

Ducks, Oysters, &c. ... Notice ... P. S. He expects in a few days a supply of Peppers &c.

New Goods. BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR. Respectfully informs his friends and the public...

Fall Goods. Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloth, and superior assortment of Calicoes, Cassimere, Vestings and Coats of all kinds...

NOTICE. The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

G. F. TEUTO, Respectfully gives notice to the Citizens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of A CONFECTIONER

BREAD and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may favour him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

Andrew Nicholls, Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county...

JUST PUBLISHED. The FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

The Euterpean. The first volume of the Euterpean or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged...

NOTICE. The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

The Bard of Greece to his Countrymen. The mountains look on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the sea; And men like heroes are there seen, Beside their spears, on the plain.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Cannon from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to provide for the discipline of the militia of the United States; which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on the subject of the apportionment of representation according to the fourth census, presented a table showing the results of the various ratios, which had been prepared for the committee, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS. Mr. Smith of Md. then moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill for making partial appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1822.

Friday, Jan. 4. Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufactures, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to manufactures, and the promotion of the national industry, reported, as follows, by instruction of a majority of that committee:

The resolution moved by Mr. Cushman on the 20th inst., relative to the appointment of a committee to revise the Pension Law of March 1st, 1819, and of modifying it, by lessening the quantity of bounty to individuals, its provisions may be extended to certain descriptions of Revolutionary soldiers in reduced and precarious circumstances, though not absolutely dependent on public stipend, charity, &c., on his motion, taken up and agreed to.

The house, on motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, then agreed to take into consideration the unfinished business of yesterday (the bill for making a partial appropriation for the military service of 1822, &c.)

Mr. Tracy moved to reconsider the motion to determine the question of the appropriation for the Indian Department, &c. and to report thereon, &c. The Speaker denied the motion, &c.

Mr. Caldwell moved to reconsider the bill for the settlement of public accounts, &c. &c. The Speaker denied the motion, &c.

Mr. Whitman moved that when this house adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next. Agreed to.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 28, 1821. In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1809, entitled, 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,' &c. &c.

Letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury to the House of Representatives of the United States.

In presenting the accompanying statement, I avail myself of the occasion to offer a few remarks relative thereto. I endeavoured, in my communication transmitted with a similar report for the last year, to explain the nature and extent of the accounts originally turned over to this office for settlement, and the progress which had at that time been made thereon.

1st. By the final settlement of many accounts, and the partial settlement of numerous others, \$3,438,304 66

These still remain to be observed, a large amount of accounts unsettled, and of balances apparently due to the United States, notwithstanding every exertion, as far as the other duties of the office would permit, has been made to lessen the former, and to collect the latter, by the means pointed out in the instructions I have received on the subject.

continue to be made until the whole shall be completed. It is believed, in many cases, that the money advanced, or disbursed for public purposes, and vouchers for the same, either not taken, or if taken, are informal, or have been lost, and the parties dead or not in a situation to furnish vouchers. Whether legislative interference in such cases shall be thought advisable, is respectfully submitted.

Monday, Jan 7. Mr. Campbell from the committee on the subject reported a bill providing that after the 3d day of March, 1822, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every 40,000 persons in each state.

The bill was twice read and committed. A resolution to inquire into the expediency of reducing the pay of members to six dollars per day, and making a proportional reduction in the present allowances, was lost—yeas 56, nays 87.

Mr. Baldwin submitted for consideration sundry resolutions proposing certain alterations in the existing laws for laying and collecting duties on importations. Referred to a committee of the whole.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill appropriating the unexpended balance of the moneys appropriated by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, for completing the Cumberland road, to the purpose of repairing the same.

Ordered to lie on the table. Increase of the Tariff. Mr. Rich submitted the following, which was read and laid on the table. Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to prepare and report a bill providing for a moderate annual increase of duties for a term of years, upon the importation of such commodities as can, with the protection common in other countries, and a convenient application of the means of the citizens of the U. States, be produced in abundance from domestic materials—And, for a moderate excise upon similar domestic commodities, to commence at a convenient period, and be made annually progressive, till it shall have reached an amount deemed proper for a permanent excise duty.

Mr. DuBois followed Mr. Mallory in a speech of considerable length, in vindication of the secretary at war.

Mr. Hill moved to fill the blank with 100,000 dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS. INQUISITION AT LISBON. (Extract of a letter.)

RELIGION.—It is of the utmost consequence that the first impressions made on the minds of children respecting the Divine Being, be correct and encouraging.

On the 8th of October, the Inquisition at Lisbon was thrown open for public inspection, and for the first four days the concourse of people of all descriptions that crowded to view it, was so great that the pressure at the entrance rendered it an enterprise of some risk. The building is a long oblong, with a garden in the centre; there are three floors, with vaulted passages along the sides of which are cells of different sizes, from 6 by 7 to 8 by 9 feet.

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By which their common actions to be governed, and their evil propensities subdued; that the individual character between religion and moral rectitude may ever be maintained. In the name of God, ye will avoid evil, and do the good, and that it is the purity of the motive, and what got on ye give worth and beauty, but which, in a Christian sense, gives life and efficacy to the best actions. And without pure motives, acts of devotion in themselves, splendid, will not be accepted in the divine light.

Many parents, therefore, do not suffer the lively zeal, when the hearts of their children are flexible, and love ardent, by, without impressing, by example and precept, those principles, on which their happiness in time and eternity depends: In closing these hints, permit me to say, that, whatever may be the event of a pious education to the child, it is very important to parents to have acquired themselves of the inalienable duty of attending to the manner in which he should go through his mourning over a prodigal child, and appeal to the searcher of hearts, for having endeavoured, to the best of their knowledge, to lead him in the path of rectitude, must have feelings and reflections widely different from those parents, who, though also lamenting the evil course of their offspring feel their own neglected duty of reasonable care and instruction, greatly increasing the bitterness of their sorrows.—Cayuga Rep.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S SPEECH. The legislature of New-York assembled at Albany on the 1st instant. The following is extracted from the speech of Governor Clinton.

"I am happy to have it in my power to say, that this state has always evinced a liberal spirit in the promotion of education, and I am persuaded that no considerations short of total insolvency will ever prevent similar demonstrations. The first duty of a state is to render its citizens virtuous, intellectual, industrious and moral discipline, by enlightening their minds, purifying their hearts and teaching them their rights and their obligations. Those solid and enduring honours which arise from the cultivation of science and the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, will outlive the renown of the warrior, and the glory of the victor; and any stimulus were wanting in a case so worthy of our attention and patronage, we may well be the example before our eyes, of the authors of the declaration of independence, who has devoted the evening of his illustrious life to the establishment of an university in his native state.

"As connected with this subject, I shall lay before you the proceedings of several legislatures, relative to the appropriation of a small portion of the national domain to the purposes of education. It is stated that in eleven new states and territories the general government has appropriated one thirty-sixth part of the public lands for common schools, and one fifth part of that thirty-sixth part for colleges and academies. And while it is admitted that this disposition is in all respects proper and laudable, it is contended, that the other members of the confederacy are entitled to a correspondent benefit out of the same common fund.

"This claim appears to be sustained by the most conclusive reasoning, and it is believed to be impossible for congress to resist an application so just and beneficial.—If, however, this measure were calculated to embarrass the financial arrangements of the national government, to make a serious inroad on the national domain, or to disparage the interests of the states which have already been omitted, I should be entirely unwilling to press it. Whatever ratio of distribution may be adopted, the quantum of population, or the extent of territory in each state, the deduction from the landed estate of the empire would be so small as scarcely to be felt. In either case it would not exceed ten millions out of the four hundred millions of acres owned by the United States. It is our duty to cooperate in obtaining justice for our sister states as well as for ourselves. If we were divided from the success of this application, it would furnish no just ground of hostility to the claim in general; and indeed in such case it would entirely correspond with the dictates of magnanimity to advocate it with all our weight and influence. This state, on the basis of appropriation, originally adopted, would be entitled to 800,000 acres for our common schools, and 160,000 for our colleges and academies, which with proper management, and in connection with existing funds, would answer all the requisitions of education."

From the Eastern Gazette. Mr. Cullen vs. the U. States Bank. The proposition of Mr. Cullen of New-York, to make enquiry whether the Bank of the United States has not forfeited its charter by taking usurious interest, is certainly, to say the least of it, a most extraordinary thing. Is there a man in the United States whose intelligence enables him to know any thing of Banks, who did not know, that for the greater convenience in the circulation of money, a day or two was deducted from the interest, and it is believed the benefit of this deduction was derived from the profits of the day or two? and was it ever thought of before, gravely to make a formal enquiry by a legislative body in this way, to obtain evidence by confession from a Bank of a universally known fact, in order to found an accusation against it, and thus set an example to subvert every bank in the several states? if legislators can be found silly and vindictive enough to do this? There was not a man in Congress who voted for that Bank's charter, or who voted against it, and had no more at the time the charter was granted, than among the members of the several legislatures, and among the people, and in all the attempts made to introduce restrictions and crippling clauses, it was not a single vote to the head of a man to preserve the charter.

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