Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.
the Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to serve
DINNERS & SUPPERS
of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself that his long experience in the above line will ensure every satisfaction will be allowed those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.
A. GRAMMER.
P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of *Pepper's Best Philadelphia Beer*.
December 6, 1821.

New Goods.
BASIL SHEPHARD
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Church-Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hagner's
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of
Fall Goods,
Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and a superior assortment of Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds, all of which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on the most approved and accommodating terms. He also has on hand already made PLAID CLOAKS, of a superior quality.
Dec. 6.

NOTICE.
The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
By order,
Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.
Dec. 13. 1821

G. F TEUTO,
Respectfully gives notice to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of
A CONFECTIONER
Opposite Mrs Robinson's Boarding House, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr. G. I. Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms.
Family Parties, Balls, &c.
can be furnished in the genteelest style, at a short notice. Shop-keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.
He likewise carries on the
BREAD
and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may favour him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.
He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Walnuts, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberries, Games, an assortment of Wax & Glass Beads, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Doll faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other articles.
He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endeavour to prove himself deserving.
Annapolis, December 13th, 1821.

Andrew Nicholls,
Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED
And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS
Cases Argued and Determined in the
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.
PRICE—$6 50.
Sept. 27.

The Euterpeiad.
The first volume of the Euterpeiad, or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 32 pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by
John R. Parker,
No. 2, Milk st. Boston.
Nov. 8.

NOTICE.
The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
COMMITTEE.
Messrs. Marriott,
Lockerman,
Forrest,
Allen &
Dennis.
By order,
Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.
Dec. 13, 1821

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1822. No. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States.

In my last communication to you, I endeavoured to show, and I think I did prove, that the laws which had been passed for the extinguishment of the public debt, and solemnly consecrated to that object, had been disregarded and set at naught by those whose bounden duty it is, "to take care that they are faithfully executed." If I am wrong in saying this, let the contrary be shown. I will yield to superior argument, and to reason; but it is no answer nor argument, to say, that the receipts into the treasury have been insufficient to pay all the demands against it. I contend, that the specific appropriation of ten millions of dollars, for the purpose of paying the interest and reimbursing the principal of the public debt, has a priority or preference over other appropriations, according to the law, as it now stands; and that it was illegal to take from this appropriation, any money, for the purpose of applying it to other objects of expenditure. I contend further, that it is not competent even for Congress, without committing a palpable and violent breach of the national faith, to direct any part of the surplus of the sinking fund to be applied to other objects, unless "war shall occur with any foreign power." Upon this contingency alone, they may direct any surplus of the sinking fund to be applied to other objects of the public service—(see 7th of the act of 3d March 1817, establishing the sinking fund, which is in these words: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the Congress of the U. S. if war shall occur with any foreign power, from applying to any object of public service, any surplus of the amount hereby appropriated to the sinking fund, which may be left in any year, after paying the interest and principal which may be actually due and payable by the U States in conformity with their engagements; nor shall anything in this act be construed to repeal, alter or affect any of the provisions of any former act, pledging the faith of the U S to the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt; but all such payments shall continue to be made at the time heretofore appointed by law, excepting only as before provided, that no payments shall be made on certificates which have become the property of the U States.") Here then, is an expressed and solemn pledge made by Congress to the nation at large and to the public creditors, that even the surplus of the sinking fund shall not be used for any other purposes than those for which it is pledged and appropriated, excepting only in the event of a war taking place between the U States and a foreign power. It is scarcely necessary to inform you, that any surplus of the sinking fund must arise either from the circumstance of the public securities being higher in price than the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to purchase, or where there is no stock which can, consistently with the terms of the loan, or with the provisions of the law creating it, be paid or redeemed. The commissioners of the sinking fund are bound by law to apply the ten millions annually appropriated, 1st to the payment of the interest and principal which may be actually due and payable by the U. States, in conformity with their engagements; and 2d, to the purchase of the debt of the U. States, at the prices fixed by law. The excuse which has been given by the Executive branch of the government for unlawfully applying the surplus of the sinking fund to other objects of the public service is, not that "war has occurred with any foreign power," which is the only possible legal case which can exist for the diversion of the fund from its legitimate object; but for reasons like those set forth in the annual report of the Secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances, dated Dec. 10, 1819. He says: "After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisina stock about $2,500,000 of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the public stock should prevent its purchase." He then goes on further to state, that in 1821, '22 and '23, the average sum of $5,000,000 of the sinking fund will also remain without application. He further adds "any application of that portion of the sinking fund which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the commissioners, to other branches of public expenditure, if allowable under the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt." This is all very correct as regards the powers of Congress, or of the administration; to misapply the money appropriated and pledged for the redemption of the public debt. But let us examine that part of the report which relates to the surplus of the sinking fund, and which we are told will remain "without application," or, in other words, which could not, under the provisions of the law, be applied towards the extinguishment of the public debt.

By the act incorporating the Bank of the U. States, individual subscribers are authorized to make payments of their respective subscriptions, to a certain extent, in the funded debt of the U States; and the 5th sect of the act of incorporation declares, "that it shall be lawful for the U. S. to pay and redeem the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said Bank [at certain specified rates] in such sums and at such times as shall be deemed expedient." Whether the whole of the stock thus subscribed, has been paid off, I am not able, just now, to say; not having the means by me to ascertain the fact. By the 6th sect, of the same act, the Secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe to the capital stock of the Bank, in behalf of the U. S. 70,000 shares, amounting to 7 millions of dollars payable in Gold or silver coin, or in stock of the U. S. bearing an interest of five per cent per annum; which stock was made "redeemable in any sums, and at any period the government shall deem fit." The act incorporating the Bank, was passed April 10, 1816. The law which established the present sinking fund of ten millions per ann. was passed 3d March 1817; the latter part of the 3d sect. of which act is in these words: "And the commissioners aforesaid [the commissioners of the sinking fund] are authorized and directed to apply the sums by this act appropriated to the purchase and redemption of the public debt holden by the Bank of the U. States, if not otherwise to be obtained on the terms stated in this act." That is to say, if the public debt could not be procured or purchased at the prices which the law authorized the commissioners of the sinking fund to give, then they were directed to apply the sum remaining in their hands, after paying the prior demands on the sinking fund, "to the purchase and redemption of the public debt holden by the Bank of the U. S." Has this been done? Let the Secretary of the treasury answer the question. But every body knows that it has not.

Again: A remnant of the loan authorized by the act of the 31st May 1796 (vol. 3, p. 353) and which was payable the 1st of Jan 1826, yet remains unpaid. And furthermore, the sum of $2,000,000, borrowed under the provision of the act passed 14th May, 1820, altho' reimburseable at the pleasure of the U. S. remains unpaid—notwithstanding the commissioners of the sinking fund are directed by the law under which this loan was obtained, "to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may annually be necessary to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same may become due."

Comment on these facts cannot be necessary. Incapacity, culpable negligence, or something worse, must, one would be led to suppose, exist to an extraordinary and alarming degree, in our public departments.

The truth is, that the trite saying, "what is every body's business, is nobody's business," applies with great force to most of our public matters—though I do not wonder that even men of leisure and ability should be deterred from making investigations with a view to wholesome results; since so many things in our public offices, though plain and simple in their nature, are wrapt up in useless and mysterious forms; and thus as it would seem, purposely kept from public view and examination. With the aid of Heaven and a good constitution, I shall endeavour to develope some of these mysterious proceedings; in doing which, I shall calculate on obtaining the approbation, if not the co-operation of every good citizen

A Native of Virginia.

From the Zanesville Express.

"I DON'T CARE"

My mother said to me once, when I was quite a lad, "Humphrey, bye and bye you will be a man; what do you think will become of you, when you will be obliged to provide for yourself?" "I don't care," said I. Never while I live shall I forget the expression of the good old lady's countenance at that moment. With all the natural solicitude of a parent for the future welfare of an only son, speaking from her eyes, she regarded me steadfastly for some moments, and then said, in a tone which can never be eradicated from my memory, "Humphrey, never utter that sentence again. As you value your own happiness, and your future prospects, guard against that expression."

I was sometime at a loss to know why so strong an injunction was given against the utterance of a sentence, which I had been led to consider as perfectly harmless, and which was in every body's mouth. My mother, however, gave no explanation, and left me to learn from experience, the truth and propriety of her admonition.

In my journey through life, the early lessons of my parent have been of infinite service to me, and learned me to draw conclusions from circumstances, among which are the following:—

When I see a man possessed of all the qualities necessary to render him an esteemed, respectable and useful member of society, rioting in floods of inebriety, and wringing from the anguish stricken bosom of a tender wife, the bitterest pangs of penury, I involuntarily conclude that he has adopted "I don't care," for his motto, and is determined to quaff the poisonous draught, until he has brought himself to a level with the brute creation, and buried what few remaining cares may possess his mind, in the oblivion of continual intoxication.

When I see a human being dragged before a tribunal of justice, to receive his sentence for the commission of some crime, methinks the culprit thus arraigned, might, by viewing his past conduct, trace the cause of this punishment to the too frequent use of this sentence.

When I see a young man, possessed of all the qualities which nature can bestow, spending his time and fortune in the fantastic rounds of fashion and extravagance, and strenuously refusing the entreaties of his friends, to pay more attention to the improvement of his mind, I am led to think that that young man is endeavouring to forget the past, and "don't care" for the future.

Lastly, when I see a man, perhaps trembling on the awful verge of a still more awful eternity, scoffing at religion, and disdaining saint like admonitions, I at once say to myself, that man "don't care" what will become of him, when he shall be called upon to render up his accounts of earthly deeds.

HUMPHREY DOBBINS

As the happiness of man depends altogether on the sentiments and habits he acquires from those by whom he is surrounded in early life, and as any sentiments and habits may be given to all infants, it is of primary importance to attend to the developement of the infant faculties, and to the conduct of those with whom they associate, so that no pernicious habits be acquired, and that those sentiments and habits should be inculcated which can contribute to happiness.

Owen.

THE SUN.

In meditating on the wonderful works of God, the first object which generally strikes the attention, is that glorious luminary the sun. It appears to dwell in the heavens as in a grand pavillion. The form of it is nearly, if not quite, spherical. Its magnitude is great indeed! The diameter of it is computed to be 890,000 miles, which is more than equal to a hundred diameters of our earth. But what its substance is, whether it be liquid or a solid globe, who can tell? The general opinion, however is, that it is a body of fire, that the heat of it is preserved by its prodigious bulk, and that light and heat are emitted from it, as from an enormous mass of red hot iron. Others suppose it affords us light without possessing any great internal heat, and that its beams become hot, with us, by mixing with our atmosphere.

The distance of the sun from our earthly abode is truly astonishing; it being more than eighty millions of miles! a distance so prodigious, that a cannon ball, flying at the rate of four hundred and eighty miles an hour, would not reach us in nineteen years; and yet the rays of light which issue from it, are said to be no longer than seven or eight minutes in their passage: a rapidity so stupendous as to be nearly equal to seven times the circumference of our world in a moment. Our merciful Creator has placed the world at the most convenient distance from the sun near enough to be sufficiently warmed by it, yet not so near as to be consumed. The sun is now generally acknowledged to be in the centre of our system, it does not perform a circuit round the earth, as, from appearances, we should naturally conclude, and as the ancient philosophers supposed:—it revolves only around its own axis; and does this once in the space of 25 days 6 hours. The causes of eclipses is obvious; when the moon passes between the earth and the sun it is eclipsed. When the earth interposes between the moon and the sun then the moon is eclipsed, and this is only at the time of full moon.

Who can think of the bulk of the sun without calling to mind its glorious Creator? "With what an august conception does this furnish us of the works of the Creator! Thousands of thousands of suns, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed to them—and those worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent beings! O how great, how wise, how good must He be, who made and governs the whole!

CROMWELL'S VIGILANCE.

Oliver Cromwell carried the system of espionage to a perfection which it never attained in England, either before or since. There was not the smallest incident that befel king Charles II. in his exile, but Cromwell knew it perfectly well. A gentleman, who had served the unfortunate Charles I desired leave of Cromwell to travel, and obtained it on condition that he would not see Charles Stuart. On arriving at Cologne, however, the gentleman broke his promise, and sent a message to the exiled king, requesting that he might wait on him in the night, which was granted. Having discoursed fully on the affairs of his mission, he received a letter from the king, which he concealed in the crown of his hat, and then took his leave.

On his return to England, he waited on Cromwell with confidence, and being asked if he had punctually performed his promise, he said he had. "But," said Cromwell, "who was it that put out the candles when you spoke to Charles Stuart?" This unexpected question startled him; and Cromwell proceeding, asked him what he said to him? To which the gentleman answered, "Nothing, at all. "But did he not send a letter by you? replied the Protector. The gentleman denying this also, Cromwell took his hat from him drew out the letter, and had the unfortunate messenger committed to the tower.

SINGULAR.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr Hughes, to the Rev. Mr. Bonwicke, dated, Jesus College, Cambridge, Jan. 9, 1707:

"One Mr. Shaw, formerly fellow of St John's, and late Minister of a college living (Souldern) within 12 miles of Oxford, as he was sitting one night by himself, smoking a pipe and reading, observed somebody to open the door; he turned back and saw one Mr Nailer, a fellow-collegian, an intimate friend, and who had been dead five years, come into the room; the gentleman came in exactly in the same dress and manner that he used at college. Mr Shaw was something surprised at first, but in a little time recollecting himself, he desired him to sit down, upon which Mr. Nailer drew a chair, and sat by him. They had a conference of about an hour and an half; the chief of the particulars were these: He told him 'that he was sent to give him warning of his death, which would be in a very short time;' and, if I mistake not, he added, that his death would be sudden. He mentioned likewise several others of St. John's, particularly that famous Anchard, who is since dead. Mr. Shaw asked if he could not give him another visit. He answered, 'No,' alleging that his time allotted was but three days, and that he had others to see who were at a great distance. Mr Shaw had a great desire to enquire about his present condition, but was afraid to mention it, not knowing how it might be taken. At last he expressed himself in this manner; "Mr Nailer, how is it with you in the other world?" He answered, with a brisk and cheerful countenance, 'Very well.' Mr. Shaw proceeded, and asked, 'Are there any of your old friends with you?' He replied, 'Not one.' After their discourse was over, he took his leave and went out. Mr. Shaw offered to go with him out of the room, but he beckoned with his hand that he should stay where he was.—Mr Nailer, seemed to turn into the next room, and so went off. This Mr. Shaw the next day made his will, the conference had so far effected him—and not long after, being taken with an apoplectic fit, while reading the divine service, he fell out of the desk, and died immediately after. He was ever looked upon to be a pious man and a good scholar—only some objects, that he was inclinable to melancholy. He told this story himself to Mr. Groves, fellow of St. John's, and a particular friend of his, and who lay at his house last summer. Mr. Groves, upon his return to Cambridge, met with one of his college, who told him that Mr. Anchard was dead, who was particularly mentioned by Mr. Shaw. He kept the business secret, till hearing of Mr. Shaw's own death, he told the whole story. He is a person far enough from inventing such a story—and he tells it in all the companies without any manner of variation.—We are mightily divided about it in Cambridge; some heartily embracing it, and others rejecting it as a ridiculous story, and the effect of spleen and melancholy. For my own part, I must acknowledge myself one of those who believe it, having not yet met with any thing sufficient to invalidate it. As to the little sceptical objections that are generally used upon this occasion, they seem to be very weak in themselves, and will prove of dangerous consequences if applied to matters of an important nature." [This story was noticed in the letters of another pious divine (the Rev. Mr. Turner) also of Cambridge, who deemed the facts 'past all doubt,' observing, that 'Mr. Nailer had the character of a downright honest, good natured man, and a good scholar. He drank a glass of claret pretty frequently, yet I believe very rarely to excess.'—*Late London paper.*

From the New-York Statesman

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend in this city, for a view of the rich & elegant sword presented Commodore M'Donough, by the crew of the U States ship Guerriere, while in the Mediterranean.—This superb sword, which far exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever seen, was manufactured by Richard Clarke & Sons, Cheapside, London, and cost 300 guineas.

The scabbard is of the finest polished steel, richly embossed with gold, and ornamented with a great variety of appropriate emblems. On one side of the scabbard, enwreathed in gold, is the inscription—"The crew of the U S. ship Guerriere to Captain Thomas M'Donough—8th July, 1809."—On the other side of it there is a beautiful representation of the battle on Lake Champlain, with the inscription—"The 11th of September 1814."

The guard is in the form of a cannon, which is also of gold—the hilt of ivory, mounted with a golden eagle, of superior workmanship, with a wreath upon its head, and holding a chain in its beak. The blade is of burnished steel, on one side of which is an inscription, "No impressments"—On the reverse, "Maintain your rights."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, Jan 11.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution, submitted sometime ago, by Mr Walworth, directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of changing the component parts of the ration to the soldiers, so as to omit or to reduce the quantity of spirituous liquors it contains.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Condict submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the decision of territorial or other controversies between states, in such manner as is authorised by the constitution of the United States.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition or debate.

Apportionment of Representatives.

On motion of Mr Campbell, of Ohio, the house agreed to take up the consideration of the bill relative to the apportionment of representatives in congress under the census of 1820, and thereupon resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Smith of Md in the chair.

Mr. Campbell moved to strike out the word "forty" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "forty-two"—so as to make 44,000 inhabitants the ratio of future representation.

Mr. Lowndes adverted to the situation of South Carolina in relation to the subject before the house. It was known that the returns of the census of Kershaw district had not been made. It was desirable that a full and equitable apportionment should take place, and with every disposition to consult the convenience of other states, he felt it his duty to move that the committee rise and report, for the purpose of giving time for the returns to be made of that district.

This motion was withdrawn by Mr. L but renewed by Mr. H. Nelson and finally agreed to.

The subject of apportionment was, on motion of Mr. Campbell, made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan 14.

Mr. Sargeant from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labour or service in any of the states or territories, who shall escape into any other state or territory—which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to authorise the state of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands connecting the Illinois river with Lake Michigan, which was twice read and committed.

Mr Nelson of Md after adverting to the importance of the subject of the motion which he had laid on the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of making appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in the old states, and to the fact that it had received the approbation of several states, and therefore was entitled to the serious attention of this house, moved that the house should now proceed to the consideration of that motion.

After some debate the house adjourned without taking the question.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Cocke, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky. the house agreed to consider (ayes 69, noes 49,) a resolution by him submitted on a former day, directing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of establishing a national manufactory of arms, &c. on the western waters; and the same was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Condict laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S be requested to communicate to this house such information as he may possess, and which may not be improper to communicate, in respect to any outrages and abuses committed upon the person of the officers or crews, of the American vessels at the Havanna, or other Spanish ports in America, also whether any measures have been adopted under Spanish authority, tending to punish, restrain, or countenance, either such personal outrages or piratical depredations upon the property of our merchants; also, whether in the opinion of the president, any further legislative provisions may be necessary to enable the executive more effectually to protect our rights from similar aggressions.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the treasury department, in compliance with a call of the house, transmitting a statement shewing the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, from the several periods required.

On motion of Mr Cooke, the communication was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the suppression of slave trade be instructed to enquire whether the laws of the U. States prohibiting that traffic have been duly executed, and if so, into the general effect produced thereby on the trade itself; also, to inquire into and report the defects, if any exist, in the operation of the laws, and to suggest adequate remedies therefor.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. withdrew the resolution under discussion yesterday in the house, and in lieu thereof offered the following:

Resolved, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union.

Resolved, That the states in whose favour congress has not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favour of other states.

Resolved That a committee be appointed with instructions to report a bill in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr N. the same were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

TREATY OF GHENT.

Mr. Floyd laid on the table the following—

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house; all the correspondence which led to the treaty of Ghent, which has not yet been made public—and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to disclose.

Mr. Plumer of New-Hampshire laid on the table the following—

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house such information as he may possess, respecting the funds set apart by an act of the state of Maryland, dated Dec 26, 1791, for improving the port of Baltimore, and an act of the state of Georgia, dated Feb. 10, 1787, for clearing obstructions in the river Savannah; to which acts the assent of congress was given, March, 17, 1800, and by subsequent acts continued to the present time, stating the amount of duties received under said acts—the manner in which they have been applied, and how far the objects therein contemplated have been accomplished.

The Speaker laid before the house a document furnishing from the secretary of war, agreeable to a call of the house, sundry information relating to the expenses incurred, at different periods, by the Indian department—containing various explanations respecting estimates, expenditures, distribution of rations, &c. in the administration of that department. This communication was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

[At the close of the secretary's letter, he states that every effort has been made to reduce the disbursement within the amount appropriated, which could be made without deranging the system established under the existing laws. The consequence has been a very considerable reduction in the disbursement; but it had not been practicable to bring the expenditure within the appropriation. Though measures were taken immediately after the passage of the act, yet at points so remote, as those at which most of the agencies are fixed, nearly one half of the year had elapsed before any considerable reduction could be effected, (the previous expenditure being at the rate of $200,000 per annum). The appropriation was nearly exhausted, and the expenses of the department have since been accumulating against the government, without the means of meeting them.]

On motion of Mr Nelson of Va. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair, on the bill to institute a district court, in the state of Missouri. Considerable conversation took place relative to the salaries of the judge, attorney, and marshal. The judge's was fixed at 1200 dollars, and the others each at 200 dollars.

The house agreed to the decision of the committee, and ordered the bill to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned.