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MISCELLANEOUS

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.

Legislature of Delaware. Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Thomas from the committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message, which relates to the appropriation of public lands, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message, which relates to the appropriations of the public lands, respectfully report—

That the matter referred to them, embraces a report and sundry resolutions, adopted by the legislature of Maryland, relative to appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education.

The principle asserted in these resolutions appears to your committee to be founded in justice, and to be consonant to the best views of national policy.

That the public lands are now the common property of the Union, is a truth that cannot be denied—and this alone, appears to your committee, sufficient to overthrow the right of any particular section of our country to an exclusive benefit of those lands.

The public lands appear to have been acquired in three ways—By conquest, by purchase, and by cession.

NOTICE.

Committee of Grievances and Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock till 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMITEE. Marriott, Loockerman, J Forrest, Allen & Dennis,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. 1821

REMOVAL.

W. McNEIR—TAILOR, acquaints his Friends and public, that he has removed his Shop, below the Post Office,

has on hand a general supply of WINTER GOODS, of Cloths, Cassimers, Caps and Vestings, which he makes up in the best and most reasonable manner, at a short and accommodating terms, wish to purchase bargain, to their advantage to give

is, Nov. 8.

confederation, or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to the usual respective proportions, in the general charge and expenditures, and shall be fairly and bona fide disposed of, for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

It appears to your committee, that Congress in their disposal of the public lands, have not always acted upon the principle, that these lands are a common property, and of course should always be disposed of for the common benefit.

The public lands are surveyed and sold according to the direction of Congress, and by the present laws relating to the survey and sale of those lands, it appears, that one thirty sixth part of all the public lands, is reserved and given in perpetuity, for the benefit of common schools in the states or territories, within which such lands are situated, and in addition to this, the appropriations for seminaries of learning of a higher order, amount to about one fifth of those for common schools.

Your committee are aware of the objections that have been made to the claims of those states that have as yet received no appropriations of the public lands.

Resolved, That the states, in whose favour Congress has not made appropriations of land for the purpose of education, are entitled to such appropriation, as will correspond in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and our Representative in Congress, with a request, that they will use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principles therein set forth.

It has also been observed by way of objection to the claims of the old states, that the appropriation of part of the public lands to the purposes of education, for the benefit of the state, in which they are situated, has increased the value of the residue by inducing emigrants to settle upon these lands. Your committee confess themselves unable to see the force of this objection.

The amount of the claims of those states that have received no appropriations of the public lands, have also been urged as an objection against them.

Were it necessary to search for any additional reason why Congress should grant to each state its proportional share of the public lands, your committee think that it might be found in the conditions inserted in the cessions of several of the states.

enjoy the blessings of freedom—that cannot be appreciated which is not properly understood. Morality and religion are essential to the continuance of a republican government—but to these ignorance is a deadly enemy, nothing that is sacred, can flourish under its noxious breath.

To the appropriations then, that have already been made, for the purposes of education, your committee feel themselves bound to give their full approbation.

If appropriations of the public lands should be made to these states that have not as yet received any, in proportion to their respective territories, it appears from a calculation made in the Maryland report, that the share of Delaware is forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty five acres.

Your committee therefore, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That each of the United States have an equal right to participate in the benefits resulting from the public lands, the common property of the Union.

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Whatever the belief of men be, they generally pride themselves in the possession of some good moral qualities. The sense of duty is deeply rooted in the human heart. Without some pretence to virtue, there is no self-esteem; and no man wishes to appear in his own view as entirely worthless.

Both of these classes of men run to a faulty extreme. They divide moral virtue between them. Each takes that part of it only which suits his temper.

The wretched man falling from rock to rock, fell headlong into the stream below, where shattered and mangled by the fall,

ter is most defective. We must undoubtedly begin with being just, before we attempt to be generous. At the same time, he who goes further than bare justice, stops at the beginning of virtue.

FROM CAMPBELL'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Bordering on the neighbourhood of the sea, were never upon terms of hereditary enmity produced rivalry, and rivalry produced war, for this reason, the Mac Donells and the Mac Kenzies were never long without some act of hostility or feud; firing houses, driving herds, raising rents and slaughtering each other's servants, were feats of recreation, which each was equally willing to exercise upon his neighbour; and it either was more deficient than the other, it was more from want of opportunity than lack of good will.

The burning of the Cillechrist, (Christ's Church); it gave occasion and name to the fibroch of the Glengarric family, and was provoked and performed in the following manner—In the course of a long succession of fierce & sanguinary conflicts, the Mac Donells, a race who were followers of the Mac Kenzies, took occasion to intercept and assassinate the eldest son of Donald Mac Angus of Glengarric.

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he expired in the water. Angus Mac Raonull continued his flight, and the Mac Kenzies though bereft of their leader, held on the pursuit; checked however, by the stream, which none of them dared to leap, Angus was gaining fast upon them, when a musquet discharged at him by one of the pursuers, wounded him severely, and greatly retarded his speed. After passing the river, the Mac Kenzies again drew hard after him, and as they came in sight of Loch Ness, Angus perceived his strength to fail with his wound, and his enemies pressing upon him, determined to attempt swimming the loch; he rushed into the water, and for sometime, vigour and confidence, swam with much vigour and confidence. His limbs would, however, in all probability have failed him before he had crossed the half of the distance to the opposite bank; but Fraser of Fritzie, a particular friend of the Glengarric family, seeing a single man pursued by a party out of the Mac Kenzies country, and knowing that the Mac Donells had gone upon an expedition in that direction, got out a boat and hastening to the aid of Angus, took him on board, and conveyed him in safety to the east side of the loch. The Mac Kenzies seeing their foe had escaped, discontinued the pursuit, and Angus returned at his leisure to Glengarric.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

The Romans not only rewarded those who married, but decreed penalties against men who remained in a state of celibacy. Fines were first levied on unmarried men about the year of Rome 350, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these conubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the fair sex was punished by degradation from their tribe.

When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome women served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks; or that had any other fault or imperfection.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday January 21.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Treasury Department, 19th January 1821, and various expenses for the year 1822.

The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1822 may be discharged, are the following viz:

- 1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually received by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of government.
- 2d. The surplus which may remain of the customs and arrearages of internal duties and direct taxes after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged and appropriated.
- 3d. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury during the year 1822.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully sir, your obedient servant.

WM H CRAWFORD, The Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida, which was twice read and committed.

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the several land districts in the United States, and of diminishing the existing number of land offices.

On motion of Mr. Burton, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law making the records and judicial proceedings of the several states, evidence in each particular state.