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R,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the fleat ral Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore, not, after the passage of this act, in any order drawn by any person, in now is, of may hereafter be placed the pension list, unless the same H accompanied with an oath or affirm tion of such pensioner, as the car may be; to be taken before some may or, notary public, alderman or justin of the peace, of the town, county

state, where such pensioner shall n

side, that the person or person a signing the said order, is the pens

to whom the said pension was great Sec 2 And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested a cause this law to be published in soi newspapers as they may deem advisble, to give the most general circustion to the same.

March 21. MARYLAND PENSIONERS.

The following has been handed to us for publication, as the oath to be taken by perons claiming to be placed on the penner softs reading to be placed on the penns list of Maryland under the late act of assenbly on that subject. Those printers authorised to publish the law of the late sesson, will annex it thereto by way of instruction for those concerned.

for those concerned.

State of Maryland, County, to wit.

Be it remembered, that on the dry of 182 personally appeared be fore me the subscriber, a justice of thepeas in and for county, (or judge of the judicial district, or natary public, as the case may be.) who made oath on the Hoj Evangely of Almighty God, that he is the identical person who was placed on the per-

n shod der my identical person who was placed on the person list of the state of Maryland, in conformity with a resolution of the said size: sworn to before me,

Nore. The affidavit must be accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county court of the county where the affi-davit is made, that the person before whom it is taken is a justice of the bace, or if taken by a judge out of the state, a similar, certificate.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

20th March, 1822. The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the thirty fint

instant, and payable on or after the FIRST BIONDAY OF APRIL next, to stock holders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Laston, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash. The Maryland Republicen, Aunapolis, Federal Gazette and America. Baltimore, will publish the above once a yeek for three weeks.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND, Will commence her regular routs on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Sandays & Thursdays and Eastern on Sandays & Thursday. turdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sconer, so as to arrive before dark—Persons wishing to go from Easten to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the

same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing te proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Lies of Steam Boats, in the Patapaco river, and what, of Steam Boats, in the Patapaco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her row from Dahimore for Queen's-town & Cheter thing on Menday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce-atreet wharf at 9 o'clock werry. Monday, and Chester-town every disting to Monday, and Chester-town every disting to Monday and Chester-town every tries and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken and board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will end for them when the boat arrives, paying ht and take them away.

ATTENTION

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell unusually low for each. For farther part culars inquire at this office Jan. 17

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election to be held in

Annapolis, Oct. 25. 24

ARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

OL. LXXVIIA ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 41, 1822.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN. URCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

ce_Three Dollars per Annum.

From the National Intelligencer. No. II.

E MARYLAND PROPOSITION D MASSACHUSETTS REPORT To the Editors.

Gentlemen, my last I endeavoured to shew that the tion taken by the committee of the Le-ture of Massachusetts, that a full equint had been paid for the reservations of ic land, for the support of schools, in icw states, was altogether untenable. now remains to take notice of the er of that committee in the representati has iffade of the Maryland report and itions, and of the legal obligations of

United States, is important that these erroneous re-entations should be made known; be eit was under their influence that the sachusetts legislature concurred in the ort of their committee. Their decision a respect to the Maryland proposition thave been very different if a correct of it had been presented. It it be shewn they acted under an erroneous repretion, their decision ought not to have weight in public opinion, and with the mbers of congress from Massachusetts I elsewhere, to which it would be justly

itled under other circumstances. I It is incorrectly stated, by the Massa-usetts committee, that congress are at ii rty to alter their system in relation school reservations in the new states, school reservations in the new states, where the rights of purchasers have not ervened;" in proof of which I refer to a compact made by congress, not with e individuals of a township, but with the nvention of Ohio, contained in the law

r the admission of that state into the Uni . This compact has been extended to ost of the new states, upon their admissiinto the Union, and, it is believed, to

The Massachusetts committee repre nt the sale of every acre of the public nds as "an event, of the certain and speevaccomplishment of which the legisla-Maryland seem to entertain no There is not a sentence in the laryland report which can justify the im utation of so extravagant and preposterous n expectation.

In the next page of the report of the lassachusetts committee is the following entence in relation to "the claim set forth the state of Maryland, in hehalf of her-lf and the old states:" "The boundless and trackless regions of Louisiana, for in-tance, which are yet not only unexplored, but over the greater part of which even the eve of an American citizen has never wan. dered, is [are] taken to be a present valua-ble and available fund."

I have read the Maryland report careful y twice over, and I can find it no part of ta single sentence in which the "boundless and trackless regions of Louisiana is' are] taken to be a present valuable and wailable fund

4 flall of the reasoning of the Massahusetts report is bottomed upon the erroneous supposition that Maryland claims for nerself and others an appropriation of pub ic lands, for the purposes of education, proportioned to the amount of publiclands possessed by the United States. Hence you nd that committee, in one part or their re ort, in speaking of the "boundless and ackless regions of Louisiana," using the following language, viz "Ifthese lands can be taken into the amount, for the purpose of swelling the quantity upon which our proportion is to be calculated, all being taken, as it is to be, of equal value, we cannot perceive why it would not be equitable to

perceive why it would not be equitable to satisfy our claim out of the same tands."

In another part of the report you find them speaking of that part of the claim of the old states founded upon a computation of the 400,010,030 acres, not yet sold, surveyed or explored."

Now, the Maryland claim, as solemnly and distinctly stated in the resolution of the

and distinctly stated in the resolution of her legislature, is, "That the states in whose favour congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of enucation, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other What the Maryland legislature mean by

What the Maryland legislature mean by a sinst proportion," is perfectly clear from the report which precedes their resolution, just quoted. They ask of congress to appropriate, for the use of the states that have had no grants, for education, a quantity of public lands equal to one 36th part of the aggregate amount of the superficial extent of auch states, for the support of common schools; because one 36th part of the superficial extent of the states formed out of the public lands, has been appropriated for the support of the interpretable of the support of their common schools. They the support of their common schools. They, the support of their common schools. They, the support of their common schools. They, the support of the support then go on and ascertain what the aggre-gate amount is, by adding together that part of the superficial contents of each of the excluded states. Their claim upon the justice of congress would be equally good in principle, and the same in amount, if appropriations of land, for the purposes of education, had heretofose been made in fa-your of one state only, justed of all the states and territories formed out of the pub-lic lands, and has no relation whatever to tic lands, and has no relation whatever sto the quantity of the public lands: It yould have been the same if Louisiana had never-been purchased of france. The Massachusetts committee havefore, who have chusetis committee hierefore, who have taken, for the basis of their reasoning, so palpable a blunder, in their interpretation of the Maryland report and resulutions are only consistent in error, when they areast ingly remark, that other grant of a few but are dred, or even a few millions, of acres, up on the upper branches of the Yell w. Scona liver, along the knitten attaches at the Rubb. fiver, along the extern slope of the Rocky from the restern slope of the Rocky flountains, or even upon the valles of the Columbia river, would havely he referred as a favour by Maryland or Marsa chisotts, especially if they were under observed.

ligation to survey them for a suite to continue.

The Massachusel's committee state, that it the legislature of Maryland proposes, that they I that is, the lands technolid be distributed amang these state. It proportion to their respective amperintly Extent."

I must again repeat, that I have read the Maryland report-carefully twice over, and I can find in mo part of it such a proposition; ner, indeed, any other proposition; ner, indeed, any other proposition in relation to the distribution of the lands a mong the several states entitled to them—"That marter is left entirely to congress, as well as the mode for which those states have an equitable claim, shall be granted. Were I to give my opinion upon both of these to. I to give my opinion upon both of these to-pics, I should say, that congress should provide by law, 1st. For ascertaining, by a calculation similar to the one made in the Maryland report for the same purpose, the aggregate amount of land to which theold states would be entitled, according to the same ratio of appropriation as has been ob served in regard to the new states

2dly. That that aggregate quantity should be laid off, in the same manner as military bounty lands, under the direction of the President, and then sold according to the existing laws in relation to the sale of public lands, at such times as congress may

3dly That the proceeds should be paid over to commissioners, appointed by each of the states interested, according to a compound ratio of population and territorial extent, giving weight to territory on ac-count of future population This plan would probably obviate more

objections, and reconcile more conflicting interests, than any other.

According to this scheme congress would

always have it in their power to hasten or retard the sales, according as revenue from other sources than the public lands, should he abundant or otherwise.

It may be well to remark here, that the reservations of school lots in the new states although bearing a certain proportion to territorial extent, nevertheless operate beneficially according to population; for, as they lie in the centre of each township, and cannot be sold, their value must be proportioned to the rent they will bring I unsettled townships they will produce no-thing; in townships partially settled they will produce but little, because men will not rent lands where they can buy the fee sim-ple cheap; in townships thickly settled, where land is in demand, the rent of the school reservations will be high. So that, ceteris paribus, as rent will be in proportion to population, the value of the school lots, as a fund for the promotion of education. will be in proportion to population, and will increase with it; an advantage incident to the local situation of the new states carved out of the public lands, which cannot be extended to the old states; for, when once be sold, the fund becomes fixed, and cannot increase. This shews that, after all, if the grants now asked for by the old states should be given, the new states will still be in a better situation than the old states, and renders their opposition to the Maryland proposition unreasonable in the same degree,

6 Although many other mistakes of mi 6 Although many other mistakes of minor importance might be pointed out in almost every part of the Massachusetts report, yet, as they are generally the consequence of some one or other of those which have already been noticed. I shall not remark upon them at present, but content myself with bringing into notice one more essential, and I may be permitted to add, most extraordinary error. most extraordinary error.

The Massachusetts committee say, that "considering these school reservations, be yond townships actually sold, as altogether contingent, depending upon the will and judgment of congress, and to be effected by varying views of policy, [a supposition which has been shewn, in the beginning of these remarks, to be entirely inconsistent with the solemn compact between the U. States and the new states, your committee cannot but regard, with extreme sur-prise, the language of the legislature of Maryland, in which they speak of the whole what these reservations will be; throughout the whole of the onsurveyed territory of the United States, as land, which thas already been given to the favoured states and ter ritories,' and thereupon found a demand for an immediate allowance of a proporti-onate amount in behalf of the excluded

I shall not stop to repeat what has already been shewn, that the demand of Maryland has an entirely different foundation, but wish merely to call attention to the fact, that the words, "has already been giv. en to the favoured states and territories,' which are quoted by the Massachusetts com mittee, is "the language of the legislature of Maryland," which they "cannot but regard with extreme surprise," are no where to be found in the Maryland report, nor any other language conveying the idea in puted by that committee to the legislature of Maryland a fact which will, no doubt, baregarded by every one "with extreme sarprise" a fact which hardly admits of

The Massachusetts committee, in the close of their report, having stated in substance that the expression of opinions different from their own, by those for whose judgment they entertain the highest deferjudgment they entertain the highest deler-enge and respect, had sinduced them to examine the subject with all the attention, which other engagements would permit." it remains for us only to express our ex-treme regret, that the sother engagements fifthat committee to whom it is understood; that the subject of the Maryland proposit, or had been referred at a session of the le-ciplature previous to the one in which their gislature previous to the one in which their report was made, were, during the whole of the interval between the two sessions, and until the report was made, so very numerous and pressing; and that so respects merous and pressing; and that so respects-ble a body as the legislature of Massachu-setts, should have pinned their faith so completely upon this sleeve of their commi-tee, as to accept their report, and adopt the resolutions at the end of it, without exami-nation and without sebate.

MISCELLAMEDUS

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle Sta-The following new venter to very popular tune, I am persuaded with beread with peculiar interest and delight by the lovers of chaste poetry.

From the Franklin Repository. Though hope displays her fairy bowers, Though hope displays her fairy bowers,
And pleasures brightly ahine.
Still do we mourn the faded flowers
Of auld lang syne.
As exiles view 'mid gushing teats'.
The vales they must resign,
We oft look down the steep of years
To auld lang syne.

Those angel flowers no more we meet,

Which when we lowed to twine, The forest birds sing not so sweet Since auld lang syne. Our hearts have felt the waste of years;

And absent triends repine,
Joy's lily flower is wet with tears

For auld laug syne. Oh! they were days too bright to last— That never more can shine; And we must grieve 'till life is past

For auld lang syne But hold my friends-stain not this hour, And present bliss decline:

A thorn is knit with every flower
Of auld lang syne.

CRAYON.

CONSCIENCE.

Oh! Treacherous Conscience! while she seems to sleep On rose and myrtle, lull'd with Syren song; While she seems, nodding o'er her charge,

to drop On headlong appetite the slacken'd rein, The sly informer minutes every fault, And her dread diary with horror fills: Nor the gross act alone employs her pen: She dawning purposes of heart explores, Un noted, notes each moment misappli'd; In leaves more durable than leaves of brass Writes our whole history; which death shall

In every pale delinquent's private ear; And judgment publish; publish to more worlds Than this: and endless age in groans re And think'st thou still thou canst be wise too

From the Lynchburgh Press. THE BLACK PREACHER. .. "Fleecy locks and black complexion Cannot forteit nature's claim; Skins may differ, but affection

Messrs. Editors-On a Sabbath morn ing, as I was returning from a visit to a re lation. accompanied by a young friend, our attention was suddenly arrested by the mingled sound of many voices near the highway, which, upon a nearer approach, we ascertained to be a gathering of coloured people, (slaves,) assembled in the wor

Dwells in white and black the same."

Never having before witnessed such an assemblage, nor heard the doctrines asserted or the morals proposed, that this benighted people acknowledge, (indeed, the truth is, I did not expect to hear any code of the one or the other.) curiosity prompted metal restaurance to my ted me to propose to my companion that we should become witnesses of the scenes. The spot chosen for the meeting was the

shade afforded by an aged locust tree, that seemed but half to shelter the congregation from the rays of the sun. As we approached the crowd, every eye seemed fixed upon us with tremulous anxiety, and their expression told me that the company was agi ated with the fear that we came to disturb them. Anxious to undeceive them, we seatthem. Anxious to undeceive should be dourselves on the green sward that grew beneath our feet, determined to give to the state of the s company standing, and we seated, prevented my yet seeing the oracle of the day, whilst I distinctly heard his annunciation of the unfinished psalm. It was delivered in a clear and impressive tone of voice, with proper cadence, and nearly with grammatical precision; so much so, that I now felt exceedingly anxious to see the face of felt exceedingly anxious to see the face of the preacher. But as the slightest move ment by us might have been misconstrued, two retained our seats till the psatm was finished, when all was the most deathlike silence. Nothing now remained but to di-vert the company from my young friend & myself; although humbly seated as we were in the midst of them, all spemed yet dis-trust, not unmixed with dismay, except with the preacher. He now arose, and with trust, not unmixed with dismay, except with the preacher. He now aross, and with perfect equanimity, in a short but perspicuous exordium, claimed the attention of his congregation—reminding them that they had "assembled there to bury a fellow servant, that on an occasion like that, so awful, so solemn, every light and trifling thought should be chased from their minds; and as this man had fallen, so should we all that it the minds of any were disposed to stray from the solemn recee, and the humble servant of the day, let them look around to the fresh grave near them—if that did not warn them of a coming day, if that did not teach them humility and a reverence for holy things, he would leave them in the hands of his and their God."

By this time you may well imagine that I was half petrified with astonishment, and I described the state of the slave nearest

involuntarily exclaimed to the slave nearest me, "Who is he, and to whom does he be-long?" believing, from his wan and hag-gard appearance, that labour under some

ing to teach them; he described affectionly the aufferings of the Saviour, spicered by the Roman saviets. Ind the goodness of the Father in giving up his only begotten Son to atone ion the crimes of rebellious main. In short, his whole discourse, was of that hereaut and manks of the crimes of the contract of the cont that hervous and manly cast, that often made the lorget that (was the listener to an untufacied slave; and whilst | admit that t have heared more legened sermans, I never yet have heard more purely christian doc-trines advanced and pushed home to the minds of an audience, by more striking il-

lustrations.

I was much struck with his delicate al-I was much struck with his deficate allusion to his sectarian creed. By it I learned that he belonged to that sect who hold
with baptism by immersion. He said he
had followed his Saviour through toil and
trouble for twenty three years, through
good and through evil report, and that he
had followed him even down into the woter
—and that by the help of his God he boped
to follow him to his grave. He dwelt with
rapture on the joys of that Heaven in an
other, the sure reward of a pious life in
this world, where he said there were uno

distinctions, where old Jerry and his tellow servants may be as happy as they de-I feel unable to do justice to the discourse of this venerable black man, and have ever since been haunted by the reflections it has given birth to It has redeemed, in my estimation, the whole unfertunate race from voured to be inculcated, were so charitable

this world, where he said there were uno

in themselves, that the recollection rushed upon me how often I have heard the educated minister of the gospel of peace, hold ing their titles to Heaven much clearer, waste a great portion of the time of service, in elaborate defences of their various church in elaborate delences of their various church tenets—often so warmly and uncharitably expressed, as almost to hazard the assertion that theirs was the only avenue to it—whilst from this man no hint escaped save an innocent allusion—preaching simply the broad doctrine of the fall and redemption, prayer, and mercy. I could but accord to him more of the christian spirit than to any man I have yet heard.

man I have yet heard.

I have since enquired into the private character of this remarkable slave, and find it; as I wished, unimpeachable—he is represented to me as the best of servants. Now, if he who labours six days under a task master, and draws from his own la-bour only a subsistence, can on the seventh bless the Power that so ordains it, he must bless the rower that so ordains it, he must be more than an ordinary man; and ought it not to inculcate upon us, who are the masters of all our time, and every action, a lesson of patience never be torgotten?— Or is man happier the more numerous the shackles that bind him? Or religion the more inestimable that has so influenced the character of this humble slave?

I believe that could the vehement de claimer or fiery sectarian have heard this sermom, or the advocates for specious churches well endowed, have witnessed this scene, they would have left it comfortless; whilst I left it determined no more to languish under ills, that to this man's, are like an atom to the universe, and should I ever forget the impressions wrought upon my mind by this scene, it will only be then that I can be miserable. Sure 1 am that if ever I become seriously enamoured of things thought holy; if ever I become free

. Amberst, August, 1821.

PRIDE.

Pride is a necessary and indispensable at tribute of dignity. We mean well regula-ted and consistent pride. The dignified, the good and worthy man, is proud to with stand temptation—his pride is of that kind which does honour to his Maker, for he which does honour to his Maker, for he disdains and is too proud to be guilty of a mean and unworthy action. His pride consists in governing himself, for he will not submit to the dictation of habit or practice. He is too proud to be cold and ungenerous, because his pride teaches him to be kind and affectionate. He is too proud to wound the feelings of others, because he the United States, and punish the crime of prince in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of prince in committed.

Mr. Walker moved that the house do the collection of the Suppression of the Slave Trade, reported a bill in addition to "An act to continue on force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of prince in committed.

Mr. Walker moved that the house do takes pride in comforting and soothing them. He is too proud too look disdainfulthem. He is too proud too look disdainful-ly on the poor, because to refleve them is one of his favourite pursuits. He is too proud to be a hypocrite, because he de-lights in candour and sincerity. In short, he is too proud to mislead the unsuspect-ing, for the purpose of furthering selfish, views, because he looks upon insincerity with horror and detestation. How different is the portrait of the man who is proud is the portrait of the man who is prowithout dignity—he is as miserable as he is contemptible—he is as deficient in the head as he is cold at heart. He often has a little money and foolishly Imagines that filthy lucre' will hide the deformities of both — He has a narrow and contracted sonl; he struts about in society with all the conse-quential gravity of a major domo, but de prive him of his cash or of his dependence, and he sinks into abject insignificance and contempt. Here lies the error of society: Men of cash, oftener than men of mental worth and value, are courted, flattered and coaxed-and so far does this clonging after coased—and so far does this slonging after each go, that if it is even known that some handle it only as the agents of others, yet because they handle it, they are admired and respected! Money, says the adage, emakes the mare go?—and money, generally, is the rule by which a man's respectability is measured.

Fed Rep.

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER"

A Welch passon preaching from his text, "Love one another." told his congregation, that in kind and respectful treatment to our task master, rather than voluntary service, had increased the marks of age. I had just time to learn, in reply, his name and master, when heared aloud his text; which, in my admirston of the man, the precise verse and words have been forgotten. It was a passage from some one of the deciples of the Saviour, and the scene where a mined multitude gathered around him, and he taught them the will of his father. He made many remarks elucidatory of the passage selected: and spoke of the alluring promises of that gospel he had been labour.

CONGRESS.

No. 15.].

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. F. Johnson, from the select committee to whom was re-committed the bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labour or service in any of the states or territoris, who shall escape into any other state or territory, reported the same with amand ments—which on metion of Mr. Hardin were ordered to be latil so the table.

Mr. Condicts submitted the following res-

Mr. Condict submitted the following res-

Resolved, That for the purpose of bringing the present session of Congress to a more speedy close, the stated hour of meeting of this house shall hereafter be 10 o' clock in the morning.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C.

the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Smith of Md moved a re-consideration of the vote taken on Saturday, by which permission was refused to the mem-ber from Virginia, (Mr. Garnett) to spread upon the journals his reasons for voting a-gainst the resolutions of this house to regainst the resolutions of this mouse to re-cognize the independence of the South A-merican governments. After a few expla-natory observations by Mr. Garnett the motion to re-consider was supported by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Wright, Mr. Moore, of Alabama, and Mr. Williams, of N. C. when the question was taken thereon and

Mr Taylor, called for the Yeas and Nays.

which were the eupon ordered.

Mr. Taylor thought it would be a precedent of a dangerous nature for the house to authorize a practice of this kind. If a member has a right to record his reasons for voting in the negitive, it would be equally the right of those who roted in the affirmative, to spread their reasons on the record. The only case to be found, of reasons for a vote being spread upon the Journal, was that of Mr. Poindexter, then a Delegate from the territory of Mississippi, having no right to vote and whose motion respecting his own opinions was to be found on record - but that case was altogether uitlerent from the present, though the Delegate was not in that permitted formally to record his opinion. In the present case the member has voted; yet even that case admitted of much controversy and question. The vote of the gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. Garnett.) was doubtless an independent and honest one, but he thought it inexpedient and improper to incumber the journals with the speeches of members in support of their respective opinions

Mr. Garnett then submitted his declaration which he had addited to a hadronic to the support of the submitted his declaration which he had addited to a hadronic to the submitted his declaration which he had addited to a hadronic to the submitted his submitted hi

tion which he had reduced to an abbreviated substitute for that proposed by him on Saturday, to be entered on the journal, which was as follows 1, Robert S. Garnett, a member from Virginia, make the following declarations:

That I voted against the recognition of the independence of the late American Pro-vinces of Spain, because, considering it a question of policy, not of principle. I be-lieved that no immediate advantage could grow out of it to either country, whilst many considerations, affecting the interest of both, rendered it at this time inexpedient, I am not opposed to the independence of the late Provinces: on the contrary, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I heartify rejoice in its accomplishment, and in the prospects of freedom and happiness which it of ens to them.

Tuesday April 2.
Mr. Walworth, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed specially to inquire into the subject, made a re-port of some length concluding with the ex-pression of the opinion of the Committee, that the Army has been reduced according to the provisions of the act of the last session for fixing the Milatary Peace Establishment;" which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gorham, from the Committee on

come to the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Committee on Mili-

tary Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of land to the non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted and served twelve months during the late war against Great Britsin, and who by existing laws are not entitled to receive a bounty in land. The bill tro the Senata, to abolish tha United States' Trading Establishment with

the Indian tribes, was twice read, and Mr. Rankin moved to refer it to the communit-tee of the whole, to whom has been refer-red the bill, reported in this House, uto regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes '! on suggestion of Mr. Taylor, however, that the bill might require perticular examination of its details by a committee, the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affaifs.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Anne Arundel County, near Ply Point, a negro man called Ned, he is, about twenty two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout well made, very black complexion. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state of Maryland, or fifty dollars will be given if taken fifty miles from bome, twenty dollars if taken twenty miles and ten dollars if taken in the neighborhood.

Merch 28.

For Sale,
The lower house in the Row of New two Store Brick Buildings in Corn Hill Street. For terms, which will

be accommodating, apply to THOS. FRANKLIN.

April 4.