

**Desultory.**

**AMERICA.**

The following account of the extent and population of the English, Spanish and Portuguese dominions in America, compared with those of the United States, is taken from one of Mr. Darby's late lectures in Philadelphia on Geography and History, an epitome of which has appeared in the Democratic Press: [Nat. Intel.]

The small tracts claimed by Denmark and the Netherlands, and the uncultivated wastes of Russia, deserve little attention. Russian America lies between the heads of the Columbia and Frozen Ocean, the Chippewa Mountains and Behring's Straits—1,160,000 square miles. Population, 10,000 whites, 190,000 Indians. British America, all the northern part of the continent east of the Russian territories and north of the United States, the Islands of Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Trinidad, and parts of Yucatan and Honduras, covering a superficies of 2,660,000 square miles. The lecturer, from actual view, estimates the Canadas at 1,000,000 of people; the whole Indian population of British America at 250,000; in the West-Indies and Yucatan, 60,000 whites and 540,000 negroes; the entire population of all British America, 1,850,000. The United States extend over 2,200,000 square miles, peopled by 8,000,000 of whites, 2,400,000 of colored people, and 200,000 Indians; aggregate population 10,200,000.—Spanish America runs through 86 degrees of latitude, winding along the coast of the Pacific Ocean about 7,000 miles; the whole extending over 5,250,000 square miles, with a population of 18,000,000. Of this population, 10,000,000 exists in North-America and the West-India Islands, the residue in South-America. Mr. Darby calculates the Indians in South America at 7,200,000, and all other casts at 10,800,000. Portuguese America runs through 36 degrees of latitude, containing 3,000,000 square miles, and 6,000,000 of inhabitants; more than one half of them being Indians, from whom but a small portion of the soil has been taken. Mr. Darby then gave the following summary:

	SQUARE MILES.	INHABITANTS.
Russian America	1,160,000	200,000
British America	2,660,000	1,850,000
Spanish America	5,250,000	18,000,000
United States	2,200,000	10,000,000
Portuguese America	3,000,000	6,000,000
Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and French America	216,300	598,000
Negroes in St. Domingo,	10,000	700,000
<b>Total,</b>	<b>14,496,300</b>	<b>37,348,000</b>

According to the data assumed, Mr. Darby concludes the population of America, if taken nationally, might thus be classed:

English and whites of the United States,	9,000,000
Entire black population on the continent and islands of all America,	3,000,000
Indians in all America	10,800,000
Spaniards and their white Creoles,	10,000,000
Portuguese and their white Creoles,	3,000,000
All other whites,	58,000
<b>Total population,</b>	<b>37,348,000</b>

Mr. Darby estimates the nett arable lands of America at 10,000,000 of square miles, with a population of less than four to a square mile.—Europe covers about 3,000,000 square miles, and is inhabited by 180,000,000 of people. If America was peopled in the same proportion, it would contain 620,000,000, or more than thirteen times its present number. Six hundred millions of people to ten millions of square miles, would be only 60 to a square mile; a proportion exceeded in many counties in Pennsylvania, New-York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Europe embraces about one-tenth of the habitable globe; so that if the whole surface was peopled equal to the mean rate of Europe, there would exist 1,800,000,000 of inhabitants on our globe; more than double its present number.

From the National Intelligencer.

**AMERICAN LITERATURE.**

An association has recently been formed in the city of New-York, but intended to embrace men of letters in all parts of the Union, called "The American Academy of Language and Belles Lettres." Its chief object, as announced in a printed address, which we have seen, is to "harmonize and determine the English Language; but it will also, according to its discretion and means, embrace every branch of useful and elegant Literature, and especially whatever relates to our own country." The object of the association is certainly praiseworthy and interesting; and whether it shall ultimately accomplish all its purposes, or not; it must be productive of advantage to American Literature. The following are the officers of the Association:

- The Honorable John Quincy Adams, President.
  - Hon. Brockholst Livingston, N. Y. } Vice President.
  - Hon. Joseph Story, Mass. }
  - Hon. William Lowndes, S. C. }
  - William S. Cardell, Esq. Corresponding Secretary.
  - Rev. Alexander McLeod, Recording Secretary.
  - John Stearns, M. D. Treasurer.
- COUNSELLORS.**
- Hon. James Kent, Chancellor of the State of N. York.
  - Daniel Webster, Esq. Boston.
  - Rev. J. C. Brownell, L.L.D. Bishop of Connecticut.
  - Rev. John M. Mason, D. D. N. Y.
  - Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. late member of Congress, N. J.
  - P. S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D. Philadelphia.
  - John Augustine Smith, M. D. President of William and Mary College, Va.
  - Hon. John L. Taylor, Chief Justice of N. C.
  - Hon. Henry Clay, Kentucky.
  - Washington Irving, Esq. N. Y.
- HONORARY MEMBERS.**
- John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Jay, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Trumbull.

**YANKEE BET.**

A bet was made in Rhode-Island, on the late election, of a Cake of Gingerbread of the following dimensions, viz: ten feet long, two feet two inches wide, and two inches thick, containing forty-three feet four inches board measure. The losers being pretty well satisfied of the election of General Gibbs, the cake was baked by William Barstow, of this town, and was exhibited at the junction of Pawtuxet and High street, opposite the store of James Snow, jun. on Saturday evening, the 21st instant. Its appearance was elegant, being handsomely figured, and dressed with box. It was then cut into pieces, and, when about to be eaten, it was agreed by all the Yankee host which attended, that there was no party now, as to eating the gingerbread; and each one, with a slice under his arm, exclaimed, "better gingerbread was never eaten." [R. I. paper.]

The following curious advertisement appeared in a Concord, N. H. paper:

"Whereas I, Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda, in the papers—now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, alter settling all our domestic broils in an amicable manner: so that every thing, as usual, goes on like clock work."

[Divorced, like scissors rent in twain,  
Each mourned the rivet out:  
Now whet and riveted again,  
They'll make the old shears cut.]

**REPORT**

On the expediency of granting public Land for the support of Education.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FEBRUARY 9, 1821.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Public Lands, being instructed to enquire into the justice and expediency of granting land for the purposes of education, within the limits of the old states, corresponding with the appropriations which have been made for the same object within the limits of the new states—

Reported: That under the laws of the United States, lands have been granted for the purposes of education in the states of Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Alabama, in the proportion of one thirty-sixth part of all the public lands within the state, with the addition of two townships, or forty-six thousand and eighty acres in each state, and to Louisiana an additional township, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres. The quantity which is already vested in each of the above states by the operation of this system, and which will vest in them when the Indian title shall have been extinguished, and the whole of the lands are surveyed, will be exhibited with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes by the annexed estimate of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and is a part of this report. The Committee also remark, that by an act of the 18th of April, 1816, a donation of two hundred thousand acres of land was made to the state of Tennessee, for the use of two colleges, and academies in each county in the state, to be established by the legislature thereof, and six hundred and forty acres in each six miles square, where it was practicable, for the use of schools; and that a township, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres, was, on the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, granted by the United States to the Connecticut Asylum for the education of deaf and dumb persons.

The lands thus granted to the states for the above purposes are not subject to taxation by the state government, and can only be settled in the manner pointed out by the states in which they lie. If, therefore, correspondent quantities for the purposes of education are to be granted to all the old states, (under which term the committee believe all states will be included which have not received donations of land for that purpose,) it would seem that the states and territories which now contain public land would have an excessive proportion of their superficies taken up with such donations, leaving but a small part of the land in each subject to taxation, or to settlement, except at the will of other sovereign states. In receiving donations of land for the purposes of promoting education in the states in which they have been granted, in the opinion of the Committee, a consideration has been rendered therefor on the part of those states, by the increased value which the population and improvement of the state gave to the unsold public lands; and by the compact not to tax the lands of the United States at any time before they were sold, or until the lapse of five years thereafter.

The land, therefore, granted to some of the new states, for the purposes of education, though distinguished in common parlance by the name of donations, were, in fact, sales bottomed upon valuable considerations, in which the new states surrendered their right of sovereignty over the remaining public lands, and gave up the whole amount which might have been received in taxes before such lands were sold, and for five years thereafter.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that it is inexpedient to grant lands to the extent contemplated in the resolution: but that it is just and expedient to grant a per centum, to a reasonable extent, on the amount of sales of public lands, for the purpose of promoting education in such of the states as have not received the aid of the general government, distributing the amount among the several states, according to the popu-

lation of each; and that justice would require an equivalent from the United States to the states and territories which contain public lands, if it should be deemed advisable to make the donation to the old states recommended in this report; and they are of opinion that, in that event, it will be entirely just to subject to taxation, by such state or territory, all lands sold by the United States therein, from and after the day on which they may be sold.

**INTELLIGENCE.**

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

**Foreign.**

**LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.**

NEW-YORK, APRIL 4.

The elegant fast sailing ship Martha, Capt. Sketchley, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 25th March. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival London papers to the evening of the 22d, and Liverpool papers and commercial advices to the evening of the 24th of March. They furnish much interesting intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Italy.—An express from Paris, received on Saturday last, announces the intelligence of an insurrection of two regiments at Alassandria, in the Piedmontese territories. On the 10th inst. the insurrection took place; it appears that it was not intended to break forth before the 15th, but that the progress of events had hastened it. Gen. Carignan and Gen. Giffenza were dispatched to quell the insurgents: but instead of so doing, they joined the rebels, and at the head of 25,000 troops (for all the garrisons of Piedmont had followed the example of that of Alassandria) were marching upon Milan, where it was expected they would arrive on the 15th inst. The following is the official bulletin issued by the government, announcing this important intelligence:

**"BULLETIN.**

"PARIS, MARCH 15.—It has been impossible for the government longer to conceal the events at Turin, of which it received information by telegraphic dispatch. It was on the 10th that the garrison of Alassandria, 10,000 strong, proclaimed the Spanish constitution. At this news the King of Sardinia wished to march the troops at Turin, but they refused, crying 'The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!' The Prince of Carignan and the General Giffenza were sent to Alassandria, but on their arrival there, cried 'The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!' and placed themselves at the head of the movement. In this crisis the King of Sardinia thought to calm the ferment by offering to grant the French charter; but it has been refused. All the garrison of Piedmont have followed the example of that of Alassandria. We have certain information that the Prince of Carignan and General Giffenza, at the head of 25,000 men, have marched for Milan, and it is believed that they will enter that city this day [the 15th of March.]"

The cry of the Piedmontese troops is not only that of "Vive la Constitution," but also that of "Death to the Austrians." At Milan all was ready to receive the constitutional Sardinian troops, and the Austrian authority was completely overthrown there. Many officers of the Imperial army had been arrested for refusing to march, and manifesting a revolutionary disposition. No doubt was entertained that Genoa, Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical States, would be revolutionized in the course of a few days. The news of the insurrection in Piedmont had produced, as might be expected, a great sensation in Paris.

An express arrived in London on Tuesday from Paris, bringing the following interesting intelligence:—

**"BULLETIN.**

"PARIS, MARCH 17.

"The King of Sardinia has abdicated in favor of the Prince of Carignan, and he has set out with the Queen for Nice, where he will embark for the island of Sardinia. The constitution of the Cortes has been generally proclaimed, and the Prince of Carignan, with the Federative army, which increases daily, pursues his hostile movements against the Austrians. This news is positive. It is announced that there has been a battle at Rieti on the 9th of March; that the Neapolitans attacked the Imperial army, which was defeated; and that General Pepe was killed. This is not official, but it is not less certain. A report has been mentioned on 'Change of a chest, containing funds from Mr. Rothchild for the Austrian army, having been seized by a detachment of the Sardinian army, which is marching against the Austrians."

The private letters from Paris, of the same date as the above bulletin, positively state, that "a battle has taken place, and that it ended in favor of the Neapolitans, into whose hands a great number of prisoners have fallen." This account is not given as official, but it is made up from the accounts obtained in various quarters. The Neapolitans attacked the Austrians unexpectedly. The killed and wounded are estimated from 2 to 5000; and the prisoners are equally numerous. Gen. Pepe is said to have fallen in the engagement. The abdication of the King of Sardinia is a fact publicly announced.—The constitution similar to that of Naples has been declared every where, and Prince Carignan has sworn to it. The army of Piedmont amounts to between 30 and 40,000 men.

**RUSSIA.**

It is said that there are not less than 100,000 Russian troops assembled in Georgia, ready for the field. The ambitious designs of Russia become daily more apparent, and we must not be

surprised to see shortly that court openly avow its views on Turkey and Persia. The Emperor Alexander, it is said, has been recalled to St. Petersburg by the Senate, from motives of the greatest urgency. Perhaps the Poles begin to think that, in the present crisis, they may require something more than the nominal independence granted them by the Congress of Vienna.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

In the Gazette of last night, there appeared a copy of General Orders, prohibiting all British officers from engaging in either side in the Italian wars, and recalling those who may be already employed on pain of losing their commission in the English service.

Sir Robert Wilson has offered his services to the Neapolitans.

The French Government have declared to the King and Government of Spain, "that they will not in any way interfere with the constitutional system established in that country; and that the French territory shall not be made use of by any power whatever for the purpose of hostility, or with a view to disturb the order established by an independent nation for the management of its own local concerns."

LONDON, MARCH 22.

It was last night very confidently rumored that insurrectionary movements had taken place in Hanover and Prussia. The report was circulated in quarters so respectable that we cannot let it pass unnoticed.—Globe.

PARIS, MARCH 19.

Private accounts from Naples announce that the preparations for defence are going on with redoubled activity. Fresh troops march daily to the frontiers. The garrison of Palermo, and other troops drafted from Sicily, on being landed at Naples, were immediately marched towards Foodi.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 13.

It is reported that the new sovereign of Hesse intends to give immediately a constitution to his dominions, modeled on that of Bavaria.

Naples, 26th Feb.—Government has issued orders to our ships of war to cruise against Austrian ships of war, and to capture and bring into port all merchant vessels under the Imperial flag."

Brussels, March 1.—We learn from Mentz that several hundreds of young Germans, particularly students of the universities, finding it impossible to pass the frontiers of Lombardy in order to proceed to Naples, have descended the Rhine with the view of embarking in Holland. The letter which contains this news also states, that in general, the German youth are full of enthusiasm for the Neapolitans, and that a great number of clerks, from different parts of Germany, who were employed in houses established in Italy, have abandoned commerce in order to enter into the military service of Naples."

From the Liverpool Mercury, March 23.

ITALY.—The congratulations of the friends of freedom are now the introduction of every conversation, and may therefore claim the first place in our political comments. We do, indeed, most sincerely congratulate our readers on the opening events of that war in Italy, which was begun in the spirit of proud and oppressive despotism, but which already wears a brightening aspect in favor of the insulted and oppressed. The revolution in Piedmont may be considered decisive of the fate of the Austrian invasion. It is the signal for other revolutions, not only in Italy, but in every part of Europe, where despotic Princes have deceived their people. The reports of such revolutions are already numerous, and although we would not mislead the expectations of the earnest votaries of liberty, even by pointing sources of hope, yet we are ready to acknowledge that we willingly lend our confidence to many of these reports. We are convinced that the public mind throughout Europe is ripe for those rational, peaceable, and determined changes, which have become absolutely necessary for the well being of the great civilized portion of the human race. The people of Europe will no longer bend under despotic rule; they will no longer maintain servile armies; they will no longer oppress other nations, for the ambition of their monarchs, nor be oppressed themselves, for the avarice and corruption of tyrants and their ministers. We are therefore prepared to believe that the insurrectionary movements, which are started in some of the London papers to be rapidly taking place, from Warsaw in Poland, to Lyons in France, may not be fallacious; and that even the advanced guard of the Austrian army may be more willing to revolt to the Neapolitans, than to attack them.—The sentiment of emancipation from systems of misrule, which no longer deserve the name of governments, is indeed universally prevalent, and it will certainly display itself whenever an occasion is offered for its manifestation. Should the intelligence be correct that a victory has been obtained by the Neapolitans over the Austrians, the sentiment to which we have alluded will burst forth on all sides, and we may expect to hear of such an effectual revolution in Prussia and the North of Germany, as may set at defiance all the attempts of the arbitrary sovereigns of that enlightened portion of Europe to repress it. The celebrated answer of the haughty and perverse Monarch of Austria to the Professors of Science at Laybach, is become a watch word among the best informed men throughout the continent. A Sovereign who has had the audacity to declare himself an enemy to knowledge, and the folly to confess that the tenure of his throne is the ignorance of his people, is not a sovereign for the nineteenth century. Instruction and independence go hand in hand, and they have found their way even into