

# FOREIGN.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND

Charleston, Dec. 29.

By the arrival of the South-Boston, Captain CAMPBELL, we are in possession of English dates ten days later than before received. Their contents, as relates to political affairs, are unimportant. On the subject of war between the Russians and Turks, the Continental papers are full of contradictory rumours, which envelop the political horizon in so much obscurity, that it is impossible to come at any conclusion. Very little is said in the papers of the Greeks—they are in possession of some of the strongest fortifications in the Morea, and their cause has advanced rather than retrograded, since our last accounts.

The London Courier states, that with regret they observe, from the Irish papers, that the same spirit of insubordination still prevails, particularly in the counties of Limerick and Cork; that lawless depredations of every kind are committed with impunity. Additional troops from England had been sent over to Ireland to endeavor to restore order.

Gen. Bertrand had arrived at Paris and been restored to his former rank by the King, without solicitation—he lives in retirement, and seldom sees company out of his family circle.

The King of England arrived in London on the 8th Nov. from his continental tour.

By the latest accounts from Barcelona, the Yellow Fever had nearly subsided.

The coast of England was visited by a severe gale on the 4th Nov. but we do not observe any American vessels noticed as lost.

# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24.

Several resolutions were introduced, and several reports on claims, &c. made.

The joint resolution submitted by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, (in relation to the Census) having been engrossed, on motion was read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Pa.

Resolved, That the committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what change is expedient in the system of our intercourse with the Indian tribes; and also to inquire what further measures ought to be adopted for the promotion of their comfort and civilization.

After attending to business of minor importance, the House adjourned to Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

A number of petitions and resolutions were introduced, and some other unimportant business done.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Sundry petitions were presented, and several Resolutions introduced; and a bill for the relief of Peggy Mellen passed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

After the presentation and reference of petitions—

Mr. H. Nelson from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the U. States within the State of Missouri; and for the establishment of a District Court therein; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Floyd rose, he said, to submit a motion, relative to the execution of an act of the last session of Congress, which had been the subject of much difference of opinion in Congress, and, in its effect, he had learned, produced much discontent elsewhere. For his part, Mr. F. said, he, as a supporter of that measure, had acted from the purest and most upright motives. He had very little doubt but that the law had been carried into effect with the same spirit as that which produced it. But, as there were individuals who supposed that they had been aggrieved by the mode in which the law had been carried into effect, to place the matter in its proper light, in justice as well to those whose conduct on this occasion he supposed to have been misrepresented, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this House whether the Army has been reduced, according to the provisions of the act "To fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States," passed on the 23d day of March, 1821.

The resolution was agreed to, nem. con.

Mr. Trimble laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House such communications between the government of the U. States and France, or such other information respecting the construction of the 8th article of the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded, respecting the seizure of the Apollo in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws; and also respecting the discriminations made in each country between its own navigation and that of the other—as in his opinion it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, on the bill to authorize a re-conveyance of a tract of land in the city of New-York; which bill was completed and ordered to be engrossed.

## CAMDEN RACES.

THE Camden Races will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of January next, and continue for two days. Free for all Horses, Mares or Geldings on the continent.

By order of the Club.  
Camden, Dec. 6, 1821.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

To whom was referred, the Reports and Resolutions of the Legislatures of Maryland and New-Hampshire; and the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, relative to the appropriations of Public Lands, for the purpose of Education, made to the Legislature of North-Carolina, Dec. 1821.

The Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the reports and resolutions of the Legislatures of Maryland and New-Hampshire, and the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, relative to appropriations of public land for the purposes of education, respectfully Report:

That they have given to the subject all the attention and consideration which their time and opportunities would admit. Your committee are deeply impressed with the importance of education and the general diffusion of knowledge. In a government which depends on the public will, where the sovereign power is vested in the people, and where, by the frequent recurrence of elections, our citizens are periodically and frequently called upon to delegate certain portions of that sovereignty which is inherent in them; it is almost as important that they should know their rights, as that they should possess them. Without this knowledge, they too often become the dupes of intrigue and the unconscious instruments of faction.

Your committee view with pride the rapid progress which North-Carolina has, of late, made in knowledge and science. Within the last twenty years academies have been established by individual subscriptions and individual exertions in almost every county in the state. At these seminaries, by the generous exertions of their founders and patrons, thousands of youth, of both sexes, are instructed in the subordinate branches of science, and qualified for the ordinary business of life.

Our University, too, is annually sending forth graduates, who generally embark in the business of instruction, or in some of the learned professions. Many of them are now distinguishing themselves in their several callings, and some are doing honor to the legislative councils of the state. The effect of the establishment of these institutions has been to give to the people of the state a more expanded and liberal view of her policy.

The subject of Internal Improvement, once thought to be impracticable and visionary, now meets with a friend in every man of intelligence. The question now is, how shall we best render navigable our rivers, and open and improve our roads? How shall we lessen our dependence on the adjacent states, and best avail ourselves of the advantages which nature has given us? Our criminal code, once sanguinary and bloody, has become mild and just; our citizens have become more civilized and refined, and North-Carolina begins to have a just sense of what is due to her own character and standing as a member of the Union.

Your committee regret, while advantages have been thus afforded to men of property and fortune of educating their children, that the State, on her part, has not made corresponding efforts to establish primary schools, where the poor could have an opportunity of educating their children. The number who have the means of sending their children to an academy, or to the University, is comparatively small; and your committee apprehend, that while the efforts of the liberal and the more wealthy to establish these seminaries may have given to their children advantages which they did not before possess, that it may have had the contrary effect upon the poorer classes of the community.

The population of North-Carolina is so thin, that in most parts of the state, it requires the whole of a neighborhood to find employment and afford the means of paying neighborhood teachers. Where the means exist, as those who are most engaged in the cause of education generally send their children to some Academy, or to the University, the balance, not so justly appreciating the importance of the subject, suffer it to remain neglected for the want of suitable persons to give an impulse to their exertions. The establishment of primary free schools, where the poor as well as the rich can have an opportunity of instructing their children in the rudiments of an English education is certainly "a thing devoutly to be wished for" by every friend of his country.

Your Committee, however, in the present embarrassed condition of the country, would despair of this State, without any fund at its disposal, except what is collected by taxes from the people, being able to do any thing effectual upon this subject, were it not for the claim which North-Carolina has upon the general Government for an appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education. This claim is not a new one on the part of North-Carolina. The subject was brought before the Legislature at a former session, which, by a joint resolution of both Houses, instructed their Senators, and requested their Representatives, in Congress from this State to urge the right of North-Carolina, to participate in the appropriations of Public Lands for the purpose aforesaid, in just proportions to what had been granted to the new states. This claim the Senate of the United States thought it inexpedient to grant. Your Committee are, however, gratified that the subject has of late been much canvassed by the old States; particularly by Maryland and New-Hampshire, and that there is reason to believe that they are disposed, through the medium of their representation in Congress, to assert their rights to share in the benefits of these appropriations.

Your committee do not consider it important to enter minutely into the discussion of the question made in the Maryland, and assented to in the New-Hampshire Reports, whether previous to the several cessions which have been made to the general government, the non-ceding states were in justice entitled to participate in the extensive back country which then formed a part of the states, which have since made such large cessions to the U.

States; because they cannot see how it can be made to have any bearing upon the main question. If, however, they were to express an opinion, it would be unfavorable to the claim then set up by the minor states.

The war of the revolution was a war of defence, not of conquest. The States, from a sense of individual weakness, associated together for their mutual safety, in the character of States, having certain chartered limits, which were recognised as their respective boundaries, for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of their citizens from the exactions of arbitrary power, and of defending the unalienable rights of man. It never was understood, or even contemplated, that the war was to be waged for the acquisition of territory. No such motives ever actuated the citizens of the United States.

It is a novel idea to your Committee, that two or more States, engaged in a war on the same side, impelled by the same motives, because they are successful, can be said to be entitled to any portion of each other's territory by right of conquest. The victory which is achieved is over the common enemy, but the conquest, it seems is over each other. Under the articles of confederation, the States were sovereign to all intents and purposes. The consideration was only a strict alliance for purposes of mutual safety and defence.—When, therefore, Great Britain acknowledged our independence, it was as separate, sovereign and independent States.

Again, conquest implies the acquisition of territory. No one state in the Union acquired any territory by the war. Each remained within its former chartered limits. The larger States, however, have now parted with any right they formerly had in the lands they have ceded, and the other states, through their representation in Congress, have admitted that the right was in the ceding States, by accepting their cessions upon the conditions and qualifications contained in the several cession acts. In 1789 the General Assembly of North-Carolina passed an act, ceding all that tract of country, which now constitutes the State of Tennessee, to the United States. As it regards the claim of North-Carolina to the territory over which she then, and previous to that time, had exercised jurisdiction, there can be no question. Her boundaries had never been defined by any charter subsequent to her own; her claim, there, rested upon as firm a basis as the claim of Maryland to the territory over which she now exercises jurisdiction. The act of cession has the following preamble: "Whereas, the United States, in Congress assembled, have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union claiming or owning vacant Western Territory, to make cessions of part of the same as a further means as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts as of establishing the harmony of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said Western Territory being also desirous that such cessions should be made, in order to obtain a more ample protection than they have heretofore received. Now this State being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as the establishing the harmony of the United States, and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens; Be it," &c. Which shows very clearly, the temper of the people at that time. It was soon after the close of the revolutionary struggle, when the States, having each their quota of public debt to pay, and having no surplus fund, that is to say, the smaller States, when public and private confidence were in a great measure shaken, the creditor was apprehensive of the loss of his debts, and the people were oppressed by the burthen of the taxes imposed to defray the ordinary expenses of Government, and borne down under the weight of debts already contracted.

These circumstances gave rise to much discontent and complaint, and no doubt to the pretended claim on the part of the minor States, to participate in the Western Lands belonging to other States. It was certainly generous, and may have been politic, in those States to make large cessions to the Union, for the purpose of securing the payment of the public debt, restoring harmony to the people of the different States, and gratifying the wishes of a part of their respective citizens, who were anxious to set up for themselves. It is no less certainly the duty of Congress to see that this magnanimous act of generosity be not abused, and the fund which was intended for general, applied to local purposes. The act also contains this provision: "That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act, to the United States of America, 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 charge 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, who have not yet received appropriation, 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 plighted 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; and they admit the claims of those 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 U. 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 appropriation made in their favour, is 9,370,760 acres, or something less than 2 1/2 per cent upon 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 new States and Territories, is 14,576,569 2/3 acres. North-Carolina is entitled to an appropriation of 980,666 acres, which, at two dollars per acre, would amount to the sum of \$1,961,332. 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 doors of every individual, and the poor, as well as the rich, could avail themselves of the advantages of a fund 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 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 cession, they are emphatically the common property of the Union. They ought to inure, 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, are entitled to such appropriations as will be in just proportion with those already made in favor of other states, and in accordance with the principles upon which such 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 endeavours 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, and 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. 15, 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 kinds, whole fishing, fishing in general, and every branch of business in the ports and bays, and in general along the north west coast of America, from the Straits to 51 degree N. lat. as also along the Aleutian Islands and on the coast of Siberia, and along the Kurile Islands, that is to say, from Behring's Strait to the South Cape of the

Island of Oornop, 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 and 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 it 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 counteracting 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, and 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 to other effect, it gives interest to the proceedings in Congress relative to a settlement at the mouth of 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 pressed 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.

WRAPPING PAPER.

J. GALES has now on hand a considerable stock of Wrapping Paper, of a good quality. Jan. 4, 1822.