said report by striking out altogether the said paragraph, amended as above, which is contained in the following words:

'And they further propose that in case an act for that purpose should not have been passed during the preseut session of the legislature, that the governor and council be authorized, if they deem it necessary to appoint some suitable agent to attend at Washington, to represent the state's interest in this concernment, and to attend to the final adjustment of the matter, and to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore for such sum, as they in their discretion shall deem just and reasonable for the services of the said agent.'

And the question thereon being taken, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The said report, so amended, was then concurred in, and the preamble and resolutions accompanying the same, were severally assented to.

The clerk of the senate returned the several bills sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles, viz:

A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of Kent county, deceased passed at December session 1825 chapter 217.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, severally endorsed, 'will pass.'

The house then adjourned until to morrow morning ten o'clock.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

PETITIONS.

Presented by Mr. Hitch, from Elizabeth Bishop of Worcester county, for pecuniary relief.

Mr. Hitch; from Benjamin H. Gordey, of Somerset county, for remuneration for the loss of the services of an indented apprentice—committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Williams of Worcester, from sundry citizens of Worcester county, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, for a law authorizing the building of a draw bridge across the Pocomoke river—committee to whom was referred the said petition to which this is counter.

Mr. Donoho; from sundry citizens of Somerset county, for an act to authorise the levy court of said county to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren Creek, Quantico, Rewastico and Wetipquin creeks, in said county—committee, Messrs. Donoho, Teackle and Dennis.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the trustees of the poor for Dorchester county, for an amendment of the laws in relation to the alms house of said county—committee, Messrs. Goldsborough, Douglas of Dorchester, and Williams of Dorchester.

Mr. Lloyd; from Mary Benson, widow of the late Major General Perry Benson, of Talbot county, for a continuation of the pension granted to her late husband.

Friday, Feb. 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, chairman of the committee on lotteries, An act regulating lotteries in this state.

Mr. Stevens, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent gaming, passed at December session, 1826.

Mr. Orrell; An act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to make sale of part of the public land in the village of Denton in said county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bills & resolutions sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts of this state, endorsed, "will pass."

A resolution in favor of Thomas Wimber, of Worcester county—endorsed, "assented to."

Whereupon, it was ordered, That the last mentioned bill, and resolution be severally engrossed.

Mr. Selman, submitted the following resolution for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council be, and they are hereby requested to furnish information to this legislature, as early as practicable, whether the chancery papers which by resolution of December session, 1825, were directed to be recorded, have been so recorded, and by whom, and what quantity, if any still remain to be recorded; how much money has been paid to each individual engaged in such service, specifying the particular services performed by each, and in what manner the amount payable to each was ascertained, and the whole aggregate amount that has been paid to said persons; whether the transcripts made up under said resolution, are copies of proceedings remaining in the chancery office, or are transcribed from proceedings of record in any other offices; and where? Whether the records which have been made up have been carefully compared with the original papers, so as to be made conformable hereto, and by whom? And whether the records so made up have been placed in the chancery office, as directed by the original resolution, and if not, where are they?

Liberality—It will be recollected that the able report of the Boston Committee against an increase of the Tariff was transmitted to Mr. Hayne, Senator from South Carolina and by him presented to the Senate. So singular and gross an act of disrespect to the Hon. Messrs. Webster and Silsbee, who represent the State of Massachusetts with such honour and influence, caused general wonder and disgust. The Boston Courier explains the cause of the proceeding. One of the Committee upon being asked whether he had any objection to giving the reasons for such conduct, replied in the following *liberal* and *dignified* language:

"It is my opinion, and the opinion of a "majority of the Committee, that *the influence of Messrs. Webster and Silsbee "in this Commonwealth is too great, and "that it ought to be broken down; that "more individuals come from the country "to this city to see Mr. Webster than to "see the monument of Washington in the "State House.*"

The mind which was capable of conceiving and connecting such powerful argument as that which we have in the report could not, we are sure have been a partaker in, or assentor to, so pitiful a consideration as this; and we desire to absolve the individual, whoever he may be, from a share in the proceeding. It is a most unfathomable propensity which some men have to vilify, dishonour and pull down those who honour them—to remove from situations of trust and responsibility those who prove themselves eminently, worthy and capable—to weaken and even destroy the influence of such as at the Seat of Government represent, with dignity and with talent their constituents and their interests. On this subject, such levellers may read a salutary lesson in the conduct of our southern neighbours—they do not raise up or give an opportunity for the display of talent, for the purpose of crushing it—when they find a man who at once honours himself and themselves, they take pride in supporting him, and preserving his reputation from unjust assaults, and his influence from envious detraction.

[*Merchants' Telegraph.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

By the Packet ship John Jay, Captain Holdrege, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of the 7th December inclusive, Liverpool of the 8th, and Lloyd's List of the 7th.

It will be seen from the following extract from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th of December, that Snelson, the late Teller of the Petersburg Bank, has been arrested at Liverpool:—

Successful Pursuit.—Nathaniel Snelson Teller of the Discount Office of the Bank of Virginia having absconded on the 21st October with about 40,000 dollars, chiefly in Virginia bank notes, of $100 each, and bills upon some houses in Liverpool was traced through the United States to Quebec, where he took his passage on board the Mary Cumming, bound to this port which sailed on the 2d November, twelve hours before his pursuer reached that place.—Notices of these circumstances, with copies of a handbill describing his person and offering a reward of $500 for his apprehension and safe delivery to the jailor of the town of Petersburg, from which he had absconded, were forwarded hither by a vessel which sailed from Quebec on the 3d. November, and arrived here on Saturday, as also, from New York by the packet ships Leeds, which arrived on Sunday, and Canada, which arrived on Tuesday; in the latter of which one of the Directors of the Bank came as a passenger. Boughey & Roberts the police officers were accordingly directed to look out for the arrival of the Mary Cumming, which they boarded as she was entering the King's Dock Basin, on Wednesday last; and acquainting the delinquent with their errand received from him about $30,000 in notes and bills, being the whole of the stolen property which remained. He also quietly surrendered himself, and expressed his willingness to return to America with the gentleman who had followed him hither.

The small pox has made great ravages in Falmouth. In all cases where it terminated fatally, the subject had not been vaccinated.

There is but precious little political intelligence, if any. Not a word later from Constantinople, or from 'the Isles of Greece,' than was published in the Commercial Advertiser on the 18th ult. A few straggling unofficial items, however, from the East, of the old dates, have been gathered together, and strengthen the impression that the Turks were making warlike preparations. How could they do otherwise, whether the deliberations of the Divan shall result in peace or war? Under any circumstances of the case, the Porte in such an emergency could do no less than make a show of energy, and display of strength.

It will be recollected that on the 18th ult. we gave extracts from the London Courier to the evening of the fifth of December inclusive containing extracts from the Paris Monteur, (the Ministerial paper,) of the 4th. We also on the same day, published accounts from Constantinople, official to the 5th, and unofficial to the 10th November, inclusive, from Smyrna to the 7th and from Augsburgh to the 17th, inclusive. The most of these accounts we find this morning again re-published here almost word for word embracing the accounts given under the head of Paris December 2. The articles before referred to in the Courier to the 5th, were of a decided pacific character; and the editor denounced the attempts of a portion of the press, to excite contrary apprehensions. By the following which is the leading paragraph in the Courier of the 6th it will be perceived that they were, without later information from the seat of the Turkish Empire:—

There is no intelligence from Vienna or Constantinople to day later than that we have communicated. If no impediments be thrown in the way of sending off their dispatches, advices from the Allied Ambassadors may be expected every hour—But it is not wholly improbable, should the Sultan have determined upon hostilities, that he will use the summary means he possesses to prevent the immediate notification of the fact; especially if he is aware as perhaps he is that the Ambassadors have a discretionary power to direct such proceedings, in the event of a formal rupture, as to them may seem most expedient.'

The Courier of the evening of December 7, copies from Paris papers of the 6th, sundry extracts from the Augsburgh and the Allgemeine Zeitung, to the 1st of December inclusive. The article under the head of Constantinople, Nov. 9, though not so late as our former advices to quote the language of the Courier, 'reads rather ominously as to the Pacific dispositions of the Porte.' But the editor adds, that 'the announcement by the Gazette de France itself, that down to 4 o'clock on the 11th ult. the Ambassadors had not quitted Constantinople amounts to nothing; for, as the Divan were not to give their decision till the evening of the 11th or probably till the morning of the 12th, of course no fresh occasion could have arisen for any proceeding on the part of the Ambassadors.'

The Courier also doubts the statement of the Augsburgh Gazette, that the Ambassadors were to remain till the 16th having given to the Porte seven days to accept the intervention. The question was no longer one of forbearance on the part of the Ambassadors, but of definite resolution on the part of the Sultan.

RANDOLPH UPON DUFF GREEN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb 5, 1828.

RETRENCHMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr Chilton.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to the amendment of Mr Blake.

Mr. Rives was entitled to the floor, and had risen to address the house, when

MR. RANDOLPH rose and asked leave of his colleague to state a single fact. The house would remember, he said, and he could not forget the courtesy with which he was heard, that some remarks were made by him on Friday last. Yesterday, in consequence of certain rumours in this city, a friend asked him if he had seen the paper which he held in his hand, the United States Telegraph of Saturday. He said he had not; for although a subscriber to it, it came to him very irregularly, and he had not seen it. It was suggested to him that he had better look at it. *He* did so, and his eye was attracted to an article under the editorial head, entitled "The Bargain" HE IMMEDIATELY WROTE A NOTE to the Editors, stating that in this article there was an unwarranted and unwarrantable use of his name, not only in misrepresenting what he had said, but in saying for him what he did not say. It was a long time before he could get the paper. He hunted the whole Capitoline for it, and got it at last from the other house—he meant the other branch of the legislature. After getting the paper, his eyes was directed to the report, and just at that moment he was invited to an interview with one of the editors in an adjoining room. He did not accept the invitation, for he preferred listening to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) but he wrote a note, saying, that the report was obnoxious to the same objection in a less degree. On reading the report, however, more attentively, he found that it was obnoxious in a still higher degree. He had waited till this morning to see if any notice was taken of his communications. As no notice had been taken, he felt it due to himself and to the house, to say, That the statement which that paper contained was not a statement of what he said, but of what he did not say.

Here Mr. R. read an extract from the article complained of.

He said no such thing. He said, perhaps, something which might have been mistaken for it. He did not impeach the motives of individuals; they may operate, indeed, as regards the agent, but they cannot vary the effect. To him the effect was the same, whatever might be the motives. He had said what he said in the Senate two year ago, and he had also said what he did not say in the Senate two years ago. The whole tenor and air of this report was to make an impression on the public mind abroad, that he came forward with knowing sir, to tell the house what other persons did not know, that he came here tendering as a witness. It was no such thing. So far from it, he would rather be excluded from giving his testimony—not that he was an incompetent witness—or that he should be induced to give a contradiction to himself but for obvious reasons into which it would be unnecessary for him to go. The object and effect were to create an impression that he had stated what had happened PENDENTE LITE—during the last election—*He* had said no such thing. This, he said. He stated it again with reluctance, for this reason; he did not wish it to go abroad until it should go exactly as he did say it. He said, he had reason to know the sentiments of two of the high parties, in reference to a third party—He stated subsequently, that he had no connection with those parties since he came from Europe. All the information he had was prior to his voyage to England—He spoke of their sentiments, not only as of general notoriety, but as personally known to himself; and he mentioned the way in which he had obtained that personal knowledge. As in all cases of this character, he liked to act on the highest degree of evidence of his own sense. The sentiments of the two highest parties were so notorious, as to put the seal to his statement.

If any thing was calculated to do mischief, it was such reports, and such editorial comments as these.—He knew but one of the editors of that paper, and he knew him no farther than that he passed him one morning on the steps, and on being first accosted by him, bidding him good morning. *He* said nothing as to their motives; he had nothing to do with them. If any thing was calculated to do away with the effect desired, it was such exaggeration, such misrepresentations. If, said Mr. R. I were to put my hand to this statement (throwing the paper on the floor,) I put my hand to that which is not true. Every one knows it is not true. He had spoken of an understanding between two high contracting parties, one who is now the President—long previous to this event; long previous to its being ascertained that the other candidate was excluded from the house by the vote of Louisiana, It was given in other ways, and it was before he went to Europe in the spring of 1824. *He* did not know of the exclusion of any candidate from the house, until he returned from Europe in December, 1824. He here stated that he had received the first information of this fact, and of the votes given to Gen. Jackson, from a Captain, whose name he could not make out. He had no communication with those parties since—except of a certain sort with one of them:—yes, he had:—on the morning of the ballot for *P*resident, he was in the Speaker's room, cowering over the fire, when it was expected that New York would not go for Mr. Adams, and he then said to the Speaker, that he hoped we should not be kept a long time ballotting, as the state of his health would not permit him to remain too long.

He had said he had evidence that there was a compact between the two parties existing long anterior to the period when it was the thought of either to give his support to the other. To suppose otherwise, is to suppose that a candidate would vote against himself, which would be in fact a REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM. To suppose that in the spring of 1824, that candidate had a good understanding with the Eastern gentlemen, would be to suppose that he intended to defeat his own election, Children would not be brought to believe a tale so absurd as that. The conversation he had with that gentleman was an incidental, casual conversation: And which he should repeat as soon as he could find time to correct the minutes—if corrigible they were—which were sent him—(pointing to the table of the reporter for the National Intelligencer)—for that purpose.

He would advert to another instance of misrepresentation from the same quarter. The one he had stated was not the first, nor the second instance; nor probably the third.—He repeated that he had nothing to do with motives—he had in a former debate said—'did they not know that if their adversaries trump, they would not trump also? Hoyle might have taught them better.'—The same paper had interpolated the expression, so as to make it—"Mr. Randolph said, Hoyle, their own book of games might have taught them better." This interpolation takes away the whole point of the expression, and makes that base and vulgar, which, as he said it, was strictly parliamentary. With a single exception—in which he had not been misunderstood—he meant as to Irish and Africans——he had not seen any report in that paper which did not excite his disgust; and even in the report which contained the correct expression which he had named, in every other respect his remarks were wretchedly mangled.

He would refer to another circumstance. He disclaimed any reference to motives. On another occasion he had spoken of a bull—converted into a bill—fulminated at Richmond—relative to the shooting militia men. While a gentleman was speaking, he received information that he had been misinformed as to the facts; and such was his horror lest he should be supposed to state for a fact what was not so, that he rose in his place, and with all the clearness of articulation which he could command, made the correction. He rose to interrupt an argument, for the purpose of taking back the statement, in order that it should not go abroad to the world and excite animadversion.—He took it for granted that this denial would appear in the next morning's papers. Instead of which, words to this effect appeared:—"Mr. Randolph said a few words in explanation." This was in the papers of Saturday morning. Sunday was a blank day, as he used to say when he was a sportsman: the mail, therefore, which contained the mischief had two days start, and got to Richmond on Sunday afternoon. The contradiction could not reach Richmond before Tuesday, unless you had a carrier pigeon. There was a space therefore of forty eight hours to do the mischief. The party referred to was a man of gallantry and honor. It was unnecessary to say any thing further. Taking all these things together—he looked at the effects—the motives were nothing to him.

If however, this misconception had not appeared in that paper, the house would not have heard from him on the subject. If printers abused him, he would not ask to which side they belong; he knew they could not get along without the printers—No public man could exist without the press, he was a public man and must bow to the same decree. He begged pardon for occupying the floor so long, and would now yield to his colleague, satisfied that he should only serve for a foil to set off that gentleman to greater advantage.

From the *Democratic Press.*

A brief account of the Execution of the SIX MILITIA MEN.

As we may soon expect to have the official documents in relation to the Six Militia Men, arrested, tried and put to death, under the orders of General Andrew Jackson, this may not be an improper time to give to the public some of the particulars of their execution, as we have them from "an Eye Witness," who appeals to Col. Russell, for the truth of every word he relates.

Harris was a Baptist preacher, with a large family. He had hired as a substitute for three months. This was the case with most of them.—They were ignorant men, but obstinate in what they believed right, and what they had been told by their officers was right. They were all sure they could not be kept beyond three months & they gave up their muskets, and had provisions dealt out to them, from the public stores, before they left the camp. This confirmed their convictions that they were right and doing what was lawful.

Col. Russell commanded at the execution. The Militia men were brought to the place in a large waggon. The military dispositions being made, Col. Russell rode up to the waggon and ordered the men to descend. Harris was the only one who betrayed feminine weakness. The awfulness of the occasion; his wife and nine children; the parting with his son, and the fear of a quickly approaching ignominious death quite overcome him, and he sunk in unmanly grief. No feeling of military pride could brace him up.

Col. Russell, doubtless, felt as a man, but he felt also for the pride of the army, and desired to animate the men with fortitude. "You are about to die, said he, by the sentence of a Court Martial—die like men; *like soldiers.* You have been brave in the field—you have fought well—do no discredit to your country, or dishonor to the army, or yourselves, by any unmanly fears. Meet your fate with courage."

Harris attempted to make some apology for his conduct, but while he spoke he wept bitterly. The fear of death, the idea that he should never again behold his wife and little ones, and his son weeping near him, had taken such entire possession of his mind that it was impossible he should rally.

Lewis, the gallant Lewis, said in a clear and manly tone, 'Colonel, I have served my country well. I love it dearly, and would, if I could, serve it longer and better. I have fought bravely—you know I have, & here I have a right to say so myself. I would not wish to die in this way—here his voice faltered, and he passed the back of his right hand over his eyes—"I did not expect it: But I am now as firm as I have been in battle, and you shall see that I will die as becomes a soldier. You know I am a brave man." "Yes, Lewis, said the Colonel, "you have always behaved like a brave man." Other sentences were uttered, other declarations were made, and other words of comfort spoken, but they were lost to me; my attention, says an Eye witness, being chiefly directed to Lewis.

Six coffins were ranged as directed & on each of them knelt one of our condemned American Militia Men. Such a sight was never seen before! I trust to God it never will be seen again! Six soldiers were detailed and drawn up to fire at each man.—What an awful duty! Their white caps were drawn over the faces of the unhappy men. Harris evidently trembled, and I could almost persuade myself that the heart of Lewis was enlarged and that his bosom rose with manly courage to meet death. The fatal word was given and and they all fell.

As we approached, the scene of blood and carnage, Lewis gave signs of life—the rest were all dead; he crawled upon his coffin. After the lapse of a few minutes he said—I give his very words—'Colonel,' the Colonel, was close to him; 'Colonel, I am not killed but, I am sadly cut and mangled.' His body was now examined and it was found that but four balls had wounded him 'Colonel, said he, did I behave well,' 'Yes, Lewis'—said the Colonel in the kindest tone of voice—'like a man.' 'Well sir, said he, have I not atoned for this offence? *Shall I not live?*'—The Colonel was much agitated, and gave orders that the Surgeon should, if possible preserve his life. They did all that skill and humanity could do—it was all of no avail. Poor Lewis expressed a great desire to live—'not' said he at that time, "that I fear death, but I would repent me of some sins, and I desire to live yet a little longer in the world' He suffered inconceivable agony, from his wounds, and died on the fourth day.

Many a soldier has wept over his grave. He was a brave man and much beloved. He suffered twenty deaths. I have seen the big drops chase each other down his forehead with pain and anguish. There was much sensibility and sympathy throughout the camp. I would not have unjustly and unnecessarily, signed this death warrant for all the wealth of all the Indies The soldiers detailed to shoot Lewis had from strong feelings of sympathy, or mistaken humanity, failed to shoot him; but four balls had entered his body.

'An Eye Witness' appeals to Colonel Russel, who he thinks now lives in Alabama for the perfect truth of this sketch.—He does not fear but the Colonel will keenly recollect and faithfully depict the horrors of the day on which six Americans were shot to death under his command; but not by his orders.

The order bears date the very day after General Jackson returned in triumph to New Orleans, and the day before he joyfully went under triumphal arches to the Temple of the living God; where, says the historian, 'they crowned their adored General with laurels' The order for the execution of the six unhappy men bears date January 22, 1815.

His crown of laurels had not yet withered when blood, the life's blood of his countrymen, of his fellow soldiers, flowed plentifully by his order. May that order and its consequences sink deep into the hearts of the American people and steel them against him who had no flesh in his obdurate heart; who did not feel for Man; in the midst of joy and revelry, almost in the more immediate presence of his Creator who issued the fatal order to put his creatures to death, and to make their wives and children, widows and orphans.

From the National Journal.

MR. SPEAKER STEVENSON.

When Mr. Calhoun first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, he destroyed the dignity and character of that body, by permitting the members to introduce *personalities* in debate, and by not enforcing *order* Such were the indignant feelings of the Legislature of Virginia, that they refused to re elect Mr. Randolph, who had indulged in that species of debate. We should have supposed that Mr Stevenson, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, would have profited by these things; but we regret to see, that, by not enforcing order, by tolerating personalities, and by permitting the speakers in the debate upon "retrenchment" to wander from the subject, and to introduce newspaper and other publications, which had no possible connection with the question, he has succeeded in making the Representative Hall an ELECTIONEERING FIELD, in which the most virulent feelings are indulged to the disgrace of the nation.—This course in the Speaker has thrown from the Legislative Hall every thing like business, and introduced a spectacle degrading to the parties engaged, and shameful to the American character. Such a state of things is the only benefit which, so far, has resulted from the choice of a JACKSON Speaker; and if the American people are to judge from this specimen, it is time that every friend to our republican government should pause and reflect upon the consequences which must flow from the elevation of the party which placed Mr. Stevenson where he is. This is a subject upon which we were unwilling to speak—upon which we had determined to remain silent: but the events of yesterday has compelled us to speak out. Let him, and those who have drawn this from us, take all the consequences: we have merely performed our duty.

THE IRISHMAN'S GAMECOCK.

A Gentleman residing in the vicinity of N. York, was desirous of raising some game cocks, and accordingly despatched his Irish servant to the city to purchase a quantity of eggs.

The Irishman returned highly pleased with the success of his mission, and placed the eggs under a hen to hatch. He watched the process of incubation with great impatience, and when the future prize-fighters emerged from their oval prisons, he seized upon one and hastened with joy to exhibit it to his master.

"Master, Master," cried Pat, ounley just look here!!"

The Gentleman cast his eyes upon the bird, and discovered it to be a DUCK! Astonishment and indignation prevented him from replying, and Pat continued.

"The PARATY orchards of ould Ireland never seed the like of this—look at his bill—look at his FUT, (turning up the webbed toes of the biped) what a jewel of a fighter he'll make—the holy St. Patrick, coudn't trip him up."

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