

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Thursday evening last. The list of Laws passed, we propose publishing in our next. Want of room to-day compels us to omit our usual summary.

We have commenced the publication of the correspondence between the President and Vice President in this morning's paper. It is worthy not only of attentive perusal, but should also be preserved by all, as a matter of future reference.

James Barbour.—This gentleman, who, for a time, represented this country in England, under the administration of Adams and Clay, and who has been held up by the opposition party as the pink of excellence, has been defeated in his second attempt to hold a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, for Orange county—the committee on privileges and elections having decided against the sitting member (Mr. Barbour) and in favour of Thomas Davis, Esq. This circumstance is of little importance to us here, but to show that Mr. B's union with the Adams and Clayites is viewed in a proper light by his neighbours—by a people who, but a few years since, thought of no other gentleman, to represent them in Congress. Let this be the fate of all apostates from the principles of republicanism.

Choctaw Treaty.—The Senate of the United States having ratified and confirmed the treaty made with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, last summer, for their emigration West of the Mississippi, have removed their injunction of secrecy from the proceedings in the matter.—In a late Washington Telegraph, we have the examination of witnesses before the Senate's committee on Indian Affairs—viz: The examination of Gen. William Clark, of Gen. J. Campbell, and of A. P. Chouteau, Esq. all well versed in the Indian character, having been long engaged in Indian agencies and Indian trade. The concurrent testimony of these gentlemen, show, that it has been the settled policy of the government since the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi—that the measure has been regarded as a popular one by a large portion of the members of the different tribes resident east of that river—that very many have detached themselves from their tribes and removed west—that the country purchased by the U. States for Indian occupancy, is admirably adapted to the Indian habits and manners—that it is exceedingly rich and fertile, and in almost every respect a better country than that now occupied by them—that in regard to the actual condition of the removed Indians "they are in a perfect state of prosperity and happiness; they are living in good and comfortable houses, and have extensive fields in cultivation—and many of them very large and valuable stocks; and in fact all the necessities of life in great abundance; and they are in a great measure out of the reach of ardent spirits; that they are perfectly contented and happy, and highly pleased with their new homes, and appear to be extremely anxious for the balance of their nations to follow them."

We regret our inability to publish the testimony entire, as we feel assured it would convince all that the measures of government in relation to this people, are the most wise, humane and just, that could be adopted.

Rev. John Leland.—This reverend divine (of the Baptist Church), who has stood the test of upwards of forty years service in the cause of religion and civil liberty—whose piety and devotion to duty was so conspicuous as to become a proverb—whose very cocked-hat, if we mistake not, (like the shoe with the ancient Israelites) had become a sign of testimony, in his own neighbourhood—has lately rendered himself obnoxious to the denunciations of the present opposers of the government, by his vindication of Col. Johnson's report on the Sunday mail question. He is represented as an infidel—as cut off from the society of his brethren—and as unworthy, longer, of the confidence of the religious community. On this subject, we have inserted one of his excellent letters, and would merely call the attention of our readers to it.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hannibal, at New York, brings London papers of the 6th January; the James Cropper, London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th; and the Pacific, London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive.

Beginning with the affair of Poland—we find that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, which is among our extracts, was received with universal indignation, and a firm resolution to resist unto death such despotical pretensions. Of that manifesto the London Courier of the 14th says— "A more gratifying proof of the feelings which the Manifesto of the Emperor of Russia has excited in this country cannot be found than in the fact that, of all the daily newspapers in London, only one has refrained from alluding to it with expressions of indignation, and that one does not venture to insist upon the justice of his cause, but merely expresses a determination to maintain by force what was forfeited by justice, as if the only fault that an absolute monarch could commit were concession to the dictates of reason and humanity."

The accounts from Warsaw are to the 31st of December. The Poles continue to take vigorous measures for their defence. Some of the Horses intended for the Polish cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but others detachments had arrived at Warsaw. Letters from Berlin of the 6th January, mention

that when the commissioners despatched by the Polish provisional government to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at the Russian frontier, it was intimated to them that unless they came as Russian subjects, they would not be allowed to pass, upon which it is stated that they agreed to the proposition, and accordingly were allowed to proceed.

The 5th of January is said, in a Warsaw article of Dec. 30, to be the day fixed by the Emperor of Russia to enter Poland. Intelligence was received at St. Petersburg, on the 31st of December, that 10,000 Lithuanians had gone over to the Polish standard. Several individuals in Lithuania, of whose attachment the Russian government had doubtless, have been sent into the interior of Russia. Among these was the poet Kerzewski—the Russian government was probably afraid of his ballads. The two divisions of troops which are to advance against Warsaw are estimated at 150,000 men. "We are ready," says a Warsaw article, "with 60,000 excellent troops and 10,000 cavalry; we have also 10,000 irregular cavalry and 100,000 militia, but these last require to be armed with muskets, and every day there is being formed new volunteer corps.—The war of extermination, which is preparing, will cause torrents of blood to flow but we can state, without fear, that Poland will not be subdued."

An extract of a letter from Warsaw dated Dec. 27, states that the Emperor of Russia had refused to listen to the proposals of the Polish deputation, and was already on the march against them.

FRANCE appears tranquil; and is at the same time preparing for the worst. The War Minister, is said to maintain in the councils a decided war tone. Some of the troops from Algiers are to be withdrawn, as being more numerous than are required for that service; perhaps it is conjectured that they may be needed elsewhere.

The French Chamber of Peers have, by a large majority, passed the Slave Trade Abolition Bill. The fervour which threatened so much at the trial of the ex-Ministers seems wholly extinct. Every change that has since taken place, has had for its object the consolidation of the executive power; and every change so made has been quietly and respectfully submitted to. A circular has been addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the youths of the different schools, reminding them of an ordinance of the 30th July, 1820, which forbids the pupils of one school, or of different schools, from forming any association, and from acting or writing in a collective capacity. This suppression of the political assemblies of these fiery young men may be looked on as the final close of the drama in which they have performed so important a part.

The law of election was still under advisement in the Committee.

BELGIUM is still in an unsettled state as to a choice of sovereign; and, meantime, hostilities are menaced by the Belgians against Maestricht, in possession of the Dutch. On the other hand, the King of Holland, it is said, refuses to abdicate by the decision of the five powers recognizing the independence of Belgium. There appears a dangerous preference among some of the Belgian legislators for a re-union with France and a perhaps sincere, but rather feeble protestation on the part of France against such a re-union.

London papers of the 15th say that the report which had been current the day previous of fresh disturbances having broken out in Belgium was not confirmed, although the letters from England, received by the Holland mail, state that the feeling in favour of war is spreading, and the military arrangements are in many places being made.

ENGLAND.—The London Journals, even to the latest dates, are crowded with accounts of the state of the country—being copious extracts from the various provincial papers—together with reports of the trials of rioters and incendiaries at the Special Sessions. It would be impossible for their length to go into detail—but from a perusal of these accounts it appears that the agricultural districts are in the greatest state of alarm and disquietude.

The labouring classes are discontent and murmuring, the farmers in a perpetual state of anxiety and fear for their property, and a spirit of destruction slaking through the land. Fires occur nightly and much property has been destroyed. A special commission is charged with the trial of desperate and mislead offenders, the extremities of the law are of compulsion resorted to, and yet the malignant disposition is not put down. The fires have been caused by men who have no motive—no profit—in what they did. The mischief perpetrated is greater than is at first seen. It much engenders suspicion in the farmer towards them he employs, and the very evidence of distrust leads to bad feelings on the other side which are only smothered until an opportunity may be given for it to break forth. To reduce the provinces to calmness, and to spread a universal feeling of harmony will require the utmost tact. If the Ministry can effect this, they will deserve the civic wreath, and will "win golden opinions from all sorts of men." But it will be a work requiring consummate skill and planning, and the utmost vigour in execution. Of those lately condemned, some executions have taken place, and some reprieves granted. From some parts of the country strong and pressing petitions have been sent to the king, for pardon to many under sentence of death—this we should deem under the existing circumstances, of at least doubtful policy—however humane and laudable the objects of the petitioners.

ILLEGIT. Jan. 10.—Their Excellencies Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Freble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of His Majesty, as umpire, in the differences between Great Britain and the United States, his award respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective dominions.

RUSSIA AND POLAND. WARSAW 31st Dec.—The following proclamation of the Dictator appears in our papers:— Fellow Countrymen.—The choice of the representatives of the nation, confirmed by the two Chambers of the Diet, has called me to the sovereign power. I only take charge of the national forces to ensure the liberties of our country. From this moment, and as long as I shall hold the authority of Dictator, my duty will be to be ready at every instant to fight and to die for her. Accepting the Dictatorship in obedience to the voice of the people, I call upon the country for equal obedience. You will always find my banner in the path of justice, of duty, and of national honor.—It cannot fail to be followed by every loyal Pole, worthy of his ancestors, and who looks for his own prosperity in that of his country. None surely will act against the supreme authority conferred to me by the general will of the people, nor will refuse to fulfill scrupulously my orders. Starting from the same point and guided by union, order and energy, we may reach our success certain. The people have placed me at their head, in order to direct their efforts and I promise solemnly not to depart, in any thing, from the mandates of duty, but to conduct every thing in a firm and legal order towards our single end—I swear it before God.

The 10th the inhabitants of the circle of Radom assembled to make some patriotic gifts to the State, among others one of 12,000 florins; and declared moreover, their readiness to raise a regiment of cavalry at their own expense.

A manifesto AGAINST POLAND, had been published at St. Petersburg. It leaves the Poles no alternative but unconditional submission or military execution. The hurra of vengeance which he uttered among his warlike nobility, when he first received the intelligence of the insurrection at Warsaw, is now resounding thro' the empire, and, echoed by the people as it was at the court, may be considered as the prelude to an exterminating Polish invasion.

CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Saturday, February 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills to authorize the people of Louisiana to enter their back lands, and to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Louisiana, were passed. The joint resolution relative to the mode of receiving evidence in the Executive departments, on the subject of claims under any acts of Congress, was also passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government for the year 1831, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.—The chief debate arose upon a proposition of Mr. Tazewell, to strike out the clause providing for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Turkey, (Mr. Rhind.) The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion; but at the hour of adjournment, the bill was laid upon the table, without taking a question.

Mr. Hoffman, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, respecting the navy pension fund; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Tuesday next. Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to allow the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Natchez, Louisville, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, to be paid at those places, instead of, as heretofore, at New Orleans. After the consideration of several private bills, the various appropriations bills were taken up; and, after having been severally discussed, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At nearly five o'clock, the House adjourned.

Monday, February 21.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of bills from the House of Representatives were read twice, and referred. The bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year, 1831, was considered, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Tazewell, to strike out that part of the bill providing compensation to the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish Treaty. Mr. Kane then moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the following, (making compensation) "to the persons heretofore employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse." Mr. Ellis then moved that the bill be laid on the table, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which motions were carried. After spending some time in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of and action upon various reports and bills introduced from the committee on the preceding day, were read a third time, and passed. Upon the motion for the improvement of harbors, a long, animated and interesting debate ensued. It was passed upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 136 to 53. The bill for the adjustment of the Fourth Auditor's accounts was also passed. The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the public departments; which were severally referred, as usual. After which, the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, many of which were acted upon. At five o'clock the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, after several bills had passed through the preliminary stages of legislation, Mr. Woodbury, agreeably to notice, introduced a joint resolution, subscribing for a stereotype edition of the Laws of the United States.—Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications, without amendments. Mr. S., from the same committee, also reported a bill relative to slaves introduced into the United States. An incidental discussion arose on an inquiry by Mr. Hayne relative to the power

of Congress to make appropriations for internal improvements, elicited by a paragraph in the President's message on that subject, which had been referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and remained with closed doors till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented; the greater portion of which were on the subject of the Indians and the Sunday mails. The consideration of the memorial of certain inhabitants of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Indians, was resumed, and Mr. Everett, continuing in the course of which he contended that the rights of the Creeks and Cherokees had been infringed upon by Georgia, in contravention of the most solemn treaties on the part of the United States; and then, soon after the commencement of his remarks, Mr. Potter rose to a question of order, stating that, in his view, there was no quorum present in the House; but the Speaker stating that such motion was not admissible in that stage of the question, Mr. Everett proceeded. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, replied in an animated and eloquent speech in vindication of the conduct, and in advocacy of the rights of the State of Georgia. Mr. Bell next addressed the House, and stated upon proof which, as he observed, were satisfactory to him, that the great majority of the Cherokees were in the most squalid and miserable condition; no further advanced in civilization, or in the arts of social life, than their ancestors of a century ago. It was not red men who were benefited under the treaties which he had insinuated themselves into the confidence of the Indians, and who, together with the half-breeds, controlled the whole tribe, and acquired wealth at the expense of those for whose welfare so many philanthropic wishes were expressed in the House. He deplored the revivings and denunciations which had occurred during the discussions of this question, and deprecated the spirit of bigotry in which they had their origin. The people of Georgia would rather suffer military execution than recede from their expressed determination to sustain their laws; and would those who, from party feeling, pressed this measure forward at the awful risk of producing a civil war, persist in a course which, while it encroached upon the honor of the President, and the spirit of the constitution, placed the country upon the brink of an intestine commotion? After some further remarks, Mr. Bell, who was in a state of exhaustion from the effects of ill health, at the request of his friends, suspended his remarks.

Wednesday Feb. 23.

In the Senate yesterday the PRESIDENT communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the instructions given to the collectors of the customs, on the subject of the duties on imports. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the bills from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the naval and military service of the United States for the year 1831. The bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications of the U. States for the year 1831, was read the third time, and passed.—The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, Mr. Tazewell addressed the Senate at length in favor of the motion made by him to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the Commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Tazewell was followed by Messrs. Kane, Woodbury and Livingston; the last named gentleman, however, after a brief exordium, which lasted but a few minutes, yielded the floor on a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of a variety of business, principally of a private and unimportant nature, the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern and north-western frontiers, was, after some debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—Mr. White, of New York, from the select committee on coins, reported two bills upon that subject, which, after some discussion, were ordered to be printed. One was respecting the gold coin of the U. States, and the other as to the regulation of the value of foreign silver money. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect certain Indian treaties; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Two thousand copies of the report of Mr. Verplanck, from the select committee on the subject of the expediency of establishing assay offices in the gold districts of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, were, on motion of Mr. Carson, ordered to be printed. The document in question is replete with many interesting and valuable facts, among which is the one that although the first native gold in the U. States was discovered so recently as the year 1825, yet last year four fifths of the whole gold coinage of the mint, amounting altogether to \$645,165, was coined from gold collected in the southern part of the Union. Of this, pure gold to the amount of \$24,000 was received from Virginia \$304,000 from North Carolina, \$25,000 from South Carolina, and \$212,000 from Georgia, making an aggregate of four hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the public departments, among which was one from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of an appropriation for Fort Delaware. The Speaker also presented a message received from the President, on the subject of the recent treaty with Turkey, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Navy pension fund bill was read a third time and passed, as also were the bills for regulating the collection of imports, and for the relief of the legal representatives of Colonel Latreux, the gallant and lamented hero, whose timely and premature death, was the more to be deplored, although "he died in the bloom of his fame," on account of his perishing in an obscure skirmish after the independence of his country had been achieved. The bill granting pre-emption rights to certain settlers on the public lands, was next taken into consideration, and debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day. The bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters, was again discussed. Upon the question of its engrossment the yeas and nays had been previously ordered. The bill was ultimately ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, was ordered also to be engrossed, after a debate of some length and great interest. After the transaction of some further business, the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, sundry memorials were presented and referred. After the report of several local bills, the Vice President presented a message from the President of the United States, relating to the intercourse law with the Indians, of 1809, in obedience to a

resolution of the Senate; 3000 copies of which were ordered to be printed. Thirty-seven bills from the House of Representatives were taken up, and referred to the appropriate committees. The Senate then took up the general appropriation bill, the amendment of Mr. Tazewell to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty being under consideration. Mr. Livingston addressed the Senate for two hours, in opposition to the amendment; and when he had concluded, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Tyler, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to provide for the removal of certain Indians from the State of Missouri, reported the same bill, from the same committee, a bill on the subject of the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A variety of reports were made and referred. On the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ken, the Committee of the Whole, to which was referred the bill to reduce into one the several Post Office acts, was discharged from its further consideration; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The Speaker laid before the House several communications, which were respectively disposed of; after which the House took up the bills which had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A number of them were read and passed; but the bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters was laid on the table, by a vote of 93 to 56. The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States was passed, by a vote of yeas and nays, yeas 130, nays 22. The bill for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia was taken up and upon the question of the engrossment of the bill a division took place; when it was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 76 to 72.—The bill making appropriations for the public buildings was considered; various alterations were made in the bill, and it was ordered for engrossment; soon after which, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

COUNTY.		POPULATION.
Allegany Co.		10,602
A. Arundel Co.		25,672
Annapolis city.		2,614
		—29,295
Baltimore Co.		40,251
do City		80,636
		—120,876
Calvert county		8,399
Caroline do		9,070
Cecil do		15,432
Charles do		17,666
Dorchester do		18,683
Frederick Co.		38,538
do Town,		7,255
		—45,793
Harford county		18,315
Kent do		10,502
Montgomery do		19,316
P. Georges do		20,473
Queen Ann's do		14,396
Saint Mary's do		15,455
Somerset do		20,135
Talbot do		12,947
Washington do		21,894
Hagerstown do		3,371
		—25,265
Worcester do		18,271
		—446,913
Males, Free white persons		147,715
Females, do		143,778
		—291,093
Slave, Males		53,439
Females		49,449
		—102,878
Free coloured persons		
Males		24,390
Females		20,202
		—59,948
White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb—under 14 years of age		47
Do do do 14 and under 25		32
Do do do 25 and upwards		156
Do do do Blind		156
Do do do Aliens. (Foreigners not naturalized.)		4838
Colored persons, slaves and free, included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb under 14 years of age		28
Do do do 14 and under 25		30
Do do do 25 and upwards		24
Do do do Blind		117
RECAPITULATION.		
Free white persons		291,092
Colored persons, slaves and free,		165,820
Total,		446,913

MR. JOHN LELAND.

We some days ago published a statement relative to this patriotic citizen. The report that he had been excluded from the church of which he has so long been an ornament, induced the Rev. O. B. Brown, of this City, to write to him. We have been politely favored with a copy of his reply for publication.

My brethren.—It has often struck my mind that if a constitution of government was now to be formed for a nation unborn, it might be checked, for it is hard to conceive how government is any thing but the contrivance of individuals to secure what they possess by nature and acquisition." It must, therefore, be formed in a mode to answer those ends. For the first eighteen centuries, the inhabitants of the earth had no government, (that we have any account of,) but patriarchal; but in the days of Nimrod, the awful experiment was made of leaping into the gulf of absolute monarchy. From that period until the present time there has been a perpetual war between the claims of governments and the rights of the people. The most successful struggles for the rights of man; the final close, the people have gained but little except the change of masters to ride them. The Constitution of the United States I consider the best that was ever formed. Energy and liberty walk hand in hand together, but such is the thirst of man for power and wealth, that it requires all the vigilance of the people to prevent usurpation. If man sleep the enemy will snore tares. The usurper begins with a strained construction, proceeds as precedent, which soon becomes doctrine, a sacrifice of the rights of the people follows, and a field for ambition is opened.

The character of a tolerable statesman is far beyond my claim. My talents, my education, my low circumstances of life, and avocation, have all admonished me to be little, and my dispositions perfectly accord; for I never desired a civil office in my life. But I rejoice that my country contains the men which are needed. A noble Spartan, who expected to be elected one of the fifty men that were wanting, and was left in the back ground, went rejoicing home exclaiming to his wife with joy, "Sparta contains fifty men more virtuous

than myself." The origin and outlines of civil government, I have paid some attention to, in order to give that ordinance of God its proper reverence, and maintain that religious opinions are inalienable in nature, and should be forever excluded from the civil arm. For this opinion, I have often been represented a Deist, and for this opinion, contended for in some remarks in the Sunday mail question, I am published in Gazettes as renouncing the faith, and being excluded for it. If those gentlemen who petition Congress to interfere in the controversy of religious opinions, should be asked who hath required this at your hands, could they turn to the next in the next testament and say, "there is our authority." It is possible for a man to give greater evidence that he is ignorant of the precepts of christianity, and destitute of the spirit of it, than he does when he makes use of the arm of the law to force others to believe as he does, or compel them to support what he believes. All such renounce christianity, and are excluded from the fellowship of the gospel.

Had the accusation which has gone the rounds, stated that I did not possess that full portion of the christian spirit, or live equal to the holy precepts of the gospel, although the charge should prove me perverse, yet in honesty I must have responded to the truth of the charge. But to affirm that I have renounced the only scheme that Jehovah ever made known to man, (with which the guilty sinner's heart and brought relief to his woes) is not true. And if christianity is divinely true, as I believe, the first editor who set the charge afloat, or his informers, may remember the doom therein given to all liars.

That kind of christianity which calls in the aid of law, swords, or the college for its support, which puts on the mask of sanctity to cover injustice and cruelty, and acquire prominence and wealth; that forces its dogmas on others, or asks for any thing more than a dispassionate hearing, and a corresponding faith, on rational evidence, I renounce from the bottom of my heart; and if I am excluded for denying the faith, I shall glory in my lonely solitude, and take more delight in the tub of Diogenes, than I otherwise should in the court of Ahasuerus. That blessed Jesus, who is God over all, the ancient of days, the everlasting Father, the first, the true God, and eternal life, without beginning, the creator of all things, the Lord God of the holy prophets, who was in heaven when instructing Nicodemus on earth, whose name is worshiped, should be deficient in his laws to govern his church, or anyways dependent on the rulers of this world to defend his people, prevent error, and describe and protect the truth, is not likely. If any orders are left in the new testament for such interference, in more than fifty years search, they have escaped my notice. The laws of men should recognize every man as a citizen, but none as religionists; should protect the rights of all; the opinions of none. If any, under a pretence of religion, commit overt acts, punish them for their crimes, and pity them for their delusion.

I am aware you will see a great sameness in my several communications; and one reason is, I cannot get out of my shell. Should I try to expand, like the silly frog that swelled to be as big as the ox, like him I should burst myself. Another reason I borrow from a Dutch priest; who, having severely flogged one of his hearers with his fists, exclaimed, "my hearers are such numb-skulls, that I was obliged to beat it into them."

I conclude by wishing the present session of Congress may be pleasant to the members, and acceptable to their constituents.

With due respect,

JOHN LELAND.

P. S. I am well pleased with the administration; it is as good as I ever knew, or ever expect to know.

MARRIED.

In this county on Tuesday the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, at Knightly, the residence of Col. E. S. Winder, Thomas J. Emory, Esq. of Queen-Anns county, to Marian, S. daughter of the late Gen. Winder, of Somerset.

On yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Cookman, Mr. Thomas Stewart, to Miss Sarah Ann Feltus, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. William Keston, of Talbot county, to Miss Mary Higgins, of Queen-Anns county.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Easton, Md. March 1, 1831.

The Mails, which had for some time been deranged by the weather, have recommenced their regular routes: viz. The Northern Mail, via Wye Mills, Centerville, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Wilmington, Del. &c. closes at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon.

The Western Mail, via Rhoads' Ferry, is closed at this office every Sunday and Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. arrives on Tuesday and Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock.

The Southern Mail, via Trappe, Cambridge &c. to Snow Hill, Md. &c. closes every Tuesday and Saturday night at 9 o'clock,—and arrives every Wednesday and Sunday at about half past one, P. M.

The Mail for Millford, Del. via Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, Whiteleyburgh, &c. arrives here every Monday at noon, and closes at 7 o'clock every Tuesday morning.

The Mail for Laurel, Seaford, &c. Del. via Hunting Creek Mills, arrives here on Tuesday evenings at 6 o'clock, and closes every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

On Sunday the Post Office will be kept open from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M. and from half past 1 o'clock to half past 2 o'clock, P. M. for the delivery of letters. This regulation will not be departed from.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

Persons indebted for Postage are requested to settle without delay. Accounts will not be kept with any who neglect this notice.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention shall in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
J. L. EDWARDS,  
First Clerk Pension Office,  
WILLIAM GORDON,  
First Clerk Bounty Land Office,  
Feb. 11—March 1 31a