

merica, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North-Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general discharge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." Language could not have expressed the intention of the Legislature more plainly, or placed the claim of those states, which have not yet received appropriations, upon a firmer basis. The acts of cession of other States contain similar provisions.

Your committee have too exalted an opinion of the Congress of the U. States, to believe that however much they may doubt "the expediency of making appropriations for the benefit of the old, corresponding with those already made for the new States," they can hesitate for a moment to redeem the pledged faith of the nation, and perform the very conditions upon which the cessions were made.

Your committee give no additional force to the reasoning contained in the reports to the Legislatures of the States before mentioned, to show the justice of the claims of the non-ceding States to be allowed appropriations proportionate to those already granted to the new States; which have made the largest cessions, are placed, by the several acts upon the subject, on the same footing, except, perhaps that there may be more equity in the claim of the ceding States, inasmuch as they have made the contract, and paid the consideration upon which the benefit of the stipulations contained in the several cession acts, have been guaranteed to them. There can be as little doubt of the right of all the States to share the advantages which have resulted from the purchase of Louisiana, and the Indian title to the Public Lands, as they were paid for with money drawn from the Treasury of the United States, in the proportion that they have contributed towards the same, as that might be a difficult matter to ascertain, perhaps no better mode can be devised than the one suggested by the Maryland Committee, the ratio of square miles.

Your committee are satisfied that the statement and calculation made in the Maryland report are correct. That the amount of unappropriated Public Lands is four hundred millions of acres. The total amount necessary to do justice to those States, which have not yet had any appropriations made in their favour, is 9,370,760 acres, or something less than 2 1/2 per cent. on the whole amount.

That the amount already appropriated for literary purposes, and which will be appropriated, if the system heretofore followed should be adhered to for the benefit of the States and Territories, is 11,576,559,213 acres. North Carolina is entitled to an appropriation of 980,000 acres which, at two dollars per acre, would amount to the sum of \$1,960,000. Two dollars per acre being something less than the average price for which government lands have sold, it would be fair to estimate the claim of North Carolina at \$2,000,000; the interest upon that sum would be \$120,000 per annum, which divided equally among the counties in the State, would make the sum of \$1,933 70 per annum, to each county. \$120,000 per annum, divided among all the different counties in the State, according to their respective population and wants judiciously managed, would enable the Legislature to establish schools to a considerable extent in each county. The means of obtaining education would thus be brought home to the door of every individual, and the poor, as well as the rich could avail themselves of the advantages of a land so wisely appropriated.

Your committee applaud, rather than condemn, the appropriations already made, and all they ask is, that Congress will make them general, not partial, that that which is expressly stipulated to be a common fund, for the common benefit of all the States, shall not be applied exclusively for the benefit of any particular State or section of the country.

Your committee, from every consideration which they have been able to give the subject cordially concur with the sentiment expressed in the Maryland Report, "that in whatever point of view the public lands are considered, whether as acquired by purchase, conquest or session, they are emphatically the common property of the Union. They ought to insure, therefore, to the common use and benefit of all the States, in just proportions, and cannot be appropriated to the use and benefit of any particular state, to the exclusion of the others, without an infringement of the principles upon which cessions from states were expressly made, and a violation of the spirit of our national compact as well as the principles of justice and sound policy." They also agree perfectly in opinion with the sentiment expressed by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, "That those states for whose benefit such appropriations have not yet been made, will not be true to

themselves, if they do not make known to Congress, who alone possess the power to make them, their request for such appropriations, not as a matter of favour, but of right." They, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands as the common property of the Union; and that the States in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education as will be in just proportion with those already made in favor of other states, and in accordance with the principles upon which cessions have been made by States to the United States.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Report and Resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective Houses, and use their endeavors to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principle therein set forth.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be also requested to transmit copies of the said Report and Resolutions to the Governors of the several states of the Union, with a request that they will communicate the same to their respective Legislatures, & solicit their co-operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL HILLMAN,

Chairman.

From the National Intelligencer.

In an Imperial Ukase, dated St Petersburg, Oct. 4, the following among other regulations, are laid down for the trade of the Aleutian Islands, and in the Russian possessions on the northwest coast of America:—

"Sec. 1. All trade, whale fishing, fishing in general, and every branch of business in the ports and bays, and in general along the whole north west coast of America, from Behring's Straits to 51 deg. N. lat. as also along the Aleutian Islands and on the east coast of Siberia, and along the Kurile Islands, that is to say, from Behring's Straits to the South Cape of the Island of Oorooop, in 45 51, N. lat. are permitted to Russian subjects exclusively.

"Sec. 2. Every foreign vessel is consequently prohibited, not only from landing on any of the coasts or islands specified in the foregoing section, but also from approaching them within a less distance than one hundred Italian miles.—Whoever shall violate the prohibition is liable to confiscation of ship & cargo," &c.

We deferentially recommend this piece of information to the committee raised, on the motion of Mr. Floyd, for inquiring into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia river. If they do not bestir themselves, the Emperor of all the Russias will be beforehand with us, for when he gets down as low as the 51st degree of North Latitude on the Western Shore, he will be on our borders.

The inquiry, in the House of Representatives, into the expense of transporting heavy ordnance to the mouth of the Columbia, has, we believe, been thought to be rather premature; but, it appears from the above article, that this was not so very premature—and that, perchance, there may be occasion to use it to defend American citizens, planted on American soil.

The ground taken in the report of the committee of Congress of the last year, was, that the U. States had no claim to the sovereignty over the territory on the North-West Coast, as far North as the 60th degree of north latitude.

If this extent, however, be denied to our right over the soil, it is asserted as indisputable that we are the proprietors of the coast from the 41st degree to the completion of the 53d degree of North Latitude. The Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, it appears, denounces confiscation of ship and cargo to any foreign vessel approaching within 100 miles of the 51st degree of North Latitude; thus encroaching two degrees, and an hundred miles more, on what has been assumed, by a committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr Floyd was Chairman to be the unquestioned property of the United States.

We are not apprehensive, however, that any thing serious will grow out of this conflict of jurisdiction between the Emperor of Russia and Mr. Floyd. But it is no very violent presumption to suppose that this edict of Russia grew out of the report, above referred to, made by Mr. Floyd at the last session of Congress. If so, it is a denial of the title of the United States to any part of the North-West Coast North of 51 degrees. It would appear, further, to be a decree put forth for the purpose of controverting the claim advanced in that report—since it cannot be pretended that Russia could sustain any injury, worth guarding against, by the visit of half a dozen vessels per year to the vast region of sea and coast embraced between Behring's Straits and the 51st degree of North Latitude—an extent of coast twice as large as that of the whole coast of the United States from the Bay of Fundy to

Cape Florida, an extent of sea half as large as the Atlantic Ocean.

The report of the committee of the House of Representatives of last session, affords a key to this decree, which, we apprehend, is to be found in the following passage of the report of the committee of Congress:

"The Committee believe, from the usage of all nations, previous and subsequent to the discovery of America, the title of the United States to a very large portion of the coast of the Pacific Ocean to be well founded; nor have they been able to ascertain that any other government than Spain, has made claim to any part of it, from Cape Horn to the sixtieth degree of North latitude."

It is now beyond doubt, that another government than Spain lays claim to a part of that territory South of the sixtieth degree of North latitude, viz. to the fifty first degree, being a difference of nine degrees only!

If this decree, therefore, appearing just at this moment, has no other effect, it gives interest to the proceedings in Congress relative to a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river. It will not be a matter of surprise to us, that it have the effect to procure the passage, in Congress, of an act to authorize the establishment of a post at the mouth of the Columbia, which, however earnestly proposed by the mover, has, hitherto, hardly been seriously entertained by the House whose attention has been called to it.

With regard to the true northern limit to the claim of the U. States, on that coast should any difference finally appear to exist between Russia and the United States, there can be no doubt of its being amicably settled the moment it becomes a point of discussion between the two governments.—When Russia and the United States fall out, it will not be about any thing so unimportant, we hope, as the nominal title to a degree or two of almost undiscovered land.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Easton submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands examine into the propriety of reporting a bill for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to land, in the territory of East and West Florida.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts, and for other purposes, which bill passed to a second reading.

Thursday Jan. 3.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, proceeded to the consideration of the bill "further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts and for other purposes."

Considerable discussion took place on the principle, as well as the details of this bill, and after passing through it, and receiving the explanations of the gentleman who reported it, (Mr. Holmes, of Maine,) the bill was postponed to Thursday next; and

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Knight, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the compensation of the Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Delegates of Territories, and all other officers in each of the Executive Departments and Post Office Establishment; and the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Noble presented a memorial from a number of citizens of the state of Indiana, praying the passage of an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

[Mr. Chandler presented on Wednesday a similar petition from sundry inhabitants of Wiscasset, in Maine.]

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of West Florida, praying to be annexed to the State of Alabama, which, on motion, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report upon the subject of the financial concerns of the United States, accompanied by a bill, entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the interest of five per cent. for certain stock bearing an interest of six and seven per cent." The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on Public Lands, made a favorable report

accompanied by a bill, entitled "An Act for the relief of Benjamin Freeland and John M. Jenkins," which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Lathrop, from the committee of revision and unfinished business, submitted a report of the unfinished business of the last session; which, on motion of Mr. L. was laid on the table.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was **Resolved,** That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the building and equipment of an additional number of small vessels of war, of a force not exceeding 12 guns each, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the United States in the West India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to prevent smuggling and piracy.

Friday, Jan. 4.

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

"**Resolved,** That it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject."

And the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Butler, it was **Resolved,** That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of changing the duties on all kinds of paper imported from ad valorem to specific duties.

The resolution moved by Mr. Cushman on the 20th ult. for directing the committee on Revolutionary Pensions to revise the Pension Law of March 18, 1818, or so modifying it, "that by lessening the quantum of bounty to individuals, its provisions may be extended to certain descriptions of Revolutionary soldiers in reduced and necessitous circumstances, though not so absolutely dependent on public or private charity," was, on his motion, taken up and agreed to.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE Trustees of this Institution had the satisfaction, a few months since, of announcing the election of the Rev. Dr. STAUGHTON as President, and Messrs. CHASE and WOODS Professors; and that the College would be opened for the admission of students the second Wednesday in January next. They have recently elected JOSIAH MEIGS, Esq. Professor of Experimental Philosophy, THOMAS SEWELL, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Geology, RUFUS BARCOCK, A. B. Tutor and Librarian. The Faculty will appoint provisional teachers in the Preparatory School.

On the second Wednesday in January, the President, Professors, and Tutor will be inducted into office. The procession will form at the house of Mr. Professor Chase on College Hill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move to the College, when the President, connected with the other solemnities of the occasion, will deliver an address.

From the first of January, applicants for admission to the College, may present themselves for examination.

The general course of study will be the same as in the most respectable Colleges and Universities in the United States.

The requisites for admission to the FRESHMAN CLASS will be—an acquaintance with English Grammar, common Arithmetic, some judicious compendium of Geography, and ability to make Latin correctly, and to translate with facility Caesar's Commentaries, the Works of Virgil, Sallust, the Select Orations of Cicero, the New Testament in Greek, and Græca Minora; and, for an *advanced standing*, the studies of the class up to the time of admittance. No applicant, however, can be admitted without satisfactory credentials of a good moral character; nor, from any other College, without a certificate from the Faculty of the same, or having left it without censure.

STUDIES OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS:—English, Latin and Greek languages; Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra; History and Antiquities; and exercises in Reading, Speaking and Composition. SENIORS CLASS:—Geography, History and Elements of Chronology; Rhetoric and Logic; Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, and Euclid's Elements.

JUNIOR CLASS:—Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Fluxions, Natural History, History of Civil Society, Natural Religion, and Revelation.

SENIOR CLASS:—Natural and Political Law, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Analogy of Religion to Nature.

Through the whole four years attention will be paid to the learned Languages, Criticism, Rhetoric and Oratory.

To the Theological Department, students who have previously gone through a collegiate course, and those who have not, may be admitted, bearing satisfactory recommendations and credentials.

To the Preparatory School those who are not sufficiently prepared, and any who are prepared, some other department of the College.

Resident students also, in some instances, may be admitted, with the special permission of the Superintending Committee.

The Medical Department is not yet in operation. It is the intention of the Trustees to organize, as soon as circumstances shall render proper, a Law Department. A thorough useful education is the object of the College. Good accommodations can now be furnished for at least a hundred students. The boarding, it is believed, will not exceed two dollars a week. Other charges for fuel, lamps, washing, &c. will be moderate. Students from the neighbourhood will be expected to supply themselves with bedding; those from a distance, if they prefer, will be supplied by the steward at a small charge for the same. Tables and chairs will be provided for each room. Students, in some cases, may be allowed to board out of the College, by the special permission of the Superintending Committee.

The year will be divided into two terms—the first from the second Wednesday in January to the second Wednesday in July. The second from the first Wednesday in September to the third Wednesday in December.

Each student will be required to pay ten dollars on admittance; and for tuition, in the Classical Department, or Preparatory School, to be paid at the beginning of each term, thirty dollars for the first, and twenty dollars for the second.

Most vigilant attention will be paid to the moral habits, as well as to the health, and comfort, and literary progress of the students.

The Trustees cannot be insensible of the high expectations created by the peculiar advantages of a College located at the seat of the National Government. The recommendation of a University here by the illustrious Washington and his successors, could not fail to impart great interest to such an institution; and the Trustees have experienced a very particular pleasure in observing the national feeling in favour of this object, as discovered in various notices respecting it in the newspapers, and other periodical publications in different parts of the United States.

The following, it is conceived due to the respectability of the Institution from which it comes, the kindness which prompted it, and the community at large, to introduce her.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Andover, Sept. 25th, 1821.

"To the friends of learning and religion, we beg leave to say, that we have conceived the establishment of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, as an event of great importance and as likely to be of extensive and lasting utility to the best interests of man. We entertain a high respect for the President of the College, and for those generally who are its guardians and supporters. With the young gentlemen [Messrs. Chase and Woods—the other Professors, elected since, of course were not alluded to in these remarks] who have been appointed as Professors, we have had opportunity to become particularly and very intimately acquainted; and we are happy in being able to say, that we have formed an opinion altogether in their favour; that we think their appointment to these offices very judicious; that we feel great satisfaction as to their talents and their literary acquisitions, the soundness of their religious opinions, their sincere attachment to the cause of Christ, and their disposition to discharge, with diligence and fidelity, the arduous duties of the stations to which they are called. It is our earnest desire that the infant but promising institution may enjoy extensive and liberal patronage, and may soon be furnished with a library and other adequate to its objects as a seminary of learning and piety; and above all, that it may enjoy the favour of Him, whose blessing gives success to every great and good design.

"E. PORTER,

"LEONARD WOODS,

"MOSES STUART."

It is deemed proper, also, to publish the following letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Board:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1821.

"SIR:

"I avail myself of this mode of assuring you of my earnest desire that the College, which was incorporated by act of Congress, at the last session, under the title of 'The Columbian College of the District of Columbia,' may accomplish all the useful purposes for which it was instituted; and I add, with great satisfaction, that there is good reason to believe that the hopes of those who have patriotically contributed to its advancement its present stage will not be disappointed. Its commencement will be under circumstances very favourable to its success. Its position on the high ground near the city, is remarkably healthy. The act of incorporation is well dig-