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ficits a share of the blic's of which he will endervourto mself deserving. polis, December 14 ndrew Nicholls,

ctfully informs the voters of rundel county, and the city of is, that he is a candidate for riffalty of said of they at the of October 23

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NOTICE.

mmittee of Grievances and ustice, will sit every day doresent session, from 9 o'clock il 3 o'clock P. M.

COMM'TTEE. rs. Marriott, Loockerman, I Forrest, Allen & Dennis,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. 1821

REMOVAL.

E MINEIR-TAILOR, ly acquaints his Friends and lic, that he has removed his Shop, or below the Post Office,

has on hand a general supof WINTER GOODS, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casonable manner, at a short

ds and Vestings, which he make up in the best and d on accommodating terrise wish to purchase bargains, to their advantage to give

MARYEAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

COL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 81, 1822.

No. 5.7

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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 is public lands, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred hat part of the governor's message, which

that part of the governor's message, which relates to the appropriations of the public ands, 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. These resolutions declare "that each of the United States are entire from the beas an equal right to participate in the be-efit of the public lands, the common pro-erty of the Union," and "that the states, a whose favour Congress have not made propriations of land for the purpose of ducation, are entitled to such appropriati-ns, as will correspond in just proportion, ith those heretofore made in favour of the

The principle asserted in these resolutiin appears to your committeeto be founded in justice, and to be consonant to the best views of national policy. Your committee find themselves relieved from the necessity of searching for arguments in favor of the claims of those states that have not the test ret resized their portion of the public as yet received their portion of the public lands. The ground they conceive to be already preoccupied by the report adopted by the legislature of Maryland. This re-rort is before the Search of the port is before the Senate, and it contains in the view of your committee a lucid and able exposition of the justice and policy of gran-ting to each state, in proportion to its terri-tory; its strate of the public 14 and for the purposes of education After the masterly anner in which this subject has been ma manner in which this subject has been managed by the report adopted by the Maryland legi-lature your committee have not the presumption to suppose, that they can throw upon it any additional light. They would therefore, venture, merely to condense into as small a compass as possible, the life and the this subject. the different views in which this subject has been exhibited

That the public lands are now the common property of the Union, is a truth that cannot be denied -and this alone, appears your committee, sufficient to overthrow the right of any particular section of our country to an exclusive benefit of those lands. The plea then of common property at present, is of itself sufficient to justify each state, in calling for its share of that property, without any regard to the man ner in which that property was acquired. But the states that now call for their proportional benefit of the public lands, need not shrink from any enquiry into the mode of the acquisition of those lands. This inquiry would not weaken but strengthen & confirm their claims.
The public fauds appear to have been ac-

quired in three ways—By conquest, by purchase, and by cession. The happy termination of the revolutionary war gave to the United States a fair title by conquest to government, the crown of Great Britain hid always exercised the right of disposing. But some difficulties seem to have existed, as to the title of the United States to these lands, soon after the close of the revolutionary war. Several of the states made claims to large portions of those lands, which were embraced by their nominal boundaries. The claims of these states, do not appear to your committee, ever to have rested upon a good foundation. They do not however conceive it necessary, now to inquire into the justice of these claims, since the states which made them, have long since abandoned them, and surrendered all right and title to those lands by cession to the U.S. whatever objection therefore may be made to our title by conquest to the public lands, there can no doubt extended the surrender of the surrend ist to our title by cession. "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" And within a few years after the same, and every part thereof" And within a few years after the peace, the respective states actuated by a generous spirit of con ciliation and patrictism, yielded to the United States, what they conceived to be their claims to the unsettled land. Thus did the United States acquire a fair predicate this claims to the unsettled land. Thus did the United States acquire a fair undisputed title to all the public lands east to the Mississippi, except those held by the Indians, and the southern parts of the states of Mississippi and Alabama. A title to these was acquired by purchase, and the money paid out of the common find. Its the same tiout of the common fund. By the same ti-tle do we hold the territory west of the Mississippi, this being purchased from France in the year eighteen hundred and three, and also paid for out of the common fund.

Your committee then, can take no view of this subject, without being forced to the conclusion, that as these lands are a common property, each state should derive from them its proportional benefit—and that any that any appropriations of them, for the exclusive benefit of any particular states, is a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and

sound policy."
Were it necessary to search for any addiditional 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 might be found in the conditions inserted in the cessions of several of the states.—With some of the states, this disposal of the public lands, was a special condition of cession. That of cession of Virginia expressly states, that all Jands granted to the lands Reals by such cession. shall be con mited States by such cession, shall be con aldered as a common fund for the use and Repf such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the

confederation, or federal alliance of the said states. Virginia inclusive, according to the usual respective proportions, in the ge-neral charge and expenditures, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of, for

that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The same spirit breatnes through all the acts of cession.

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. No complaints can be made against any appropriations of can be made against any appropriations of these lands for national purposes. But any appropriations of these lands for national purposes, is evidently a departure from justice and from that line of policy, which the welfare of the states, and the harmony of the union most electer prescribe.

clearly prescribe.

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 henefit 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. These are evidently appropriations of a common fund of the country, for the exclusive benefit of a parti-cular section; and of course fully justify of those states that have not received any such appropriations, in asking of Congress their proportional share, not as a matter of favour, but of justice."

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. They have given these objections due consideration, and the result is, in the view of your committee, that they are founded in fallacy and are without weight. It has been ob jected-"that the lands granted to some of the new states for the purpose of education though distinguished in common parlance by the name of donations, were in fact sales ottomed upon valuable consideration; in which the newstates surrendered their right which the newstates surrendered their right lands, and gave up the whole amount, which might have been received in taxes before such lands were sold, and for five years thereafter." It has been justly observed in answer to this, that was congress possesses in absolute dominion, the whole territory before the creation of the new territory before the creation of the new states, and makes these states it is not to be under-tood how any right of sovereign ty is relinquished by them " It is impossi The new states never had the right of tax ing the public lands. They relinquished nothing, and of course, gave no consideration for those lands One of the conditions on which the new states were admitted into the Union was, that they should not tax the public lands. They accepted of the condition and were of course bound to observe it. Nor does it appear to your com-mittee, how the exemption from taxation of these public lands, is productive of any advantage to the old states, that is not equally enjoyed by the new—but it does most obviously appear that the grant of the public lands to the new states, for the purposes of education does give to these states, an advantage, which the states that have received no such appropriations do not par-ticipate with them. This advantage too, ticipate with them. This advantage too, your committee think, is daily increasing. In a few years it would be immense. The new states will be relieved from all the bur-densome expences of education, while the densome expences of education, while the other states will be labouring under these expences, if their just claims are not now granted. Your committee cannot see, by what principle of justice or rule of policy. Congress can justify itself in giving the new states so great an advantage over the others.

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 bene fit of the state, in which they are situated, has increased the value of the residue by inducing emigrants to settle upon them? Your committee confess themselves unable to see the force of this objection. If the remainder of the public lands have increased in value, the benefit is obviously not confined to the old states. The new states enjoy equally with the others. Even then allowing the old states to derive advantages from this source, they are not enjoyed by them exclusively. But the heapfits accessive from this source, they are not enjoyed by thom exclusively. But the benefits accru-ing from the appropriations of public lands in the new states are exclusively enjoyed by these states. Your committee however, are inclined to think that the old states de-vise he advantage from the constants. rive no advantage from the increased price of the residue of the public lands. It does appear to them, that the prices of the re-maining public lands, are raised at the ex-pence of the old states, by depreciating the alue of their lands, this, it is believed by your committee, more than counterbalances the advantages, which the old states re ceive from the increased value of the resi due of those public lands.

The amount of the claims of those states

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. But your commitobjection against them. But your commit-tee can see nothing (rightful in the amount, It has been shown by the Maryland Com-mittee, that instead of being largeit is com-paratively small. By their report it ap-pears, that the sixteen states that have re-ceived no grants, would require but 9,370, 760 acres—little more than two acres out of a hundred of all the public lands unsold, and less than what has heen already gran-ted to the states and territories in the west.

ted to the states and territories in the west.
Your committee are not disposed to Your committee are not disposed to throw any censure upon Congress, for those appropriations of the public lands for the purposes of education, to the states and territories of the west. They believe, that it was a measure dictated by a liberal and enlightened policy. It is the duty of our jgovernment in the view of your committee, to guard against the evils of ignorance, and to disseminate as widely as possible, the blessings of education. This is a duty more especially incumbent upon a republican government. Ignorance is a soil, whence discords and factions laxuriantly spring—none but an enlightened people can long

flourish under its noxious breath. Like: As tornado it sweeps in its desolating march every thing that is fair and lovely.

To the appropriations then, that have alward been made, for the purposes of education, your committee. feel themselves bound to give their full approbation. But they think that it is contrary to the welfare of the union, and the spirit of our national compact, that these appropriations should. compact, that these appropriations should be partial. Their hearfits should be extended to every portion of the community Justice tells us that a common property should be expended for a common benefit, and policy tells us that it is essential to the stability of the union, that harmonys hould be expended for a common bound to the stability of the union, that harmonys hould be stability of the union of the common property. be preserved among the states. Now it does appear to your committee, that this harmony will be disturbed, and jealousies will be excited, if there be granted to one section of the country, favours which are denied to another. Besides it does seem to your committee, that if the claims now your committee, that if the claims now which committee, that it the claims now made, are not granted, that the independente of these states will be endangered, and the beauty of our political fabric may be destroyed, by the preponderating influence which the new states will possess, through the mean of states will possess,

through the means of superior knowledge and of more improved mental cultivation. 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 cal culation made in the Maryland report, that the share of Delaware is forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty five acres. This would perhaps, amount to about ninety thousand dollars. The importance of such a sum in aid of our shool f. nd, your committee deem it unnecessary to urge.

Nor do they think that the availables of

Nor do they think, that the smallness of our share, should render us backward in urging our claim. The smallness of our territory should make us more zealous in the pursuit of knowledge. We should endeavour to obtain power of mind in order to supply the deficiencies of physical strength Knowledge is power - Without knowledge; we must sink into insignificance. But with it, we need never lear, but what we shall always he heared and respected in the

shall always no neared and together councils of the nation
Your committee therefore, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following

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. Resolved, That the states, in whose fa vour Congress have 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

Resolved, That the Governor be reques ted to transmis copies of the foregoing re solutions to each of our Senators and our the presentative in Congress, with a request, that they will use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act to carry into ef fect the just principles therein set forth.

AN EX RACT-From Blair. Whatever the belief of men be, they generally pride themselves in the possession of some good moral qualities. The ense of some good moral qualities. The ense of duty is deeply rooted in the human heart Without some pretence to virtue, there is no self-esteem; and no man wishes to an pear in his own view as entirely worthless
But as there is a constant strife between
the lower and higher parts of our nature,
between inclination and principle, this prodness much contradiction and inconsisten cy in conduct. Hence arise most of the extremes into which men run in their mo-ial behaviour; resting their whole worth on that good quality, to which, by consti-tution or temper, they are most inclined. One of the first and most common of

tue, either in justice, on the one hand, or in generosity, on the other. The oppositi on between these is most discernible a mong two different classes of men in socie ty. They who have earned their fortune mong two different classes of men in society. They who have earned their fortune by a painful, and laborious and industrious life, are naturally tenacious of what they have painfully acquired. To justice they consider themselves as obliged, but to go beyond it in acts of kindness, they consider, as superfluous and extravagant. They will not take any advantage of others, which conscience tells them is iniquitous; but neither will they make any allowance for their necessities and wants. They contend with rigorous exactness for what is due to themselves. They are satisfied if no man suffer unjustly by them. That no one is suffer unjustly by them. That no one is benefitted by them. gives them little concern. Another set of men place their whole merit in generosity and mercy; while to justice and integrity they pay small regard. These are persons generally of higher rank and of easy fortune To them justice appears a sort of vulgar virtue requisite chiefly in the petty transactions which those of inferior station carry on with one another But humanity and liberality they consider as more refined virtues, dignity their character and cover all their failings. They can relent at representations of distress; can bestow with ostentations generosity; can even occasionally share their wealth with a companion of whom they are fond, while, at the same time, they withhold from others what is due to them; are negligent of their family and relations; and to the just demands of their creditors give no attention.

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. Without hustice there is no virtue. But without hu Without manity and mercy, no virtuous character is complete. The one man leans to the extreme of parsimony—The other to that of profusion. The temper of the one is unleeling. The one you may in some degree respect, but you cannot love. The other may be loved; but cannot herespected; and it is difficult to say which charac-

Borderingsclans, like neighbouring nations, were never upon terms of hereditary concord; vicinity 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 clans men, were feats of recreation, which each was equally willing to exercise upon his neighbour; and if either was more deficient than the other, it was more from want or opportunity than lack of good will. A-mong all the exploits which were thus oc-pasioned between the (w) crans, none was pasioned between the (w) cians, none was more celebrated, nor inore fearful, than the burning of the Cilichifst, (Ch ist's church); it gave occasion and name to the pibroch of the Glongarrie (amily, and was provoked and performed in the f-liowing man er:—In the course of a long succession of herce & sanguinary conflicts, the Mac Leians, a race who were followers of the Mac Kenzies, took occasion to intercept and assassinate the eldest son of tereept and assassinate the eldest son o Donald Mac Angus of Glengarrie. Donald died shor Ay after, and his second son, who succeeded to the chieftancy of the clan, was too yoing to undertake the conduct of apy enterprize to reveige the death of his brother, his cousin, however, Anges Mac Raonuill of Lundi, acted as his captain, & gathering the Mac Donells, in two separate raids swept off the rents from the greater part of Lord Seaforth's country. Still this revenge seemed too poor an expi-ation for the blood of his chief; the warm life of the best of his formen was the only sacrifice which he thought he could offer as an acceptable oblation to appeare the manes of the murdered; and he, therefore, pro-jected a third expedition, resolving in this, to fill the measure of vergeance to the brim In the prosecution of his design, he await ed a favourable opportunity, and gather-ing a small band of men, penetrated into the country of the Mac Kenzies early on a Sunday morning, and surrounded the Cillectrist, while a numerous congregati on were assembled within its walls. Inexorable in his purpose, Angus commanded his men to set fire to the building, and slaughter all who attempted to break forth struck with despair when the flames rushed in upon the asse of the church, and they beheld the circle of bare claymores glancing beyond the door, the congregation, scarce knowing what they did, endea-youred to force their way through the weapons and the flames; but, pent within the narrow passs of a single arch, they were not capable to make way over each other, far less to break the img of broad swords which bristled round the porch: men, wo-men and children were driven back into the blazing pile, or hewn down and transfixed at the gorge of the entrance; the flames in-creased on every side, a heavy co u in of livid smoke rolled upward on the air, and

the roar of infuriated men, the wailing of suffering infants, and the shrieks of des-

softering inlants, and the shricks of despairing women, rung from within the dissolving pile. While the church was burning, the piper of the Mac Donells marched round the building, playing, as was costo many on extraordinary occasions, an extempore piece of actusic; the pibroch which he now played, was called, from the place where it was composed Cillachist, and alterwards became the pibroch of the Gengarrie lamily. At length the flames poured garrie family. At length the flames poured forth from every quarter of the building, the roof fell in -there was one mingled vell-one crush of ruin-theflame sunk in smouldering vapour and all was silent. Angus had looked on with stern unrefenting determination, but the deed was done, and recollection now warned him of the danger of delay; he immediately gave orders to retreat, and leading off his men, set off with the utmost expedition for his own country. The flames of the church had, however, lighted a beacon of starm, which blazed far and wide: -- The Mac Kenzies had mesight of the Mac Donelis long before they got to the border of their country. Angus Mac Raonuill, seeing the determination of their pursuit, and the superiority of its numbers, ordered his men to separate and whife seed, for himself, they discovered to shift each for himself; they dispersed accordingly, and made every one his way to his own home as well as he could. The commander of the Mac Kenzies did not scatter his people, but intent on securing the leader of his formen, held them together on the track of Angus Mac Raonuil, who with a few men in his company fled towards Loch Ness. Angus always wore a scatlet plush jacket, and it now served to mark him out to the knowledge of the pursuers. Perceiving that the whole chase was drawn after himself, he separated his Tollowers one by one, till at length he was left alone; but yet the pursuers turned not aside upon the track any other. When they came near the burn of Alt Shian, the leader of the Mac Kenzies had gained so much on the object of his pursuit, that he had nearly overtaken him. The river which was before them runs, in this place, through a tocky chasm or trough, of an immense depth, and considerable breadth:

Augus, knew that death was behind him. Angus, knew that doarn was behind him, and gathering all his strength, he dashed at the desperate leap, and heing a man of singular vigour and activity, succeeded in clearing it. The leader of the Mac Kenzies, reckless of danger in the ardour of the pursuit, followed also at the leap; but less at the leap; but less at the teap; but less at the teap; but less at the leap; but less at less at leap a gain the edge of the bank: he turned and drawing his dirk, at one stroke severed the branch which supported the Mac Kenzie:—"I have left much behind me with you to day," said het "take that also."

The wretched man folling from rock to rock, fell had ong into the stream below, where shattered and mangled by the fall,

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 dead'y enemy, nothing that is sacred, cannot continue the beginning of virtue

dead'y enemy, nothing that is sacred, cannot continue the beginning of virtue

dead'y enemy, nothing that is sacred, cannot continue the beginning of virtue

dead'y enemy, nothing that is sacred, cannot continue the beginning of virtue

dead'y enemy, nothing that is sacred, cannot continue the sacred to be generous. At the same time, he who do not be pursuit; checked however, by the stream, which none of them dared to letp.

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 to not pursuers, wounded him severely, and one, were never upon terms of hereditary concord; vicinity produced rivalry, and rivalry produced var; for this reason, the 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, refreshed by fit coolness, swam with much vigonr and confidence. His limbs would, however, in all probability have failed him hefore he had crossed the half of the distance to the opposite bank; but Fasser of Fryais, a particular friend of the Glengarrie 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 focman had escaped, discontinued the nursuit and Angust 100. zies seeing their focman had escaped, discontinued the pursuit, and Angus returned at his leisure to Glengarrie.

From a Late English Paper.
The Rumans 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 359, and when peabout the year of Rome 350, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these connubial edicts, their continuacious neglect of the fair sex was punished by degradation from their tribe.— Celifacy continued however, to gain ground in Rome; and to counteract its effects, we find that, in the year 518 from the foundation of the city, the censors rescrited to the extraordinary measure of obliging all the young unmarried men to pledge themselves on oath to marry within a certain time. In Babylon, an auction of the married ledies used to take place annually. married ledies used to take place annually. The virgins of marriageable age in every district were assembled on a certain day of every year. The most beautiful were flist every Vear. put up, and the man who bade the largest sum of money gained possession of her The second in personal appearance followed, and the purchasers gratified themselves with bandsome wives according to the depth of their nurses. of their purses

When all the beautiful virgins were sold, When all the beautiful virgins were son, 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 was a standard with the least and in 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 air greeable 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:

Treasury Department, 19th January 1821. Sir: I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of appropriations, proposed for the service of the year 1822, amounting, to \$5,891,285.48

For Miscellaneous Expenses
For Foreign Intercourse
For Military Department in
cluding pensions, arming
the milita. Indian Department, and arreatages

ment, and arrearages. Naval establishment in-

cluding the Marine corps 2,252,410 27

\$5,191,215 48

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 reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of govern-

ment.

2d. The surplus which may remain, of the customs and arrearages of internal duties and direct taxes after ratisfying the sums for which they are pledged and ap-

propriated.

3d. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury, during the year 1822.

I have the honour to be, very respectful-

ly sir, your obedient sevant,
WM H CRAWFORD.

The Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Uniform System of Bankruptey.
On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to enablish an uniform's yatem of Bankruptey, Mr. Taylorin 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. On motion of Mr. Condict, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the severa land districts in the United Sales, and of diminishing the existing num er of land offi-

On motion of Mr. Burton, it was Resolved, That the committee on the ju-dicisry he instructed to inquire into the ex-pediancy of amending the law making the K recards and judicial proceedings of the ac-veral states, evidence in garh particular

committee of the whole on the Bankrapt.

Bill. Mr. Taylor in the clair.

Mr. Sergeant enchyied the attention of the Bosse till after its hour of adjournment.