

Skeleton of a Whale found on a Hill in New South Shetland.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, dated "Ship George, New Shetland, Jan. 8, 1821," from a gentleman who embarked from this port, in the fur trade, to that newly discovered island. The George visited the Falkland Islands, where it was hoped to kill some of the numerous cattle that herd on that shore, but they were too wild to permit a near approach. They, however, killed 142 wild geese, and a bear, which afforded a reasonable supply. They quitted these islands in November, and in December, reached New South Shetland, the barrenness and inhospitable climate of which, the writer describes with the spleen of a disappointed traveller. One day, while walking on a mountain, never before trodden by human foot, he discovered the skeleton of a whale, lying in the snow, which does not disappear in that region, even in summer.

The discovery of this animal, at a distance from the sea, and on the height of a mountain, gives ample scope for speculation to the naturalist, curious in deluvian lore. The crew of the George had not seen a star or moonlight from the time of their arrival; the sun was only two hours under the horizon during the 24. But the fog was sometimes so dense, that on one occasion the boat was dashed among the unseen rocks, and the crew with difficulty escaped destruction. The cold in January (which is the summer of these regions) was similar to that of our Christmas. They had secured 9600 skins, and continued to kill about 1000 seals a week, although they were not so numerous as had been represented at Liverpool. *London Paper.*

From the N. E. Evening Post.
Appropriation of public land for the purpose of Education.

Mr. Editor.—It has struck me with some surprise that the public attention has not been more excited by the recent discussions in some of the state legislatures upon the subject of the appropriation of the public land, of the United States, for the purpose of education.

The facts upon which the question arises are strictly these:—Before the revolution, most of the states had no western boundary, except that by the terms of their respective charters, their western limits was the Pacific Ocean. After the revolutionary war, the individual states severally ceded to the United States, their claims to the wild lands without their jurisdictional limits; and this cession was I believe, in every instance, (with the exception of Georgia,) made without any consideration given or promised by the United States. In this manner the United States obtained an indisputable right (subject of course to the Indian title) to all public lands east of the Mississippi. The lands owned by the U. S. west of the Mississippi, it is well known, were purchased by the public purse of the United States.

One 36th part of all the states and territories, except Kentucky, whose waters fall into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has been appropriated by Congress, for the support of common schools, in the states and territories where the lands are situated, and farther appropriations have been made for seminaries of a higher grade.

Now the question precisely is, whether the Atlantic states have not a right to demand a correspondent appropriation to be made from these lands, for the purpose of education among themselves, or an equivalent in some other form.

For ourselves, we do not see that this question admits but one answer. The property is common, and of right should be applied to common purposes. It was purchased at a common expense of blood and treasure. That some of the states gratuitously released to the Union the right of property in their hands, will not surely be urged against them: this release was made, not to the new states, but to the union; and its object was (I quote the words of the act passed by the state which made the largest cession,) that they should serve "as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditures, and shall faithfully and bona fide be disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Is it not a clear violation of the

intention of this generous grant, to apply any portion of the gift thus made, in such a manner as wholly to exclude the giver from its benefit?

Test the question of right in another way.—Suppose there were no reservation of any portion of these lands for the purpose of education, but that they were all sold, from time to time, and the purchase money, when collected, paid into the public treasury. With what grace could any particular states of the union, apply to the national treasury to have a portion of these monies given to them for the purposes of public education, without consenting to similar appropriations in favor of all the other states. If the money for which the land was sold, would belong in common, to all the states of the union, upon what ground can a different principle be applied to the lands themselves? As a question of right, therefore, there seems to be no doubt, and we do not know that any has ever been made.

If the question is to be put upon grounds of policy, or charity, the old states ought, at least, distinctly to understand what they give away, that they may appreciate the full merit of their own generosity. The share of these lands, which would fall to the state of New-York, upon a calculation founded upon the extent of territory in the several states, would be 960,000 acres, worth, at the minimum government price, \$1,920,000.—Upon a calculation formed upon a juster basis, viz. "her proportion in the general charge and expenditures," her share would be double or treble that amount.—These sums are no trifles, and the effect which, properly extended, they would produce upon the education of our youth, would be no trifle.

But it may be said that the erection of schools and colleges in the new states, may render the public lands there more valuable and enhance the price. We suspect that such enhancement is rather imaginary than real, and if it exist, it is only an incidental advantage, of which the union has a right to reap the benefit; and, besides, if lands in the new settlements are thus made more valuable and tempting to emigrants, and our citizens drawn off to occupy them, is this a reason why we should be called upon to make peculiar sacrifices to bring about such a state of things? Let it not be understood that we object to any appropriation of public property for the purposes of educating the youth of the Western States—far from it.—We only ask similar and proportionate appropriations of the same fund, for the education of our own youth. Upon what ground of justice or policy shall this be denied? Because the funds are locally situated in the South and West, will not their avails when sold, as well answer the purpose of maintaining Schools in the North and East, as upon the lands themselves?

We might enlarge upon this subject, and the argument, we think, might be rendered conclusive to any mind, that it is neither right nor expedient to confer the benefits of their appropriations to any portion of the Union, in exclusion of the rest.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the perusal of a Report made by the Honourable V. Maxcy, to the Senate of Maryland, and, we believe, unanimously adopted by that body, and the whole Legislature of that State. This report is a very able and interesting document, and contains a full and detailed statement of facts and calculations, and to our opinion, a conclusive argument.

The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Maryland, in compliance with this Report, were communicated to the several States, and so far as public opinion has been expressed, we understand that it is in accordance with the Maryland Resolutions. In this State, however, an adverse report was made by Mr. Verplanck, and adopted by the lower House. We have great respect for this gentleman, and differ from him with much diffidence, upon a question touching the literary interests of the Country. We cannot however accede to the view which he has taken of the subject, and chiefly for the reasons above given. This report of Mr. Verplanck has been printed in several of the papers in this city. It is understood that Mr. Maxcy's has been excluded by its length. Had it been given to the public, it would have afforded a fair opportunity to hear both sides, and saved the trouble of writing this article. *Equal Rights.*

Summer Arrangement.

Cheep Travelling to Annapolis.
Tax Fare to Annapolis is now reduced to Four Dollars.

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will, for the future, leave Georgetown, via Marlborough and Queen Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M. stopping to take up passengers at all the public houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same afternoon by 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Georgetown by 6 o'clock the same evening.

A horse mail will leave Georgetown every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday.—Small packages can be sent with safety by the horse mail.

For seats please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington city.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated with a stage at the shortest notice, if necessary. Upon the days the mail goes on horseback, June 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from the court of Appeals and Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday 22d inst. at the residence of Samuel Ward, of Saml. situate on the Patuxent River, in Anne Arundel county, three Negro Women, Hannah, Bett, and Nancy. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward of Saml. and will be sold to satisfy debts due Robert Franklin, administrator of Nicholas Norman, and Zachariah McCeney, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. County.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of **Dry Goods & Groceries,** And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. 16

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; and so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore. *Clement Fichers.* March 22

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office. May 17. 5 6w

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.
Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes. March 29. 12

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of June next.—And a further instalment of Three Dollars on each Share, on Monday the 2d day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors *Thos. Frankin, Treasurer.* May 17 12J.

FUR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon. On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances. *Richard S. Kerman.* March 29. 12

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms. April 19. 1821. 11

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE J. BARBER, Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmar's. May 17.

able to be...
subscriber will...
Thursday the...
12 o'clock A. M.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.
fronting on the dock in the wharf of Horatio G. Mearns...
This property is well adapted for a private family, or a Mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling house or store.

The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months to the purchaser, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the date of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and lot. *Somerville 12th St. Tristram.* May 31.

Planters' Bank of Prince George's County, May 24th, 1821.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking-House, in the town of Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 18th day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the Bank the succeeding twelve months. By order of the Board. *Trueman Taylor, Cashier.* May 31. 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW
Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO
A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery. April 12. 10

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,
ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Apply to the subscriber. *Benjamin Mead.* May 24. 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends teaching the French Language, every day from 10 o'clock P. M. at his school-room. Terms of tuition, \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the language will please to apply to *Charles T. Flusser.* May 24.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, February 13th, 1821.

On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, at the same he published in each week, for the space of six consecutive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit by the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1821. *Benjamin Hance, Administrator of Kinsey Hance.* May 17.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Walker, across Deep Run, and so on to the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry. *Tobias Reynolds.* May 3. 2

Just Published.

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820. And for Sale at this office. Price—\$1.50. April 12.

PRINTING.

Of every description, neatly executed, at this office.

During all these operations on the continent, our diminutive navy, although in comparison with the enemy was as a child to the tiger, performed some of the most astonishing valour, instead of being swallowed up, one, by the overwhelming force of the British navy, and adding many more to their already own number of vessels of war had aloft, (this was predicted by the democrats) they met the enemy, both singly and in squadron, in a single instance, were not beaten, they achieved the most unaccountable and brilliant victories with a priority of metal and men! Of the truth of these remarks, the captures of the Guerriere, the Peacock, the H. &c. &c.—in squadron, to the affairs of Erie and Chippewa! Who were the commanders in these occasions? Democrats—not one—they were republicans—Americans of the old revolutionary school—they were men who understood the principles of Liberty—and determined, not by words, but by action, to enforce the sacred principles—they were a Decatur, a Jones, a Boscawen, a Perry, a Macdonough, &c. These are the kind of men America always has, and ever will have, in times of danger & peril. Let us compare, or rather let us view some of the most eminent of those characters: such as William Hull, a Dearborn, a Hampton, a Wilkinson, &c. at chief John Armstrong, after a pompous parade of humiliating proclamations on the first view of the enemy, only ignominiously surrendering himself and army up as prisoners, but actually stipulated the surrender of a considerable territory, then twenty miles distant as a whole territory, to the British general! Dearborne was suddenly ill, before Quaker, that he could not land, and consequently devolved the command on Hampton, a Wilkinson, in the British dominions, of fighting the enemy, when from place to place, by force, and were, at the end, using every means in their power, to annoy and starve the troops and all! The celebrated democratic chief, at the War Department, neglected to put the Capital of the nation in a state of defence, although notified of approaching danger—and when, with a handful of troops, the enemy appeared, he fled the city, in the face of the British general! Armstrong was not to be found among the first that "ingloriously fled!"—Here then, is a fair view of the republican and democratic character, in a military view—it could be extended to the cabinet, and all the civil departments, and with fewer exceptions—for, it must be acknowledged, withstanding the great distinction of the democrats to the republicans, in number, when we compare some of the talents, yet some honourable exceptions, a general rule—said "extraordinary rule." Let it now be observed, which kind of men were brought into view, and compared and contrasted, in the public character! Let it be stated and unprejudiced and notwithstanding, all those naval valour, it could not have been expected, as we see, that we must lose a number of them, nevertheless, it is acknowledged, that during the revolutionary war, the services of these were meritorious; and it is his conduct in Canada, which is accounted for.