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Sec. 1. Be it ensched by the Gen ral Assembly of Slaryland, Initiative and treasurer of the western shore, and not, after the passage of this act any order drawn by any peradical now is, of may hereafter be placed. the pension list, unless the same le accompanied with an oath or affirm tion of such pensioner, as the can may be; to be taken before some may or, notary public, alderman or justing of the peace, of the town, county state, where such pensioner shaling side. that the person on persons a signing the said order, is the pensi whom the said pension was grad

Sec 2 And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested cause this law to be published in such newspapers as they may deem adrig ble, to give the parties general circultion to the same

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

20th Blarch, 1822.
The president and directors of the F. mers' Bank of Maryland, have declared; dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of sill bank for six months, ending the thirty first FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL

next, to stockholders on the western sh at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Laston, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by cor. rect simple order.

By order of the Board JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.
The maryland Republican, Annapoli,
Tederal Greeue and American, Baltimor,
will publish the above once a week forther.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND, Will commence her regular routs on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commercestreet whart Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapo-lis at halt past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark .-Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the

same from Oxford to Laston. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning The Maryland will commence her rout

from Baltimore for Q een's town & Chester town, on Mor day the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town

and Baltimore, during the sesson.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places.

All baggage at the rising the owners.

All persons exposing small packages, or other freights, or send for them when the boat arrival and agent and take them away.



## The Full Blooded Horse OSCAR JUNIOR,

Will stand at the farm of Mr Richard Harwood, of Thos. on Beard's Creek, South River, at the moderate price of Six Dollars each Mare. If paid before the first day of Octuber, Five Dollars will be received. He is cheshut sor: I, of fine figure. His sire OSCAR, and dam Sister to De Edelan's celebrated mare FLORET.

TA. Corn, Wheat, Rye or Osts, will be talk hat the current price.
EAIENT WEEDEN,
March 14. March 14

ATTENTION! A valuable lot of NEGROES 16 MB. unusually low for eith. Hear farther patts culars inquire at the or central farther patts.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Annu A rundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he ja Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffally election to based in the sheriffalty election to-ba

1

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

## ARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1882.

No. 14.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

TVOL. LXXVIL

JONAS GREEN, 💸 HURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

ice Three Dollars per Annum.

iscellaneous

From the National Gazette.

ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL I fate of the Sailor belonging to the A-erican ship Emily, executed by the

inese of Canton. hinese of Canton.

In Saturday 6th Oct. 1821, the day apnted for the trial of Francis Terranova,
aman on board the ship Emily of Balti-, on a charge of murder on the person Chinese woman, were assembled on said ship nearly all the American reits at Canton, the supercargoes of the rent vessels then in port, with their reve captains, to witness the trial of the e named seaman, when the following mstances occurred:—
e Pan yu, or criminal judge of the

ct in which Wampoa is situated, at an hour lest Canton, and with an imse retinue proceeded to the ship on d of which the trial was to take place. Hong merchants and linguists were aln attendance. Upon the Pan-yu reach-the deck of the ship, he addressed him-to the Americans, and through the lint declared that the property and the were then under his protection, and lamages she might sustain, he would nburse, upon a proper representation.

The this declaration he advanced to the trof judgment and took his seat. The ng merchant who secured the ship her linguist, were then called up; and making the usual prostrations acknow themselves in their different capaci ndly disposition, of his desire to avoid her than create trouble, of the sacred he was about to discharge, and appeal Heaven for the judgment of the mo by which himself was actuated .... le then asked what defence the Ameri-

were prepared to make for the prison It was replied our evidence can prove the jar, which is said to be the instrut that caused her death, was safely deli red by the accused, into the hands of the man, and that she fell overboard at the stance of 30 feet and upwards from the mily; that she was seen from on board e Hero of Malown, an English vessel laynear the Emily, to fall overboard whilst the act of sculling her boat; and that no or any such instrument was thrown a and caused her falling into the water. at from the relative situation of the boat th the ship, it was impossible to -trike e woman on the side of the head, on he iar could never have cut the hat in the unner in which we then saw it. We detred as our belief, that the woman hav ng been swept by the strength of the tide ome distance from the ship, in her anxiety o regain her station had by a misstep, fall overboard; and whilst in the act, had ick her head against the pivot on which e scull moves, or the sharp edge of the at, which caused the wound upon the

This defence we urged in a general way d stated our ability to substantiate by evi nce, what we had then declared. The n-yu then called for the Chinese witnesss; the husband of the woman drowned, a coman belonging to a hoppo boat along. le, and two children from S to 12 years of who gave their evidence on their knees r heads howed to the carth, but which Pan-vu had never explained to us We uested that the woman, who appeared be the principal witness, should speak to in English, as she understood it far bethan the linguist, who from ignorance could not explain her testimony, or from he fear of offending the Pan vu. who we had already discovered, had prejudged the matter, and was eager for the man's con-iction, gave us incorrect statements. This as refused, but we were then in rmed that this woman saw the jarthrown and the woman fall overboard in conse-uence of the blow.

We immediately attempted to convince e Pan yu, that from the position of the population property in the property in impossible for this woman to have wit ed the transaction, and that she declar before several gentlemen, who were n present, her total ignorance of the af-until her attention was called to the es of a child, when she saw a hat float-g on the surface of the water, and a man ulling anxiously towards it. We urged at as she had given contradictory state ents, her evidence should be wholly disnsed with. The instruments of torture e woman interrogated by the Pan-yu, adring to what she had just stated, was exsed by him, by saying seshe had spoker ferently, to gain the favour of the Ame cans, but she now spoke truth; if not, he sured us Heaven would punish her." We en proved that the children, produced as thesses, saw no part of the affair, asthey ere brought from shore, some time after had occurred. To this, nor to kiny thing and occurred. To this, nor to any thing e urged, would the Pan yu listen, and in riably silenced Honqua and the linguist, hea they were explaining our statements. e said he had himself seen the woman id the jar; he believed the man guilty—if e had judged wrongfully, it was Heaven's usiness, and in a passion rose from his air to conclude the trial. We then comsined of his conduct to the Hong mer. tract, inasmuch as they had not heard to resume his chair, and an American or was brought forward, but the judge remed determined not to hear him, and af-er about half an hour spent in the greatest nfusion, the Pan yu in a rage left the chand repaired on board his own boat, wing the Hong merchants and linguists see he was obeyed. Thus concluded is mockery of justice, where the Chinese

had agreed to receive foreign endance upon the same footing as their order that equal confidence should be reposed in hiem.— After the Tangund left these paths from merchants in his name demanded the pri-soner. We expressed our dissatisfaction in the most neight of manner. Letter from the Secretary of War.
Department of War,
let March, 1822. the most pointed manner, and accused them of a breach of faith, reminded them of the promises and engagements, and expressed

our conviction that the man was prejudged, and this trial was only a feint to abidin possession of his person. We notwithstanding acknowledged ourselves amenable to the laws of the country, and declared no re sistance would be made to their enforce ment; but as they had violated every princi-ple of honour and good faith, and as a con-tract violated by one party, is not bindies on the other, we positively declined sur-rendering the man except to force, & with him we struck the flag and surrendered the ship. We are now in your power—the ship is surrounded by men and boats—we are in number only about forty—you as many hundred—take the man—but the flag shall not protect against injustice. This circumstance, though in itself of no importance, had such an effect on the Pan-yu, that he refused to take the man if striking the flas was to be the consequence. The Hongmerchants however made many attempts to overreach us by their promises of a fair tri al at Canton; but experience had taught us wisdom, and we knew what faith should be

placed in their representations. In short we were resolute, and striking the flag was the visine qua non's of our negociation. When the Pan-yu discovered our resolu-tion not tacitly to submit to his unreasona ble demands, he sent on board the ship and put Atom, the linguist in chains; and soon after Pacqua, the security merchant, suffered the like disgrace. Shortly after in a violent passion he left ship and ordered the Hong merchants to follow him to the city, where he would lay a statement of the cas before the viceroy of the province. We were at first greatly at a loss in accounting for the strange and unheard of violation of every article agreed upon for the occasion; but we have since discovered, that the Hong merchants, relying on the pliant and accommodating disposition of the imericans, and their own cunning to get possession of the man under almost any circum stances, deceived both the Pan-yn and us and as the organ of communication be tween the parties, delivered false messages

On the 7th October, the day toilo the trial, all business and chops with the Americans were suspended; Pacqua and Atom were thrown into prison and a strong reinforcement of soldiers sent to Wampoa o watch more effectually the movements of the proscribed Americans

This state of things continued for more than two weeks without any communication between the parties at issue. At length a deputation of Hong merchants waited on the committee for a further explanation of the object of striking the flag, which had on the former occasion prevented them from taking possession of the convict. It was replied, we believed the man innocent; and to deliver him to your sanguinary laws would amount to murder on our own part. We shall therefore surrender the man to nothing but force, and striking the flag im-plies submission; besides which, it transfers the quarrel to our country, should they feel disposed to espouse it. We denied our right to deliver up any man into the hands of foreign justice, yet readily acknowledged that the same laws that afford protection exact proportionate responsibility. We are not at all prepared to resist the enforce ment of any law, unjust and cruel as it may be; but though necessity makes us the sub jects of your statutes, every good feeling forbids our becoming their executioners.

On Thursday, the 23d, the American were apprized that on the following day the Chinese would preceed in force to Wampoa, to take possession of the convict. In consequence of this information, nearly all the supercargoes, some residents, and ma ny captains repaired on board the American shipping to witness the transaction It was clearly understood that though we made no resistance, we should look upon it nearly in the same light as an act of hos tility. Early in the morning of the 29th, the Hong merchants, with their train, and a large number of war boats, arrived at the Enily Some hours after the Panyu came alongside, when some soldiers came on hoard the ship, took possession of the man, who made no resistance, and conducted him into a man of war boat alongside the

Their object being accomplished, they returned to Canton with their prisoner, and confined him in the council house of the Coshong, where he remained until his departure for execution. The next day, the 25th; the weather being unfavourable, the Mandarins performed no duty. On the 26th his trial commenced, with closed doors, and was continued during the day. On Saturday the Chonchouloo, the second man in the province, with many other manda-rins of distinction, attended for a short time, and after about one hour's session this day the trial was concluded It is here necessary to remark, during the whole course of the trial, we had no information of their proceedings. On the 27th, (Sunday) at about 4 o'clock in the morning, he was called up and informed the Viceroy required to see him -- he with many soldiers as attendants, proceeded as directed to the Viceroy's palace, (alter having partaken of some refreshment,) and thence was carried in a chair to the place of executionthe very spot that 4 years ago witnessed the execution of the murderers of the Wa bash. It is believed, and upon good grounds, that the unfortunate man was ig-norant of the death that awaited him, until his arrival at the fatal place, where he was fastened to a cross, and there strangled.

The next day his body was delivered to

the Americans, and taken to Wampoa, where it was interred with all proper cere mony, and the embargo on the trade was at the same time repealed. In conclusion, I shall only say that the execution of this man is in direct opposition to their own laws, which expressly states, "no man can he executed without the order of the Em peror," yet the Chinese evade that hy saying, it was not them, it was the rope that Their conduct throughout killed him. speaks for itself, without needing any com-

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th ultimo, I have now the honourest pulmitting "a comparative view of the expenses of the army proper, and military academy, for the years 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, and estimates for 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, and estimates for 1822, arranged under the various heads of expenditures according to the present and former organization of the Department of War." The military disbursements for the years 1816 and 1817, as explained by the letter from the second auditor, accompanying this report, are so blended with the arrearages of prior years, pay and subsistence of the militia and claims of certain states and individuals arising out of the late war. and individuals, arising out of the late war, as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining the expenses of the army for those years; and so as to put it out of my power to embrace them in the comparative view called for; though it is believed, it it could be em-braced in the comparison, the result would not vary materially from that founded on the expenditure of the year 1818, in which year a separation was made, for the first time, between the current expenses of the

time, between the current expenses of the army, and the arrearages growing out of the expenditures of the late war.

Table A, accompanying this report, is the statement of the second auditor, and exhibits a view of the expenditures of the army proper, including the military academy, from the year 1818 to 1821, inclusive; from which it appears, that the expenditures after dedificting for the increased expense. after dedificting for the increased expense on account of the reminole war, in 1818, were, respectively, for those years, \$3,702, 405,64,844,414,1, and 495 04, \$3,374,731 95, \$2.810,414 :1, and \$23.180,093.53; adding to the expenditure of the last year the arrearages of the Quartermaster's department, and subtracting the expenditure incident to the reducing the military establishment in June last, the es timate for the expenditure of the year 1 22, including the balances of such of the appropriations of the last year as are require ed for the service of this, amount to \$1.

800.424 65. Table B, is an abstract of the general returns of the army, for the years 181., 1819, 1820 and 1821, showing the number of officers and enlisted men, as reported by the last returns received at the Adjutant General's office, together with the academic staff and military school at West Point, to which is added the number of the military. which is added the number of the military establishment, by the present organization, for the year 18/2. From the exhibit in the table, it appears that the average strength of the army, including officers and cadets, for the year 1818, was 8,199; for 1819, 8. 428; for 1820, 9,693; for 1821, 8,109; and that, from the organization of the present military establishment, it the rank and file are kept full, the strength for 1822, will

It also appears, from the same table, that the commissioned officera were, in propor-tion to the cadets and rank and file of the

army, in service, for those years, thus: In 1818, as 1 to 11.75, In 1819, as 1 to 12.11, In 1820, as I to 13 57, In 1821, as I to 12,18,

In 1822, as I to 10.25. Table C, exhibits the result of the com-parative view of the expenditures of the ar my for the years 1818 1819, 1820, 1821, and estimates of the expenditures for 1822. To illustrate distinctly the operations of the

present system, in controling the disburse-ments of the army, through the instrumentality of a proper organised staff, the items composing the expenditures of the army have been classed under two divisions, viz. First. Those which are fixed by law and which cannot be materially affected administration; such as pay to the officers and men, subsistence to the former, and the allowance to them for servants, forage,

transportation of baggage, &c Secondly. Those items which are em-braced under the general character of sup plies for the army, and which may be reduced by correct administration; such as subsistence to soldiers, clothing, quarter russters' and medical stores; as most of the articles, embraced under the above denomination, are exposed to fluctuate in price, and a considerable reduction took place in the medical, subsistence and clothing supplies, within the periods compared, proper allowances have been made on that account amounting, in the price of provisions, from forty to thirty nine and a half per centum, and in that of clothing and medical stores, from seven to eight and a half per centum. The contracts made by the different depart ments, and the price currents for those years, in the principal cities, have been the guides in fixing on those allowances To ditions have been made, as any reduction which may have taken place in the price of supplies, furnished by that department, has been more than balanced by the increased expenditures to which it has been subject from the extension and multiplication of the frontier posts.

From Table C, it appears that the ex penditures of the army, additions being made as above stated, for the reduction in prices of stores and supplies in the years subsequent to 1818, so as to raise the prices of those years to the standard of those of that year, would amount to,

43,702,495 04 3,663,735 16 3,061,884 CC In 1820 In 1:21 2.327.552 13 And by estimates for 1822

From the above data and average strength of each year, conformable to an abstract of the general returns of the army, table B, it results, as exhibited in table C. that the dual, taking the aggregate of the officers professors of the military academy, cadets and enlisted men, in the service of the Unit

ed States, for 1818, was, In expenditures not materially affected by administration, on an average, each
In expenditures which may be affected by administration, on an

average, each Total average cost for officers and enlisted men, &c each, for

299 64

For the year 1819, and expenditures of the let #158 72 class, each . In expanditures of the 2d class, each Tatal average cost, each For the year 1820, In expenditures of the 1st class each In expenditures of the 2d class, each 178 43 Total average cost, each 4315 88 For the year 1821, In expenditures of the 1st class, each In expenditures of the 2d \$136 62 class, each 150 40 \$287 02 For the year 1822, Conformably to estimates, of \$155 30° the 1st class, each Conformably to estimates, of the 2d class, each 144 16

From the above it appears that there has been an actual annual reduction in the average expense of each officer and soldier in the service. In the year 1819, of

\$299 46

1820, of 1821. of 164 55 each: And by estimates for 1822, of 153 11 each, The act of congress for organising the

general staff, agreeably to its present formageneral stail, agreeant to its presentiorma-tion, was not approved until the 14th of April, 1818, and the change in the system for controlling the dishursements of the army, under the superintendance of the chiefs of each department located at Wish ington, could not be sufficiently matured before the close of the year 1819, which, with the additional expense to which the quartermaster's department was unavoida-bly subjected, in the year 1819, from occupying advanced military posts on the Mis-souri and Mississippi rivers, will account for the comparatively little reduction in ex. penditure in that year The expenditure for the year 1822, com

responditure for the year 1822, compared with the aggregate of individuals composing the military establishment, tho favourable as contrasted with the expenses of 1818, 1819, and 1820, is not so with 1821. This difference is accounted for 1821. This difference is accounted for from the present organization of the military establishment, the officers being in larger proportion to the rank and file, than under the former organization; but, if we should suppose the proportion to be the same, the comparison, founded on the estimates for 1822, would be more favourable in its results than in the expenditures of the preceding year. From table C it further preceding year. From table C, it further appears, that the army for the year 1818, being 8,199 strong, including general staff, professors of the military academy, cadets, and enlisted men, cost, for that year, \$3,702,495 04, and that for the same numeri cel force, at the rate of the expenditures in 1818, would have cost,

£3,564,105 30 Fer 1819 2,589,900 12 2,353,276 98 For 1821

And, on the estimates for the year 1822 year 1822 2,455,272 51 After making an allowance for the difference in prices of articles of supplies, as above stated, the results in favour of the latter years are, respectively, \$138,389 74, \$1,112,594 92, \$1,319,218 06, and \$1,247,222 50.

Such are the results, as founded on the statement of the second auditor of thetrea sury department, but which, for the reasons which he has assigned in his report, may not be strictly correct, as the account of the expenditure of each year are not kept separately. It is, however, confidently be-lieved, that any inaccuracy in the mode of ascertaining the amount of the expenditures of the several years, cannot, in any considerable degree, vary the result. This great reduction in the expenditure has been el fected by the present organization, principally by the more minute control, which, through it, has been given both to the dis bursements of public money and the prereation of public property. Its benefice al effects have been no less striking in the prompt rendition and settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers All of the accounts for supplies, and disbursements in the department of the commissary of sub sistence, for the year ending the 1st, June last, the period at which the contracts for supplying the army expired, are settled, except a few small ones, amounting, in the contract of the state of the set of t ment during that year.

The settlements in the other subordinate branches of this department are not less prompt. It is believed that the system has prompt. It is believed that the system has attained nearly all the perfection of which it is susceptible, as, by reference to the table marked C, it will be seen that those expenditures hable to be affected by administration, and which are principally on account of the soldiers, will be but little reduced in this year, when compared with those of last year, and it is not doubted but that: If preserved, the system will be red! that; if preserved, the system will hereaf, ter prevent the accumulation of unsettled accounts, and of any considerable losses in accounts, and of any considerable losses in the expenditure for the army. Taking every circumstance into consideration, the number and distance of the posts, the quantity and quality of the supplies, and the large proportion of officers and cadets, which, while it better fulfils the object of a peace establishment, renders the army more example to when compared with the aggregate establishment, renders the army more expensive, when compared with the aggregate of individuals, including officers, endets & privates, it is believed that, at no period, has the expense of the military establishment been, in proportion to its size, so small as under its present organization.

Table marked D, contains a comparative statement of the expense of supplying the army, from the 1st of June, 1816, till the 31st of May, 1817, under the former sys-

army, from the 1st of June, 1819, the former sys-tem, and the same under the present from the 1st of June, 1820, till the 31st of May, 1821. The new system commenced its ope-ration on the 1st of June, 1819, and, sy some additional expenses were necessarily | And yet these public lands rold, till within

incurred in the first year, it was thing that the operation of the system would be more fairly tested by taking the subsequent year. The year from the 1st of June, 1816, year. The year from the 1st of June, 1816, was assumed, under the old system, in preference to the two subsequent years, under the belief that it presents the fairest test of the operation of the former system, the accounts of that year being more completely adjusted, and not involved in the increased expenditure on account of the Mariana. expenditure on account of the Seminole

I have the honour to be, &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

Speaker House of Representa-tives U. S.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE MARYLAND PROPOSITION & MASSACHUSETTS REPORT, No. 1.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: I have just read the Massachusetts report and resolutions against the Maryland Proposition, and beg a place in your paper for a few remarks upon them. That report was made by a joint committee of both branches of the Legislature, and, it is understood, was accepted and concurred in both by the Senate and House of Kepre-Aertatives, without examination or debate. This latter circumstance is the more to be regretted, because it is manifest, upon the is full of errors with respect to facts, to law, and the views it has given of the Maryland report and resolutions, and its reasoning upon them-and because the decision of so upon them—and because the decision of the respectable a body as the Massachusetts Legislature, given upon the faith of that report, will have great influence in defeating a plan, which, if carried into full execution, would which, if carried into full execution, would have contributed very largely to enlighten the mind, and elevate the character of the American people—to give stability to their free institutions—and to insure the harmony of the humerous states which compose this

great confederacy.
The object of the Maryland Proposition, most of your readers know to be, to obtain of Congress appropriations of public lands for the jurposes of education in the states in whose favour none have yet been made, proportional to those made in favour of the states formed out of the public lands.

This proposition, upon the face of it, is evidently founded upon the stric est justice. It is incumbent, then, upon those who oppose it to shew the contrary; and this is attempted in the Massachusetts report by shewing that the school reservations in the West have been paid for by the purchasers of the lands adjacent to the. To treat this argument aid, perfect fair-

ness, it is necessary to remind your readers that the public lands are laid off into town-ships six miles square, and then divided into 3b sections; one of which sections (No. 16) is, by a compact with Ohio on its admission into the Union as a state, (which compact has been extended, it is believed, to all the other new states,) reserved in perpetuity in every township, for the support of common schools. A condition is imposed on the new states, to exempt the ands sold by the United States, within their limits respectively, from taxation for five years after the sale.

It is admitted, that the United States are bound by this compact, and cannot resume the school-reservations. But that is not proposed by Maryland. She asks only for herself, and the other states similarly situated, that grants of land for the purposes of edition, proportional to those already made to the new states, may be extended to

This demand, I humbly apprehend, can-not be refused, unless the new states have paid a full equivalent for their school lots. This, in the opinion of the Massachusetts committee, they have done, in the higher price, which the inhabitants have paid for heir lands, than they would have paid had the school reservations not been annexed to This, I think, is a fair view of the argu-

ment of the Massachussetts committee; as, also, of a writer in your paper a few days since, signing himself Nestor. Let us examine and see if it he sound. Is it a fact that the purchasers of lands in the new states have paid a higher price

for them, in consequence of the achool re-servations being annexed to them, than they would have paid without that advan-Unless an answer to this question can be

given in the affirmative, then the purchas-

ers of land in the new states have not paid To arrive at a correct result, it is necessary to test the reasoning upon the subject by a reference to a plain, acknowledged,

by a reference to a plain, acknowledged, and indisputable principle of political economy in relation to price. It is this: That the price of any thing offered for sale depends upon the relation which supply bears to domand. This principle might, if it were necessary, be illustrated by many familiar examples. Take agricultural products, for instance. Every planter and farmer knows that his tobacco and wheat will sell high or that his tobacco and wheat will sell high or low, according as a demand for them is great or small in relation to the quantity raised and offered for sale.

raised and offered for sale. It is the same with land. If a great number of farms in any neighbourhood are offered for sale, and there are but few purchasers, they will sell low. If, on the contrary, there are many purchasers, and very few farms offered for sale, competition will raise the price very high

few farms offered for sale, competition will raise the price very high

To apply this principle to the public lands, let it be recollected that school lots are unnexed to all the public lands offered for sale. The quantity of these lands is unlimited—the demand for them limited. It is abin then is plain, then, according to the above principle, which nobody will dispute, the pub-lic lands would not bring more than some 10, 15, 20, or 25 cents an acre, and proba-blynot even so much, if a price was not fix-ed by law, below which they should not no sold A complete proof of this is, that you can buy excellent inflitary bounty lands, the owners of which are at liherty to sell

the owners of which are at theirly to serim for what they please, for forty sollars
per quarter section, or 160 acres—that is,
for 25 cents per acre. To these military
bounty lands are annexed school reservations in the same proportion as to the public lands of the U. States, offered for sale.
And yet these public lands vald, till within