

AND

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GENTLEMEN--You have the thanks of four-fifths of the people of the United States for your endeavors, in one or two of the numbers of your widely circulating journal, to attract attention to the all-important object of Mr. Maxcy's report to the Senate of Maryland, upon appropriations of public lands for the purposes of Education, and the resolutions adopted thereon by both branches of the Legislature of that State. That object is to place all the other States (containing more than four-fifths of the population of the whole Union) upon an equal footing with those formed out of the public lands, in relation to grants for the promotion of learning. An object so just cannot fail to succeed if its importance be duly impressed upon the public mind. I recollect no measure, since the act declaring the Independence of the United States, which is calculated to have so great and lasting effects, with respect to the stability and permanency of our republican institutions and the happiness and intellectual advancement of the nation. If successful, it will ultimately secure the extension of the means of education to every inhabitant of this widely extended country. I am rejoiced to learn from your paper of the 26th of April, which contains Mr. Maxcy's report, that it has already received the sanction of the enlightened Legislature of Virginia. I am rejoiced, also, to find, from the same paper, that a committee of the Senate of the United States have expressed an opinion in favor of the justice and expediency of allowing a certain proportion out of the sales of the public lands to the States which have not received grants from Congress for the purposes of education.

While I thus express my gratification that the justice of the principle contended for in the Maryland report is admitted by so high an authority as a committee of the Senate of the United States, I must not be understood to concur in several of the views which that committee have expressed. The multifarious business which pressed upon the attention of that committee, (the Committee of Public Lands) at the last session, affords a sufficient apology for several errors, which, from want of time and opportunity for full examination & mature reflection, have crept into their report. I allude to the following passages in that report. In speaking of the appropriations for the promotion of education in the new States, the committee remark as follows, viz:

"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 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 the states, by the increased value which the population and improvement of the state give to the unsold lands, and by the compact not to tax the lands of the United States at any time before they were sold, nor until the lapse of five years thereafter."

"The lands, 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 sales before such lands were sold and five years thereafter."

The first observation I would make upon this extract is, that the committee seem to suppose that the Maryland report and resolutions advocate, not only a grant of lands for the benefit of the old states justly proportional to that already made in favor of the new, in point of quantity, but also that the grant should be made in the same form and subjected to the same conditions; whereas the Maryland report and resolutions merely set forth the justice

of the principle, and leave the details of the measure for carrying it into effect to be settled by Congress, the only competent authority.

Congress might, therefore, guard against the inconveniences apprehended by the committee of public lands, by providing, that the lands appropriated for the benefit of the old states should, instead of being reserved for their use in perpetuity, subject to their management, and exempt from taxation, be sold under the authority of the U. States, upon the same terms upon which other public lands are sold, and the proceeds paid over to each state entitled thereto, to be invested according to its discretion, as a perpetual fund for the promotion of education. Many other modes of settling this business upon a just foundation might be suggested.

The estimate of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the quantity of public land in the several new states, annexed to the report of the committee of public lands, shews that their fears 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 settlement, except at the will of other sovereign states," are entirely groundless; for, according to that estimate, each of the states therein mentioned, except one, contains more than double the quantity of public land that would be sufficient to do justice, according to the Maryland report, to all the states, which though containing four-fifths of the population of the United States, have not hitherto received any appropriations for literary purposes. Indeed, the Maryland report shews that less than two and a half per centum of all the unsold public lands of the United States would be sufficient for that purpose.

Another error of the committee of public lands consists in considering the increased value which the population and improvement of the states formed out of the public lands, have given to them, in the light of compensation to the other states. That this is not a correct view of the subject, I beg your attention to the following extract from Mr. Maxcy's report:

"Your committee are aware, that it has been said, that the appropriation of a part of the public lands to the purposes of education, for the benefit of the states formed out of them, has had the effect of raising the value of the residue, by inducing emigrants to settle upon them. Although, in the preambles of such of the acts on this subject as have preambles, the promotion of religion, morality and knowledge, as necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, have been assigned as the reason for passing them, and no mention has been made of the consequent increase of the value of the lands that would remain, as a motive for the appropriation, yet the knowledge that provision had been made for the education of the children in the west, tho' other motives usually influence emigrants, might have had its weight in inducing some to leave their native homes. If such has been the effect, the value of the residue of the lands has no doubt been increased by it. The increase of value, however, has not been an exclusive benefit to the Atlantic states, but a benefit common to all the states, eastern and western, while the latter still enjoy exclusively the advantage derived from the appropriations of lands for literary purposes. The incidental advantage of the increase in value of the public lands, in consequence of emigration, if it is to be considered in the light of a compensation to the old states, must be shewn to be an advantage exclusively enjoyed by them. That this, however, is not the case, is perfectly obvious; because the proceeds of the lands thus raised in value by the emigration, when sold, go into the United States treasury, and are applied, like other revenues to the general benefit; in other words, to national, and not to state, purposes."

"It is, moreover, most clear, that this increase of the value of lands in consequence of emigration produces a peculiar benefit to the inhabitants of the new states, in which the inhabitants of the other states, unless owners of land in the new, have no participation. The benefit consists in the increase of the value of their own private property."

"On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true, that emigration is injurious to the Atlantic states, and to them alone. While it has had the effect of raising the price of lands in the west, in an equal ratio at least, and probably in a much greater, prevented the increase of the value of lands in the states which the emigrants have left. It is an indisputable principle in political economy, that the price of

every object of purchase, whether land or personal property, depends upon the relation which supply bears to demand. The demand for land would have been the same, or very nearly so, for the same number of people as are contained within the present limits of the United States, if they had been confined within the limits of the Atlantic States. But the supply in that case would have been most materially different. It must have been so small, in proportion to the demand, as to occasion a great rise in the value of land in the Atlantic states; for it cannot be doubted, that it is the inexhaustible supply of cheap and good land in the west which has kept down the price of land on the eastern side of the Alleghany. If the Atlantic states had been governed by an exclusive, local and selfish policy, every impediment would have been thrown in the way of emigration, which has constantly and uniformly operated to prevent the growth of their numbers, wealth, and power? for which advantage the appreciation of their interests; in the public lands, consequent upon emigration, can afford no adequate compensation. It appearing, then, perfectly clear to your committee, that emigration is exclusively advantageous to the new states, whose population, wealth, and power, are thereby increased, at the expense of those states which the emigrants abandon, the inducement to emigration furnished by the appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education in the west, instead of affording a reason for confining such appropriations to that quarter of the Union, offers the most weighty considerations, of both justice and policy, in favor of extending them to the states which have not yet obtained them."

The error in the Report of the committee of public lands to which I would attract your attention, is, that they think, that the new states have paid a valuable consideration for the appropriations for the purposes of education within their limits by surrendering their right of sovereignty over the remaining public lands.

I cannot explain the fallacy of this idea better than by the following extract from the National Gazette of the 9th instant, viz:

"As Congress possesses, in absolute dominion, the whole territory, before the creation of the new states, and makes those states, it is not to be understood how any right of sovereignty is relinquished by them. None exists but by virtue of the act in which the lands are reserved and the limitations upon the exercise of the usual prerogatives of sovereignty prescribed. The new state surrenders nothing; it merely does not receive all; it submits to conditions, in order to become such. Congress has strictly, by the Constitution, the option to postpone indefinitely the relinquishment of any portion of the right of domain."

I have thus thought it right, altho' the committee of public lands, as was before remarked, conceded the justice of the principle of the Maryland Resolutions, to point out some mistakes in their Report, which further reflection and more full examination of the subject, when it shall again come before the National Legislature, will unquestionably correct. In the mean time, it is proper that correct views, in every respect, should be laid before the nation: for, whatever temporary obstacles may be thrown in the way of the great measure, which has called forth these remarks, an enlightened public opinion, the true and only legitimate sovereign in this country, will ultimately ensure its accomplishment.

MARYLAND.

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:

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 Oceans, the Chippewa Mountains and Behring's Straits--1,150,000 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, 2,000,000 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 castes 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 gave them the following summary:

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
Russian America	1,150,000	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 & French America.	216,300	598,000
Negroes in St. Domingo.	10,000	700,000
Total.	14,496,300	37,348,000

According to the data assumed, Mr. D. 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,	3,590,000
Indians in all America,	10,800,000
Spaniards and their white Creoles,	10,000,000
Portuguese & their white Creoles,	3,000,000
All other whites,	58,000
Total population,	37,348,000

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 of square miles, and is inhabited by 180,000,000 of people. If America was peopled in the same proportion, it would contain 600,000,000, or more than thirteen times its present number. Six hundred millions of people on 10,000,000 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.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

B. B. SMITH HAS just received, and is now opening, a handsome assortment of Seasonable SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS; Among which are, Fine Blue, Black and color'd Broad Cloths Do. do. do. Cassimeres Valencia and superior Marselles Vestings Striped and plain Russia Drill, for Pants Black & color'd figur'd Nankin Grape Robes Black Senchew and Levantine Silk A superior selection of Calicoes 4-4 & 6-4 Muslin and Cambric Gingham 6-4 corded and checked Muslins 4-4 & 6-4 plain and figur'd Jaconet do Plain and dotted Book and Leno do Sprig'd and plain Mull Muslins Plain and spotted muslin Cravats Elegant Mull and Jaconet Muslin Robes 4-4 & 6-4 Cotton Cambrics Irish Linen and Thread Cambric Steam Loom and Cotton Shirtings Thread Cambric Handk'fs and Long Lawns Long and Short Nankins, British ditto Seersucker and colored Satteen 4-4 & 5-4 Apron Checks 5-4 Irish, Domestic and Russia Sheetings Fine and Coarse Russia Duck Brown and Black Holland 5-4 Manchester Gingham Dimmy and white Jeans Domestic Gingham and Shirtings Black and colored Bon bazettes (some twil'd Bombazines, Linen and Cotton Diapers Fine Cotton Hose and Socks Woodcock, Castor, Kid and Silk Gloves Bandana and Black Silk Handk'fs Superior gilt Buttons, and Sewing Silks Pearl, Shirt and Suspender Buttons Umbrellas and Parasols Beaver, Morocco and Wool Hats Superior Straw Bonnets, and elegant Ribands Gentlemens fine Morocco Pumps Calf, and Black Buckskin Shoes Ladies superior Kid, Morocco & Leather do. Stag and Buckhorn Knives and Forks Jack and Pen Knives, Scissors, &c. Coffee, Sugar and Tea, Mustard, Snuff Dishes, Plates, Looking Glasses Powder and Shot.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

As it is my intention to settle in the out part of the City, I wish to dispose of my Town Property. The improved Lot on which I live, is one of the most desirable in the City for a dwelling, and at the same time, public enough for any Business. I have two other Lots, very valuable on account of their relative situation and of the handsome sites they afford for Building. Purchasers are invited to view the premises. H. POTTER. Raleigh, June 1 801

NEW GOODS

R. & W. HARRISON HAVE just received their Spring Supply, which in addition to their former Stock on hand, makes their ASSORTMENT very extensive and complete. Amongst their assortment may be found the following Articles, viz: London Cloths and Cassimeres, assorted colors, Virginia Cassimere, striped and plain Russia Drill, very fine white and colored Marselles, white Caroline Cord, new stile Florentine, plain and figured Canton Grapes, assorted colors, Italian, ditto Nankin, Grape Robes, Canton Grape Shawls, various colors, white and black Lince ditto, Damask and Levantine Silk ditto, Silks and Satins of all descriptions, Silk Velvet, Jaconet and Mull Muslin Robes, very superior, white and colored 6-4 striped and checked Muslins, figured Mull and Jaconet ditto, India Book ditto, plain and figured Linceos, checked and raised striped Gingham, new fashion 9-8 Chintz, striped and sprig'd Calicoes, new style, Cotton Cambric, Long and Short Nankin, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Handk'fs with borders, 5-4 Irish Sheetng, Cotton and Linen Diapers, Ready made Damask Table Cloths 10-4 wide, Russia Duck, Russia Sheetng, Dowlass, Steam Loom Shirtings, Nedham Shirtings, White and Colored Domestic, Banjano Handk'fs, Black Canton do, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Silk Hosiery, Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton half do, Ladies' Wash Leather Gloves, Gentlemens' Woodstock do, Suspenders assorted, Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Marking Canvas, Cotton Floss, Gentlemens' Beaver Hats water proof, Chip do Childrens Morocco do Cotton and Linen Checks. Also a general Assortment of Hardware and Cutlery. Raleigh, May 16. 30 41

By authority of the State of North Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH

MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars, is	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,000
2	500
10	100
10	50
100	10
100	5
2500	5
2626 Prizes, } More Prizes	25,000
2374 Blanks, } than Blanks.	
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is	25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th days drawing, will be entitled to a prize of \$100. The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of \$2,000. The last drawn ticket on the 8th day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of \$500. The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of \$5,000. All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz: 2 of 1000 dollars, } 10 of 50 dollars. 1 500 } 100 10 1 100 } 2500 5. Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh, of the commencement of the drawing. Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the Post Office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale. JAMES S. SMITH, DAVID YARBOROUGH, JOHN SCOTT, THOMAS CLANCY, WILLIE SHAW, Managers. Hillsborough, May 2. TICKETS may be had at the Book-store of J. Gales, Raleigh.