

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE. By the British ship of war Hind, arrived at New York.

The King of England returned to London, and was received, as a matter of course, with much pomp and parade.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION. The following letter from an officer engaged in the voyage of discovery, is the first intelligence which has been received.

SPEECH of Louis XVIII on the opening of the session of the Chambers.

Gentlemen—it is always with confidence, and on the present occasion, under favourable auspices, that I come to open this session.

In preceding years, I was compelled to participate my griefs with yours.

My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to be so.

Great calamities afflict the east. Let us hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy and humanity may justly demand.

The naval force, which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated.

A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain. I have prescribed, and I will maintain, the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and frontiers from the contagion.

As we take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence.

The sensible progress of industry, agriculture and the arts, the stimulus of commerce; and very soon new channels will be multiplying the means of communication and traffic, extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.

The prosperity of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and finally the public credit, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given, that the financial laws should be first submitted to you, sufficiently manifest my desire to put an end to provisional grants: the Chambers will, doubtless, be eager to second my intentions.

Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquility, have already admitted of a diminution in one of the most onerous of the taxes, that which marks reproduction in its source, by overcharging landed property.

The laws are respected, and the depositaries of my power become every day more and more imbued with their strength. Order and discipline reign in the army.

Every where passions are subsiding and suspicions wearing away; and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge, gentlemen, that by your loyal co-operation, you have powerfully contributed to all this good.

Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed; let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

In this, the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound, and that you will establish, upon the gratitude, the love and the respect of my subjects, the Throne which protects the liberties of all.

Vienna, Oct 21. The Divan has taken a very important resolution. An order has been issued which strictly prohibits all Turkish soldiers from leaving their corps and returning to their homes.

DOMESTIC.

Legislature of Pennsylvania. REPORT. On the subject of appropriations of Public Lands, for the purpose of Education.

The committee on education, to whom was referred the message and documents, transmitted by the governor to the Legislature on the 21st day of March last, relative to appropriations of public land for the purpose of education, &c.

The subject-matter referred to them, comprehends a report and resolutions, adopted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, the object of which is, to call the attention of Congress and the legislature of the several states, to the public lands, as a fund, from which appropriations, for the purposes of education, may justly be claimed, by all the original states and three of the new ones.

Your committee have given to the subject, the attention which its interest and importance demands; and the result is an entire concurrence on the part of the committee, in the views taken by the Legislature of the state of Maryland. The report and resolutions adopted by that body, are entered at length on the journal of the Senate, and in the report of the committee, in principle, upon which the several states, who have not heretofore participated in the appropriations which have been made of public lands, for the purposes of education, may fairly rest their claim to the same.

Prior to the revolutionary war, the crown of Great Britain claimed and exercised the right of disposing of extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands, lying within the nominal boundaries of the several states.

Shortly after the declaration of independence, and in the period, when these lands, (the right to dispose of which the crown of Great Britain had, under the Provincial Government, thus uniformly asserted and exercised) should belong to the United States, or to the several states, within whose respective limits they lay.

It is respectfully submitted, that as the property and jurisdiction of the lands so acquired by the joint councils, arms and means of all the states, combined in one common cause they could not on any principles, consistent with equity and justice, be regarded in any other light, than as the common property of all the states.

By the treaty of peace in seventeen hundred and eighty three, Great Britain relinquished to the United States, all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

It is further resolved by the authority aforesaid, that the governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act appropriating to the State of Pennsylvania, for the purposes of education, such portion of the public lands as shall be equitable and just.

WORTHY OF Imitation. From the Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, December 6.

The reduction of the pay of the members of the legislature, with that also of the clerks and door keepers, was almost the first object which engaged the attention of both houses. The senate got the start, and reported a bill on Tuesday, reducing the pay of the members to two dollars per day, allowing the same for every twenty miles travel.

By the Columbus paper of the 17th inst. we learn that the bill for the reduction of the pay of the Members to two dollars per day, has finally passed the House.

GEORGIA—REPREHENSMENT. A bill has passed the Senate of Georgia, reducing the salaries of the public officers—the governor's to \$2500, (2500) the judges to \$1800. Its passage by the house is considered probable.

DELAWARE. The grand jury of Kent county, Delaware, have presented the common practice of circulating ardent spirits for some time previous to the late election, as a crime, and an encroachment upon the freedom of elections.

VERMONT. A law has passed in Vermont for posting tipplers by the selectmen, and providing a forfeiture of five dollars, for the use of the town, in each case where the same offense shall be furnished with spirituous liquors.

A meeting was held at Geneva, New York, for the purpose of taking measures to connect the waters of the Seneca lake with the Erie canal, and also of extending the proposed lateral canal toodus bay, on Lake Ontario.

CUT NOTES. It is information which may be useful to many, as saving them needless trouble, that the Bank of the U States does not hold itself responsible upon any of its notes which shall be voluntarily cashed into parts, except on the production of all the parts.

From the Arkansas Gazette of Nov. 13. INDIAN MURDER. Just as our next going to press, a gentleman arrived here from the Mississippi, who informs us that a most horrid and unprovoked murder was committed about the last of October, in the New Purchase, in the Choctaw nation, on a party of U. S. surveyors, consisting of ten persons—only one of whom escaped.

(which calculation it is believed has been made upon correct data.) It appears that Pennsylvania is entitled to an appropriation of nine hundred and ninety five thousand seven hundred and thirty two acres, in order to place her on an equality with those states in which appropriations have already been made.

The example of Maryland has been followed by Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. The governors of Georgia and Pennsylvania have recommended the same course to the adoption of their Legislatures.

KENTUCKY REPORT. The committee to whom was referred the communications from the legislature of the states of Maryland and New Hampshire, ask leave to report.

Your committee, highly sensible of the importance of the fact, that the most effectual means of achieving or perpetuating the liberties of any country, is to enlighten the minds of its citizens by a system of education adapted to the means of the most extensive class of its population; and alive to any just means, within their power, for the advancement of this great object, not only within their own state, but alike to all the members of the great American Union.

It is ascertained, that all the states and territories whose waters fall into the Mississippi have been amply provided for by the laws of congress relating to the survey and sale of the public lands, except the state of Kentucky.

Why those appropriations should have stopped short of Kentucky, your committee are not able to see, especially when they take into consideration its situation in relation to the other states of the union; the context it has maintained in establishing itself, protecting at the same time the western borders of the old states, and extending the more northern and western settlements.

Kentucky long stood alone in a forest of almost boundless extent, separated from her parent settlements by extensive ranges of mountains and fit receptacles for her savage enemies, and by which she was cut off from the ocean, and almost from the knowledge of her friends; yet maintaining her stand, and at the same time forming a barrier by which the more eastern states were protected from the common enemy, she has not only established herself, but has also gone forward to the establishment and support of those states and territories which now form the great national domain, which is the subject of this report.

Notwithstanding many arguments might be used, which would go to prove that Kentucky has claims to appropriations of those lands, without extending the system to all the other states, yet your committee believe, that such arguments are not necessary, and that a few facts here submitted will prove that those appropriations may be made general, without materially affecting the national revenue.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 3.

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.

We are happy to perceive the successful progress of Mr. MASON'S Report, and the Resolutions of the Legislature, in relation to the claim of two thirds of the States in the Union to an appropriation of Public Land for the purposes of Education, proportionate to the grants made to the new States.

The example of Maryland has been followed by Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. The governors of Georgia and Pennsylvania have recommended the same course to the adoption of their Legislatures.

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Notwithstanding many arguments might be used, which would go to prove that Kentucky has claims to appropriations of those lands, without extending the system to all the other states, yet your committee believe, that such arguments are not necessary, and that a few facts here submitted will prove that those appropriations may be made general, without materially affecting the national revenue.

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