. Worthington presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, relative to negroes executed, referred to the committee on the same subject.  
Mr. Leachle delivers a report on the subject of public instruction of youth, and the promotion of the interests of agriculture, and a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth throughout this state, and to promote the interests of agriculture.  
Mr. Lyon reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland, which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.  
The bill to repeal an act passed at December session, 1823, chapter 15, relating to the protection of slave holders in Dorchester county, was read the second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.  
On motion by Mr. Barnes, the following message was read:  
Gentlemen of the Senate,  
Believing that the public interests require the adjournment of the legislature, as early a day as practicable, and that the public business can be disposed of by the 22nd day of February next, we respectfully propose in your honourable body to close the session on that day.  
Mr. Farquhar moved to strike out the word "till," for the purpose of inserting 25th. A division was called for and put on striking out. Resolved in the affirmative.  
The question was then put on filling it up with the 22nd. Determined in the negative.  
Mr. Kemp moved the 22nd? Determined in the negative.  
Mr. Merrick moved the 22nd inst? Determined in the negative.  
On motion by Mr. Farquhar, the same was ordered to have a second reading on the 1st of February.  
Mr. Maxcy delivers the following report:  
The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred an order to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of lottery commissioners from three to one, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, That they deem it inexpedient to reduce the number of said commissioners.  
By order,  
TRUEMAN CROSS, Clk.  
Which was twice read.  
On motion by Mr. Barnes, the question was put, That the letters "in" be struck from the word "inexpedient." Determined in the negative.  
The report was then concurred with.  
The clerk of the senate returns the supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment," which amendment was assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. And delivers a communication from the executive, relative to the purchase of a lot in Baltimore to build a tobacco warehouse thereon; referred to the committee on the petition from Frederick county relative to the inspection of tobacco.  
The supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prescribe the time which jurors shall serve in Baltimore county, was read the second time and will not pass.  
The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

**TUESDAY, January 18, 1825.**  
The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.  
The supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prescribe the time which jurors shall serve in Baltimore county court, and the resolution in favour of Davis Richardson, were sent to the senate.  
The resolution in favour of Salisbury Academy, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative.  
Mr. Cromwell presents a petition from sundry officers commanding uniform rifle companies in Frederick county, praying to be authorised to form a regiment of riflemen, within the limits of the 20th, 29th and 42nd regiments; and to choose their field and staff officers. Referred to the committee on military affairs.  
Mr. Mahon delivers the following report:  
The committee appointed to consider upon and devise some efficient and practicable plan of relieving the pecuniary distresses of the people of this state, and of ameliorating the various interests of the state, &c. &c. &c. to whom was referred the petition of many citizens of Frederick county, praying the attention of the legislature to the present calamitous condition of the state, and requesting the adoption of some measures which may have a tendency to relieve her citizens from the pecuniary difficulties in which they are at present involved, beg leave to report—That after having given to this petition the most respectful consideration, they are yet unable to ascertain the species of relief desired by the petitioners, nor can they, in the absence of explicit declarations of their wishes, suggest any measures which promise to produce the desired effect as speedily as it is wished. The petitioners seem to labour under a sense of undefined injury, of the origin, nature, and extent of which, they speak with but little precision, and from which they seek relief by a general prayer, that the legislature will do all acts whatsoever which may be deemed efficacious in restoring to the citizens of the state to the same happy and prosperous condition in which they were found a few years since. If through the indefinite expressions of the petition, any specific wishes or views are discerned, they have reference, as it would seem, to restorative powers which reside with the National Legislature alone.  
Great respect is undoubtedly due to calls for aid or relief preferred by every class of citizens, but more especially to those of the agricultural portion of the community. Yet in this instance, as in many others, there is reason to fear that the proper apprehension of the consequences of untended, and even dangerous measures, is swallowed up in the sense of existing grievances; and that a desire to get rid of the present, disallows all fears as to the future. It seems, however, to be the wiser doctrine, that we should rather bear the ills we know, if not altogether intolerable, than fly to those we know not of. There is scarcely any plan or system of relief, which legislative wisdom can devise, which may not have the tendency to plunge us deeper in misfortune and dependency, whilst its probable operation in exalting us to a state of individual and national prosperity, is just as questionable as that of the system under which we now live. Every thing may be lost, but little can be gained, by the proposed change. That the present is a day of bitter things to the people of this state; that the energies of the state, and of its citizens, are in some degree paralysed; that the operations of public and private industry are in some degree retarded, and the ordinary vents of commerce in some degree closed, cannot be denied. Yet it is denied that the present state of things is a hopeless state; yet it is contended that it contains within itself the seeds of its own reformation.  
Your committee cannot but regard the dark picture of individual distress, which stands in such high relief upon the face of the petition, as drawn with that license common to painters and poets, which permits the use of high colouring for the sake of effect. The present condition of our country should furnish no matter for surprise, when we advert to the fact, that the whole community has for years past been sustained in a state of artificial and unhealthy excitement, by the application of inordinate stimulants, which whilst they influenced the body politic, upheld it in a bloated and diseased state, which might at first view have been mistaken for a state of health, but which, when more closely approached, was found to be the work of decay. These stimulants have been removed, and the necessary consequence has been, the prostration of all the various interests of the state. The application of them is again called for, and your committee have refused to apply them, because they are satisfied, that any degree of vigor and energy which they might inspire, would but create a forced state of existence of momentary duration, from which your citizens would sink back after the failure of the forcing power, which could not long have efficacy, into a state of yet more deplorable despondency and prostration, than that in which they were originally found. The existing state of the people seems to contain both the bane and the antidote; there is what we may term a re-energetic energy in this country, which cannot fail to bring it back in a natural and easy manner, to the same elevated ground which it once occupied. The present number of public and private activity, is but the natural result of a long continued state of over excitement; and there is reason to hope that it is a slumber, during which the healthy state of the system will be restored, the spirits refreshed, and the muscles prepared for new exertion. The interests of our citizens demand that we should not rouse them too suddenly from this slumber. They point us to the undoubted fact, that every act of legislative interference, for the purpose of furnishing relief from pecuniary distresses, since the year 1814, has but had the effect of plunging us more deeply into them. Your people can only desire, that they may be suffered to work out their own salvation, by the lights of the past, and that no political quackery may be suffered to approach them with its legislative panaceas, which when asked for bread, can but give them a stone. The narrow limits of a report will not permit us to say more on this subject.  
In conclusion, as we know no more efficient and practicable plan of relieving the pecuniary distresses of the people of this state, and of ameliorating the various interests of the state, &c. &c. we beg leave to recommend, not only to the petitioners, but also to the citizens of the state generally, the constant and energetic observance of the four cardinal virtues, JUSTICE, TEMPERANCE, FRUGALITY, and FORGIVENESS, as admirable calculated to relieve from present, and to guard against the existence of future calamities, of a like nature.  
Which was read.  
Mr. Steele obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned. Ordered, That Messrs. Steele, Worthington and Eccleston, report the same.  
Mr. Worthington obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish state warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore. Ordered, That Messrs. Worthington, Howard and Shower, report the same.  
Mr. Millard presents a petition from Elizabeth Fanning, for support for herself and daughter; referred to the committee on petitions of a similar nature.  
The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Anne Arundel county, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment," which amendment was read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. And the bill for the relief of Basil C. Stinchcomb, of the county of Frederick, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.  
The bill to incorporate the president and directors of the Baltimore Gunpowder Company, was, according to the order of the day read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.  
Mr. Shower obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the establishment and regulation of the levee courts in the several counties of this state. Ordered, That Messrs. Shower, Montgomery, Merrick, M. Mahon, Harris, Hardcastle, Beckett and Duval, report the same.  
Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Rosanna Crowl, of Baltimore county.  
Mr. Merrick reports a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Washington county to levy a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing and providing a farm for the better and more economical support of the poor of Washington county, which was twice read by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.  
Mr. Howard reports a bill, entitled, An act ceding to the United States the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland in and over certain lands on Thomas's Point and Pool's Island; which was twice read by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.  
Mr. Worthington obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to the administration of justice in this state. Ordered, That Messrs. Worthington, Merrick and Tingle, report the same.  
Mr. Howard obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to the governor and council of this state. Ordered, That Messrs. Howard, M. Mahon and Merrick, report the same.  
The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

**MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.**  
The following was last week transmitted to the Senate of the United States by President Monroe:  
*To the Senate of the United States:*  
In compliance with two resolutions of the Senate, the first of the 21st and the second of the 23d December last, requesting information respecting the injuries which have been sustained by our citizens, by piratical depredations, and other details connected therewith, and requesting also information for the suppression of piracy, and whether, in the opinion of the Executive, it will not be necessary to adopt other means for the accomplishment of the object, and, in that event, what other means it will be most advisable to recur to, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and likewise a report from the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents referred to in each.  
On the very important questions submitted to the Executive, as to the necessity of recurring to other more effectual means for the suppression of a practice so destructive of the lives and property of our citizens; I have to observe, that three expedients occurred: one, by the pursuit of the offenders to the sea as well as the unsettled parts of the island from whence they issue; another, by reprisal on the property of the inhabitants; and a third, by the blockade of the ports of those islands. It will be obvious that neither of these measures can be resorted to, in a spirit of amity with Spain, otherwise than in a firm belief, that neither the Government of Spain, nor the government of either of the islands, has the power to suppress that atrocious practice, and that the United States interpose their aid for the accomplishment of an object which is of equal importance to them as well as to us. Acting on this principle, the facts which justify this proceeding being universally known and felt, by all engaged in commerce in that sea; it may fairly be presumed, that neither will the government of Spain, nor the government of either of those islands complain of a resort to either of those measures so long as they should such resort be necessary. It is, therefore, suggested that a power commensurate with either resource be granted to the Executive, to be exercised according to his discretion, and as circumstances may imperiously require. It is hoped that the manifestation of a policy so decisive will produce the happiest result; that it will rid these seas and this hemisphere of this practice. This hope is strengthened by the belief, that the government of Spain and the government of the islands; particularly of Cuba, whose chief is known here, will faithfully co-operate in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this very important object. To secure such co-operation, will be the earnest desire, and, of course, the zealous and persevering effort of the Executive.  
JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, 15th January, 1825.

**SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.**  
The Bill which has been reported in the Senate by Mr. Barbour for the Suppression of Piracy, will we presume, meet with the cordial approbation of every enlightened citizen. Spain, by delay, has virtually refused to do us justice in regard to a vital interest. This would be good cause of open and general war. But the United States, strong themselves, will not take advantage of the weakness of Spain; but adopt a middle course, and the only one which short of open and general war can afford protection to their commerce and seamen. The bill provides for an increase of sloops of war, for the pursuit of pirates in the act of taking refuge on Spanish territory, and for the blockade of Spanish ports affording an asylum to pirates, until they are given up or other satisfaction rendered. In addition to this, the bill provides for arming merchantmen for self defence and re-capture, under the proper precautionary obligations.—This, it is not to be concealed, is, to a certain extent, war against Spain. But, under present circumstances, it is indispensable. The only question which presents itself to our mind in opposition to the measure, is, Will it not precipitate the transfer of Cuba to Great Britain—and how far would the transfer affect the future welfare of the United States. Wash. Gaz.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**  
The following Resolution has been submitted to the House of Representatives of the U. S. by Mr. Wright, of Ohio. It was ordered to be printed.  
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such rules as in their opinion may be proper to be observed by this house in a choice of President of the United States for the period of four years from the fourth day of March next, if, on counting the votes given in the several States in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of all the Electors of President and Vice President appointed in the several States.

**THE VOTE OF KENTUCKY.**  
We have heard, from Kentucky, that the House of Representatives of that State has by a majority of something like eight to one, expressed its wish that the Representatives from that State in the Congress of the U. States should vote, in the election of President, for Gen. JACKSON. N. Intell.

**HONOUR TO GEN. JACKSON.**  
A number of respectable citizens of the first Ward of Washington City assembled, in the town-house of that ward, on the 8th instant, the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and appointed a committee to compliment Gen. Jackson on the occasion. This they performed in a very handsome manner. There was a brilliant illumination in some of the citizens' houses adjacent to Gen. Jackson's Quarters, and a firing of cannon and small arms, all in very good style. It was done in a neighbourly and affectionate way, and justly merited by the General for his military conduct in the instance alluded to.—Wash. Gaz.

**VIRGINIA.—The Fund for Internal Improvements,** held by the Virginia Board of Public Works, amounts to \$1,945,861. The produce of it, for the last year was \$79,663. The Fund consists of stocks in Banking, Turnpike and Navigation Companies. The income is derived principally from that part of the Fund which is invested in bank stocks.

It appears from a statement laid before congress, that there are now 13,034 Revolutionary Pensioners who receive annually \$1,337,316; 3,736 Invalids who receive annually \$248,000, 69, and 202 who receive annually \$9,876, for half pay in lieu of bounty land. There have died within the last year 441 Revolutionary Pensioners and 73 Invalids, and 673 Revolutionary pensioners, seventy five invalids, and one who receives half pay in lieu of bounty land, have been added to the list within the same time.

**LOUISIANA.—The new Governor of Louisiana** informs the Legislature that a new code of civil and of criminal jurisprudence is forming that indicates the most auspicious results. On the subject of the school fund, his Excellency goes on to say—  
In regard to the school fund, it is most satisfactory to know that it is managed and distributed in the spirit of the appropriation. The people are the great source of power; and to preserve the incalculable advantages of our free institutions, intelligence is a vital principle. The character of the people necessarily infuses itself into their political establishments.—Together with knowledge, piety, justice, temperance and industry should be diligently cultivated. A proper sense of the moral and religious obligations, forms the ground work of the social order. It is the best security of temporal happiness, the pledge of future felicity. By the establishment of colleges and free schools, throughout the land in Massachusetts, and the New England states generally, the benefits of education are diffused among all classes of society; and to these causes may chiefly be ascribed the eminent rank they have attained in legislation, science and morality. It should be the object of our particular endeavours to provide for the instruction of those who have not otherwise the means of disbursements necessary to attain it.

**GEORGIA & THE INDIANS.**  
The Savannah Republican of the 6th inst. states that the opposition made by the Cherokees to the removal beyond the territorial limits of Georgia, did not originate with the Indians themselves; that they were invited to do this by an officer in the service of the United States, residing amongst the tribe, connected by marriage and by mercantile ties with the Cherokees—whose name is given at full length in the paper from whence this intelligence is drawn. As this rumour may prove false, we do not deem it necessary to republish the name of that officer.  
Balt. American.

**HAYTI.**  
From the Philadelphia American.  
The following is extracted from a letter written by a native of New England, now a citizen of Hayti:—  
"It is to be regretted that agriculture is at present so much neglected on this island. The male population are all soldiers, and a great part of them are under arms. Many of the others are too lazy to work, and the coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations are going to ruin. Coffee is left to rot under the trees. We have had a great emigration from the United States to this Island. If the Emigrants will devote themselves to the cultivation of the ground, they can soon become rich. The people here are very polite, and generally better dressed than the people of the United States. The French and Spanish are the principal languages, but some Congo or Guinea is spoken. This is a fine field for the botanist. The fig, pomegranate, orange, lime, and clove trees, which grow here luxuriantly, and the pepper, of which we have various species, are among the more useful vegetable productions. The mineralogy of the island is interesting. We have several volcanic mountains. There are on the island mines of gold and silver, but they are not permitted to be worked as the policy of the nation is thought to require that its wealth should be obtained by the cultivation of the soil, which is very productive, and yields an ample reward to industry.  
Port-au Prince, Nov. 14, 1824.

**CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.**  
A bill was passed to a third reading on Friday, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 86 to 2, authorising a subscription on the part of the government to fifteen hundred shares of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal stock. The subscription amounts to \$500,000.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
The number of manufactories in Massachusetts appears by an official account, to be 161, possessing an aggregate capital of 21,465,000 dollars. Of these six are for manufacturing glass, and the remainder for iron, wool, cotton, leather, lead, flax, hemp, silk, wire, salt, &c. and it is believed the property invested in them considerably exceeds the amount of their charter capital.

Extract from Gen. Eustace's Message.  
While other States are leading the way to improvements within their territorial limits, on a grand scale and at great expense, the citizens of Massachusetts cannot be indifferent spectators of their progress or of the benefit derived therefrom. The experience furnished by works of this kind already constructed, favours the execution of others on a reduced scale of expense.

In the year 1818 a company was incorporated to cut a canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay. The act of incorporation would have expired by its own limitation in March last, but was renewed in February last. An inquiry into the causes which have delayed the execution of this work, may afford information which will enable the Legislature to determine whether its usefulness will justify its extending to it the aid of the state.—From the surveys and examinations which have been made there can be no doubt of its practicability, of its ultimate utility there can be no doubt.  
The navigation of our coast from Cape Cod to Cape Sable, and particularly that of Boston Bay, considered hazardous, and in the winter season, the prevalence of westerly winds and currents, is a terror to seamen. If the port of Boston could be assured to vessels by making Block Island stretching over to the mouth of the canal through Cape Cod, the risk would be totally changed. On Indian and other foreign vessels arriving at the season of the year, instead of Newport and New York, would make for Boston.

The apparent objection that the canal will be liable to be frozen in the winter, is removed, in a great degree, from the consideration that its projection to the Atlantic Ocean exempts it from the severe frosts to which inland canals are liable. A canal through Cape Cod is also to be considered as a link in the chain of an interior water communication which within a short period will connect the northern, southern, and western States, of great and increasing usefulness, and in the event of war, of calculable advantage.

It has also been contemplated to unite the bay of Narragansett Bay with those of Massachusetts Bay, by Taunton and Weymouth Rivers, as proposed by a plan in the Secretary's Office.  
A bill for cutting a canal around the falls of Ohio, has passed the Senate of Kentucky.

**Time of the meeting of the Legislature changed.**  
The bill to confirm the act to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, to the last Monday in December, has passed both branches of the legislature, and is now a part of the constitution.

**Western Navigation.**  
Mr. Chew, collector of the port of New-Orleans, in an account which he has published of the steam boats now registered in his office, and which have been enrolled in the same, says—  
"There have been enrolled and licensed 125 Steam Boats since the year 1813—making 25,844 tons. Since that time 63 boats have been either worn out, lost, destroyed by fire, or changed from this district—making 13,005 tons. Leaving 69 boats employed in trade, the tonnage of which is 10,823 tons."

The Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1824, amounted to \$96,697,071 54.

Of the amount then due there was held—	
By the British	\$18,515,764 50
By the Dutch	3,382,366 46
By all other foreigners	2,072,241 97

Making the total amt. held by foreigners 23,970,372 93

The amt. of stock held by domestic creditors	66,695,340 90
	90,665,613 83

Add for stock in transit from and to the several loan offices 31,457 71

Making the total amount of the public debt on the 1st Oct. 1824 90,697,071 54

We have been requested to republish the following

**From the Am. Farmer. SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.**  
[The subject of the following communication is one of too much importance to the farmers of Maryland and other states, to be much longer neglected.—The evil of sheep killing dogs, amounts now to a shocking, a dreadful grievance! And Legislators must apply a remedy; but subject themselves to the charge of a scandalous neglect of one of the most important concerns of their constituents. There is no species of cowardice so prejudicial to the public, and none therefore, should be held, in the public esteem, so disreputable, as that vulgar fear of popularity, which restrains men from the enactment of laws which are indispensable for the general good—in the apprehension of losing a few votes here or there! It is impossible to suppose that those entrusted with the powers of legislation, can be ignorant of the great detriment to the agricultural interest which arises from the constant liability of every farmer's sheep to be killed by dogs—not only the number of sheep is diminished to tenth part of that which might be sustained with little or no additional expense, but the quality of those which are kept, remains unimproved, from the same cause;—and if those whose duty it is to provide a remedy, require to be spurred, let the farmers in every County get up a petition, "that your honours will provide such guards and penalties for the preservation of sheep from dogs, as may be most effectual, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will humbly pray," &c. &c. The suggestions of Mr. Hammond are the best we have seen, and might be taken as the principles of a Bill that would result in a saving to the State of Maryland annually of half a million of dollars; such would be the effect of any law that would increase the number and quality of sheep in Maryland to the extent of its capacity to rear & sustain them. Ought not Maryland on her 7,000,000 of acres of land, to sustain at least 2,000,000 of sheep? Does she sustain half a million? But suppose her to raise 500,000 sheep more than she does, would it not be a clear saving of as many dollars, without reckoning the sheep for any thing? In England, it has been estimated by Mr. Lucock, that an extent of 32,351,765 acres, pastures 19,007,607 sheep.  
Sir.—In your late numbers you have emphatically called the attention of your readers to a subject of great importance to the farmers; and considering the common wish to promote the household manufacture of woollen articles, it has become interesting to the whole community. The subject alluded to is the frequent destruction of sheep by dogs. This evil has increased so much, & is still so much increasing, as to demand the early attention of the legislature; and it may be hoped that immediate efforts will be made by the members of the several Counties to ascertain the extent of this calamity, and to reflect upon the means by which it may be restrained. My mind has been engaged by the various mischiefs occasioned by dogs for many years; an