FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

PETER FRANCISCO.

We know not how far the name and feats of Francisco have travelled beyond the bounds of this commonwealth; but there is scarcely a boy within it who has not heard some account of him. He is spoken of like "Milo the Champion" for his uncommon strength. Certainly, no one has yet claimed for Francisco an equal degree. His carrying a peice of artillery on his shoulders, upsetting a waggon loaded with tobacco, throwing a horse over his garden pales after he had thrown over its rider, &c. &c. such are some of the anecdotes which are told of Francisco. As one prank out of a hundred, which have been mentioned; we have been told by a gentleman of veracity who saw it, that in Petersburg, when Francisco was 53 years of age, he lifted with ease a hogshead of rum upon his knees and drank out of its bung. During the revolutionary war, Francisco's strength enabled him to perform several feats which his courage had projected.

He has now a petition before the Virginia Legislature—which many of our readers are anxious to see. At their request we lay it before them:

BUCKINGHAM, Nov. 18, 1821.

To the Senate and House of Delegates in the Capitol in Richmond assembled.

The petition of Peter Francisco humbly sheweth, that he enlisted in the Continental Army, under capt. Hughes Woodson, in the year 1777, and joined the grand army at a place called Middlebrook, and was in the following actions to wit: Brandywine and Germantown, the two first general engagements; and then stationed at a place called West Point Fort, on the North river for a considerable time, and from thence volunteered himself under Col Fleury to storm Stony Point fort, on the North River: he was the second man who scaled the walls of the enemy's fort on the right wing and received a wound slanting through the belly nine inches long. From thence carried up the North River to a place called the Fishkill, and remained there about six weeks and recovered his wound; then joined the grand army.—The next action was the battle of Monmouth, being detached under Colonel Morgan from the main body where a considerable slaughter of the enemy took place, in which action he received a wound from an ounce ball through the right thigh; although being wounded, pursued the enemy to a place called Powles's hook, where they embarked, and by ten o'clock the next day he killed two of their granadiers belonging to the 4th regiment while they were on Picquett.

After being in a number of scouting parties, and serving the term of three years, he bid adieu to the northern states, and came to Virginia: he then volunteered his services to go on with Gen. Gates, and then was detached into Col. Mayo's regiment, and in a few days a general engagement took place between Cornwallis and Gates, which action he was in, and being placed near the Colonel, in the centre of the regiment, the general orders were that Wallis' army was to be taken at the point of bayonet by a parcel of raw, undisciplined men, and between day break and sunrise, the British charged upon us, and in a few moments dispersed the great General Gates' army, & he himself (the Gen.) killed two horses in making his escape to Hillsborough.

Col. Mayo and myself continued together after the army broke, and a granadier of the British was about running his bayonet thro' him. He then wheeled about and put a ball and three buckshot through the grenadier, and saved the colonel's life. Mayo and himself kept together upon the left wing of Tarlton's line, until they were charged upon by one of Tarlton's troopers, and at that time ordered his men not to fight in form, but to cut down the militia as they rose the hill, (for the militia had thrown away all their guns.) The trooper ordered him to give up his gun, he made a feint advance towards him: as he did not advance quick enough he made a pass at his head with his sword, & he parried it off with his gun—he then reined in, and made a second charge, and demanded his gun—as he advanced towards him he wheeled the point of the gun—run him through the body, dismounted him, got on the horse, and rode him through the British army, crying "Huzza my brave boys, yonder goes the damn'd rebels," he made his escape by considering him as one of the refugees.

The Colonel after running two or three hundred yards, came up with him to whom he gave his horse, which he rode to Hillsborough where he continued about five or six weeks through fatigue; the Colonel after his return willed him a thousand acres of land lying on Richland creek, Kentucky, for services he rendered his country and saving his life; which land he never got, as the title is disputable. After Gates' defeat, he returned to the county of Prince Edward: he then volunteered himself under Capt. Watkins to join Col. Washington to the south, equipped himself with a good horse—we then fell in with the British of about five or six hundred at a place called the Scotch Lake. About a hundred yards from the Lake they fortified themselves in upon the top of a hill resembling a sugar loaf. As soon as he got in sight of the lake he tied his horse and ran under the bank thereof to discover the situation the enemy were in; and after getting opposite to the fort, he discovered their situation, found there was no danger under the foot of the mount, where all their tents and marquees were pitched; he then ran from the lake to the foot of the mount among all their tents and marquees as they stood pitched, and after walking about for some time went into one of their marquees where there were several hogsheads; when he was about to return, threw one of the hogsheads down upon the bulge, and rolling it some distance, placed himself upon his belly with his head under cover of the hogshead, and by drawing it down gently by each chine got it to the lake, the British firing at him at the same time, and fired several balls through the hogshead. The British being surrounded by our cavalry and infantry, they could not come out of the fort, and when he arrived at the journey's end, General Johnson and his picquett were placed there—the General opened the hogshead and the contents were shirts, overalls, and spatterdashes, which he divided among Washington and Lee's men who were bare for such necessaries.—General Johnson himself wore some of the pantaloons: he then mounted his horse and rode around to the north side of the mount where he discovered eight horses belonging to the British officers; about one hundred yards from the fort he borrowed a whip and rode between the fort and the horses under fire, and brought them safe into camp and gave them up to Col. Washington. He then joined Col. Washington and was at the battle of Guilford, and after the battle was pretty well over there were eight hundred of the King's Guards held in reserve to cut off the retreat of the militia—Col. Washington observing their manœuvres made a charge upon them in which charge he (Francisco) was wounded in the thigh by a bayonet from the knee to the socket of the hip, and in the presence of many he was seen to kill two men beside several other passes, which without doubt might be fatal.

Besides, he was in many skirmishes to the south with capt. Irby, in one of which he lost his horse, shot from under him, which he gave twenty-three thousand pounds of tobacco for, and he lost another at the battle of Guilford, from hard riding; the country paid him for the latter, the other is still unsettled. The documents at this time are in the hands of John W. Eppes. The reason that he has never made application until this late hour, was that he lost his pocket book, which contained all his vouchers, but happily, were sent to him from the Moravian town, which was found by an honest old Dutchman, in the course of a few years past. After returning home from Guilford he fell in accidentally at the house of Benjamin Ward, in Amelia county, where a plundering party of the British, detached from the main body of Col. Tarlton, came to the said Ward's to plunder, at which place he was: one of the British demanded Ward's watch and some other jewelry that he possessed at the same time; after he had received the plunder demanded, & laid his sword under his right arm, he slept back one pace in the rear, seized his sword by the hilt, cut off five inches of his scull one way, and two and a half coming down in a point towards his forehead, and many of the brains flew out: he had there at that time neither sword nor pistol of his own, but fought with his adversary's own weapons, which he had got from him: he wounded and drove the balance, took eight horses out of nine and the ninth went off with a large cut on his back, so they all retreated to join Tarlton, who was a mile or little better off. This is the last favour I ever did the British. Now if the gentlemen of the Assembly think that I am entitled to any thing from the above recited services, let them say, for I did not wish to call on them when my country was in debt, but as I am now in the decline of life, I hope they will consider my situation and remember the services rendered, and make me such compensation as they in their wisdom, shall think meet, and allow me full pay for my horse, and the interest thereon, and your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

When the bond for the tobacco was paid, it was 42s 6d. per hundred.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE MARYLAND PROPOSITION.

No. V.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen:

I intended, when I closed my last number to have proceeded with an examination of that part of the Governor's address to the Legislature of Ohio, which relates to the MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS; but at the end of a short communication to your paper, signed L. who seems to expect by his mere IPSE DIXIT, after reflecting upon his pros. and cons. to crush and annihilate them, and to make Congress give them a QUIETUS, without even referring the subject of them to a committee, although recommended to their attention, by resolutions from the Legislature of more than half of all the states, I have just seen a hint from you that brevity on the part of your correspondents would be acceptable. This hint, when the numerous subjects, that at the present moment must press upon your attention are taken into consideration, is certainly reasonable. I will therefore content myself with remarking, that the main object of the Governor's message appears to be to shew, that Ohio has paid a full consideration or EQUIVALENT for the appropriations of land made for the support of her colleges and schools. I presume to think that the reader of that message will agree with me, that his EXCELLENCY'S PREMISES are not sustained by any reference to documents or admitted facts—that indeed they are upon the face of them palpably incorrect, and I beg leave respectfully to refer him for an answer in substance to this reasoning, to the view I have given in my last two numbers on the subject of the supposed EQUIVALENT.

If Congress, upon a view of the whole ground, should be of opinion, that the exemption from taxes of lands sold by the United States, for five years after their sale, although in its operation beneficial to Ohio, must nevertheless be considered in the light of a valuable consideration, (though certainly not of an EQUIVALENT,) let the lands hereafter sold, be no longer exempted from taxation; and let a further grant of land be made to each of the new states as a compensation for that exemption as to the small proportion of public lands hitherto sold within their limits. The Atlantic states, seeking for justice themselves, are perfectly willing it should, in every respect, be done to others. Their only aim is to be put upon a footing of equality with their sister states.

That they are not now upon that footing, cannot be more forcibly illustrated, than by supposing, that all the public lands have been sold, and that out of the PROCEEDS IN MONEY received into the Treasury, a million of dollars has been given to Ohio, a different sum to Indiana, another to Illinois, a fourth to Mississippi, &c. according to an apportionment amongst them, established by law. Suppose then, that Virginia, or Massachusetts, should apply for a proportional amount, and their application should be rejected. Could any one doubt the injustice of the refusal? And yet where would be the difference in point of principle, whether the donation be in LAND OR MONEY, the proceeds of land? A distinction, indeed, has been taken between a RESERVATION IN PERPETUITY and a GRANT. Every one must in a moment perceive, that the distinction is in the FORM of the donation, not in the SUBSTANCE, the BENEFICIAL INTEREST being in the states, for which the reservations have been made. And I have shewn in a former number, that a peculiar advantage arises from the form of reservation, to wit: that the fund for education will increase in value as population increases.

Before quitting this subject, I cannot help remarking that the object of the MARYLAND PROPOSITION is not, (as you would suppose from the reasoning of its opponents,) TO TAKE AWAY any thing from Ohio, or any other state: that although the consideration, which she claims to have paid, would render a resumption illegal, yet it can afford no sufficient ground of objection to like advantages being given to the other states. The only reason for opposition to such a measure that Ohio can possibly have is, that she has an interest in the common fund, from which appropriations are to be made. If this were a sufficient ground of objection, why has she made none to the grants made to the other states, formed out of the public lands? The appropriations in their favor are taken out of the common fund, and diminish her interest in it, after the same ratio, that grants to the old states would do. Yet, until now, we have never heard any complaint from her.

I recollect now but one idea, that has been advanced on this subject, which seems to require notice. It is one touched upon by a writer signing himself "Northeast," and is contained in the Resolutions from the state of Rhode Island. It relates to the basis, upon which an apportionment of such fund as Congress may grant to the states, which have had no literary appropriation, ought to be made amongst them. Rhode Island contends, that the apportionment amongst the several states ought to be made according to services and sacrifices in the Revolutionary war.

This idea is based, I suppose, upon the supposition, that the public lands were acquired by conquest, in the war of the Revolution. Now, although, this may be considered true as to a part of them, yet at least half of them have been purchased by the common treasure of the country. The Indian title to all those, which may be considered the fruit of conquest from Great Britain, has been bought out by the common treasure. The ground upon which the MARYLAND REPORT claims an appropriation for such of the states as have received none, is that the public lands are the COMMON PROPERTY, in what ever way acquired, and therefore ought to be applied in such a manner as will equalize the benefit of them.

Besides, another view of the subject must, I apprehend, satisfy every one, at a glance that an apportionment amongst the states upon the basis of revolutionary services and sacrifices, even if all the public lands had been acquired by conquest in the war of independence, would be unjust, inapplicable, and impracticable. It was the PEOPLE of the states who spent their blood and treasure in the acquisition of our liberty. A vast proportion of the then population of the several states, or their descendants, have changed their residence. Is it just that this emigration should deprive them of the fruit of revolutionary services? And yet this will obviously be the effect of a distribution of the fund arising from lands granted for the purpose of education, according to the rule of apportionment amongst the states, now under consideration. In fact, that rule would give it to RETROSPECT, contrary to its intended and apparent operation, and not to POPULATION.

In conclusion, I beg leave to remark to the reader that, in attempting to further the object of the Maryland resolutions, I have abstained from general arguments, which might be urged, to shew the expediency of devoting a small portion of the public domain to the purposes of enlightening the minds, and elevating the characters, of a free people, were the question now an original one, and no partial appropriations had hitherto been made. Innumerable arguments of this kand will rush upon the mind of every enlightened patriot, who shall bestow his reflections upon the subject. To give a view of even the most forcible and striking, would require more of the valuable columns of the National Intelligencer than can, at the present season, be reasonably demanded. I have, therefore, confined myself to the limits which were occupied by Mr. Maxcy, in his Report to the Senate of Maryland, which first called the attention of the other states to this important subject, and which restricted him to those arguments which were calculated to show that equal and impartial justice, as well as the spirit of our federal compact, required that appropriations of public lands, proportional to such as had already been made in favor of a part of the states, should be extended to all. That Report does not complain of the grants to the hitherto favored states, nor aim at divesting a single right or privilege which has been given them. On the contrary, it applauds the wisdom and patriotism which gave birth to so enlightened and liberal a system of policy, and only contends that equity now requires a farther extension of it. It does not presume to prescribe the mode in which Congress shall do justice, but merely asks them to do it in such a way as to them may seem effectual and expedient. In these numbers I have attempted to obviate the objections made to the Maryland proposition, which seems rather to have relation to the measures which may be necessary to carry the principle of it into effect, than to the principle itself. I have, moreover, with great deference ventured to suggest a plan for placing, as nearly as the nature of things will allow, all the states of the Union upon an equal footing. That plan requires that a quantity of public land, sufficient to satisfy the reasonable claims of all the states which have had no appropriations for the promotion of education, be laid off in tracts, in such parts of the public lands as may be thought best; that such tracts be gradually sold, under the authority of the United States, according to the existing laws, and the proceeds be apportioned amongst the several states entitled to them, according to a ratio compounded of *population* and *extent of territory* (giving weight to territory on account of future population,) and that the faith of each state be pledged by a solemn act of its legislature, that the money thus received shall constitute an inviolable and perpetual fund for the promotion of education, the income only to be used, and the capital to remain untouched.

Such are the outlines of a plan for carrying the Maryland proposition into effect. I submit it to a candid and impartial public.

The Maryland proposition is founded in the strictest principles of justice and sound policy. Its object is to provide the means of enlightening the people. The stability of liberty depends upon a general diffusion of knowledge. No axiom in political science is clearer than that *education should be co-extensive with the right of suffrage.* To make it so is the ultimate object of the Maryland resolutions. Upon their success depend the highest interests of freedom and good government. And the Congress which shall carry into effect the great national scheme of education which they propose, will build up an everlasting monument to their own fame, in the perpetuity which it will ensure to the liberty and glory of their country.

MARYLAND.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. BARTON laid before the Senate a preamble and sundry resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State, to endeavor to obtain the passage of a law to extend to all the actual settlers on the Upper Gasconade who may have erected saw mills on the public lands, the right of pre-emption—which paper was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to apportion representatives among the several states according to the fourth census—the motion to insert a ratio of 40,000 being still pending.

After debate the bill was recommitted.

The bill from the House of Representatives, providing for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida, was read twice by general consent, and referred.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The proceedings this day run out to a greater length than our previous arrangements leave room for. They shall be given hereafter.

The principal business of the day was the bill for apportioning Representatives according to the Fourth Census; and the result of the proceedings was, to reinstate the ratio of 40,000, leaving the bill in the same shape as when it came from the House of Representatives. And in this shape it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

The President of the Senate laid before the Senate a petition which he had received from Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, representing themselves ancient inhabitants of Pensacola, who have been illegally imprisoned by the acting Governor of the territory of West Florida, and praying the interposition of Congress for their relief. The petition was accompanied by sundry documents, embracing an appeal from the petitioners to the acting governor for their release from imprisonment, and his refusal.

Mr. BARBOUR not knowing at the moment what would be the most proper disposition for these papers, though it was probable that a reference of them to the Executive would be most suitable, moved to lay them on the table.

The papers were ordered to be laid on the table.

The bill to apportion representation among the several states according to the fourth census, was read the third time and passed (by yeas and nays, they being requested by Mr. RODNEY, who said he would not take up the time of the Senate in stating his reasons against the passage of the bill with the ratio which had been agreed to, as the minds of the members were made up on the subject)—ayes 26, noes 18; and was returned to the other House for concurrence in the amendments made by the Senate.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the causes of the frequent failure of the mails between the other cities of United States and New Orleans, and that they further inquire into the expediency of providing for the conveyance of the mails to and from New Orleans, in covered carriages.

The resolution lies on the table one day.

Mr. LLOYD presented certain proceedings and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Baltimore, recommending the repeal of the restrictive system; which on motion of Mr. L. were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LLOYD submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the restrictions on our commerce which are imposed by the act concerning navigation, passed on the 18th April, 1818, and an act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th May, 1820.

The Senate then on the motion of Mr. SMITH (who remarked that the petition from Pensacola, which had been yesterday presented to the Senate, would shew the necessity of acting on the bill without delay) proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government for the territory of Florida.

On proceeding to fill the blanks in the bill, a good deal of debate took place on the duties to be discharged by the several officers, the expenses which they must necessarily incur, the responsibility of their offices. &c. &c.

The bill was, on motion, recommitted, for the purpose of incorporating, with precision, some amendments relating to the collection districts, &c.

House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. TUCKER of Virginia, presented a petition from sundry citizens of Lynchburg, in Virginia, praying that Congress may not pass a Bankrupt law—the reading of which was called for by Mr. T. as he believed it expressed the sense of the great body of the people in Virginia; and it was referred to the committee of the whole on that subject.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. FLOYD, requesting of the President of the United States information whether any foreign government has made claim to any part of the territory of the United States on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, &c. was read for consideration.

The resolution was agreed to without objection.

Mr. COCKE said the Committee on Military Affairs had obtained from the Paymaster General, a statement of the saving which would be made in the expence of the military establishment by the passage of the bill now before the House for the better organization of the army; which statement, that all the members of the House might be put in possession of the information it contained, he moved to have printed—the motion was agreed to.

Mr. EUSTIS offered the following resolution; which was agreed to—ayes 58, noes 44.

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and the compensation of the corps of Cadets, and whether it is expedient to make any alterations in the laws and regulations for governing the Military Academy.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of the Register, which have remained unsettled for more than three years prior to 30th Sept. last; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The house then again went into committee (Mr. TAYLOR in the chair) on the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. SAWYER of N. C. addressed the House about an hour and an half against the motion to strike out the first section.

The committee then rose, on motion of Mr. GORHAM, (who intimated an intention to deliver his opinions on the subject) and

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. SMITH, of Md. from the Committee of Ways and Means, laid on the table certain letters from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting information respecting the estimates for repairs and contingent expences of the Navy for 1822—which were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. HARDIN, it was

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of seven members of this House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday, [the Bankrupt Bill] Mr. TAYLOR in the chair.

Mr. GORHAM occupied the floor more than an hour, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and was followed by

Mr. WOOD, who spoke on the same side, and continued the debate until after three o'clock—when

Mr. FULLER took the floor, and intimated his intention to express his views of the subject, but owing to the lateness of the hour, moved that the committee rise and report—which was agreed to—and,

In the House, after granting leave to the committee to sit again.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The committee appointed yesterday to devise ways and means to diminish if possible the public expenditures, consisted of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. HARDIN, WHIPPLE, TRACY, HOLCOMB, ROSS, WILLIAMS, N. C. W. SMITH.

Mr. RHEA reported a bill concerning invalid pensioners, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. SMITH of Md. from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for making appropriations for the Military service of the U. States, in the year 1822, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCLANE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported unfavorably on the petition of Thomas Kemp, which was referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to printed.

On motion of Mr. WALWORTH, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Postmaster General to state the price last given on the same route in all proposals hereafter published for contracts for transporting the mail, and also to enquire what further provisions may be necessary to reduce the expense of transporting the mail of the U. States.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to divers revolutionary claims; which was referred to various appropriate Committees.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday [the Bankrupt bill] Mr. TAYLOR in the chair.

Mr. FULLER rose and addressed the house in a speech of about an hour and a quarter, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill—when

Mr. WOODSON expressed his intention of presenting his views of the subject, and moved that the committee report, which was agreed to, and after leave being granted to the committee to sit again,

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

A motion was made by Mr. TAYLOR of N. Y. that, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting should be at 11 o'clock instead of 12. This motion gave rise to some debate; in the course of which Mr. BALDWIN moved to amend the proposition of Mr. Taylor, so that no motion for adjournment should be in order, after any one subject has been under consideration for three days until the hour of five shall have arrived. This amendment, however, did not succeed; and, finally, Mr. TAYLOR'S motion was agreed to. So the House hereafter meet at 11 o'clock.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. LITTLE in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1822. A good deal of discussion took place on this bill: and, at a late hour, the blanks having been filled, the bill was reported by the committee of the whole to the house; and, without deciding thereon, the House adjourned, at 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. COCKE, laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house a statement, shewing the amount of woollens purchased for the use of the army during the years 1820 and 1821; of whom the purchases were made; at what prices; and what proportion thereof was of American manufacture.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Tuesday, (the Bankrupt Bill) Mr. TAYLOR in the chair.

Mr. WOODSON rose and addressed the house in a speech of nearly two hours opposed to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by

Mr. LOWNDES in favor of the motion, who occupied the floor until nearly 3 o'clock; when

Mr. NELSON, of Va. moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to, and the committee obtained leave to sit again.

In the House, the further orders of the day were, on motion, laid on the table; and the house took into consideration the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Select Committee proposed by Mr. COCKE, to take into consideration two communications from the Treasury Department relative to the inspection of the western land offices, &c. Messrs. COCKE, RUSSEL, COLDEN, MCLANE, TRIMBLE, STEVENSON, and LOWNDES.

Mr. SERGEANT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill from the Senate for the apportionment of the representatives of the United States according to the fourth census, with a recommendation to *disagree* to the Senate's amendment thereto, which on motion of Mr. S. was laid on the table.

Mr. FLOYD, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of making any alteration of the law in relation to the subject of vaccination, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them by the resolution of the 6th instant.

The report was agreed to and two thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed.

[It shall appear in our next.]

The House then agreed to take into consideration a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. COCKE, calling for a statement of woollens purchased for the army in 1820 and 1821; which after a modification proposed by Mr. RICH, which was assented to by the mover, was adopted.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Military Appropriation Bill.)

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions so to modify the same as to limit it to such appropriations as are indispensably necessary, and he enforced his motion by remarks at considerable length. A debate ensued hereon, in which Messrs. FARRELLY, RANDOLPH, SMITH, WILLIAMSON, COCKE, BUCHANAN, WRIGHT, and F. JONES, participated; of which a report may be given hereafter.

Mr. NELSON of Va. then moved to amend the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Chambers,) by striking out the special instructions to the committee. The ground was stated by Mr. N. to be, that he thought the course adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means a departure from precedent. It had been usual for that committee to report either general or partial appropriation bills—but this was neither. It was rather a general appropriation bill split into parts, all of which ought, in his opinion, to be brought together.

A debate arose on this motion, in which Messrs. STEWART, RANDOLPH, EDWARDS, of N. C. SMITH, & FARRELLY, took part, when the question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative—Ayes 50, Noes 80.

The question then recurred upon the original motion submitted by Mr. CHAMBERS.

Mr. PLUMER, of New Hampshire, moved to divide the question and thereupon it was first taken upon a recommitment generally without instructions, and decided in the negative—ayes 50

Mr. RANDOLPH then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next, and accompanied his motion with an interesting speech of considerable length, of which, together with the other debates of the day, we may give a report hereafter, when, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was taken and decided against postponement, ayes 59, noes 74—and then

The House adjourned.

A COMFORTABLE PRESENT.

We have seen (says the Boston Evening Gazette) a beautiful pair of *patent water proof Boots* manufactured in the shop of Mr. Robbins, in a superior manner, which are intended to be presented to the *President of the United States.* The great advantage of the water proof Boots and Shoes over all others, is the benefit derived by those ladies and gentlemen who wear them, in always keeping, without any external aid, their feet perfectly dry during the wet weather, in the spring months.

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