to, the Maryland resolutions, and they have a tendency to exilt sec. tional jealousies. To this objection it may be answered, that the most obvious and effectual way of prewenting sectional jealousies and gengraphical distinctions of party, is for congress to be governed by sowards all the states; and it sappears to us that the resolutions of the Maryland legislature are found-'ed upon this principle, and are cal-culated to promote national harmony, and to strengthen the bonds of the Union, instead of whurnishing ground for characterising parties by geographical distinctions." contraty policy tends directly to that result; and, in distributing favours by geographical lines, to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views."

Besides, we cannot persuade ont. selves to admit so unfavourable an opinior of the justice and liberality of those states which have been formed out of the public lands, as to think that they will object to the extension of donations of public land to the other states in the same proportion as they have received

We agree with the New-York committee, that the United States derive their title to the public lands from cessions by states; they hold them "in full and absolute right, discharged from all conditions except those specific ones expressly reserved in certain of the acts and instruments of cession:" and we would beg leave to remark, that the expr.ss condition (a circumstance not naticed by that committee) upon which the cession of the greater part of the public lands on the east side of the Mississippi was made to the United States was, as is shewn by the Maryland report, situat they should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure." Such was the condition of the cessions by Virginia and North Carolina, and it appears to us that both the letter and spirit of that stipulation requires that, as lands have been appropriated for the purposes of education in a part of the states, they should be extended in a just proportion to all. It is not Virginia and North Carolina only that have a right to ask for the fulfilment of that stipulation, but all the states for whose benefit the condition of the cession was

We agree also with the New York committee that if the public lands are considered as acquired by conquest from Great Britain by the United States collectively, "Congress are empowered to dispose of this in the same manner as of all other property belonging to the United States, with no other limitation than such as may be imposed by the sense of public duty and the general welfare," but we are of opi-nion that the general welfare could by the means be more effectually promoted than by the general diffusion of knowledge; and, if that re-quires appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in part of the States, it requires them in the whole. Appropriations having been made in favor of particular states, to the exclusion of the others, the latter have an undoubted right to express their ppinion on the subject, and to ask of Congress to be placed upon an equal footing.

The same reasoning applies, with equal force to the public lands ac hoves every true federal republican divised by purchase, at the common in the state, to be on the alert, and expense of all the states.

And here we beg leave to remark suckely assert the justice of the principle that all the states have an squal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union, and in state administration; they are en-fer, so a joint consciouste, that they greed in business; and they neglect all are entitled therefore to be pla-their political rights.

are the common property of the the wisdom all Congress. Congress, away from once with the hickory of the therefore, in prevent all inverted broom of the present executive and then them; and its fire second applies and the general government might to be purposed of give appropriations of provide for the sale of the sile of the sile in the purposed of give appropriated when the of the sile in the purposed of give appropriated when the of the sile in the purposed of give appropriated when the of the sile in the purposed of give appropriated when the of the sile in the purposed of give appropriated when the of the sile in the purposed of give appropriated when the of the sile in the purpose he New-York committee object persent or, as the committee of the whose recellent management the in their Reports (which we shall useful improvements in the Peniseize an early opportunity of pub- tentiary, cruelly removed from ofseize an early opportunity of pubproportion of the metr proceeds arising from the sale of public lands; his politics and become a democrat? leaving all the machinery now in operation for the disposal of the lands, unchanged and still under the exclusive control and direction of Congress. The latter, in all probability, would be found the better

> The New-York committee state that the policy of reservations of public lands for purposes of education in the states formed out of them, "seems to include two points: 1st, "the increased value of the remainsing lands, in consequence of the "reservation; and, 2dly, "it is of the "deepest interest to the welfare, "the prace, and good order of the whole Union, that those states should not be peopled by a race possessing nothing of civilization but its vices and its arts of des-"truction."

As to the first point, the Maryland Report conclusively shows, we think, that the increased value furnishes no ground of objection to the extension of appropriations of nublic lands for literary purposes to all the states; and we therefore refer to the Report itself. As to the second point, we think that expetience as to the settlement of the old states, when they were a wilderness, in which no reservations of unsettled lands were made for the purposes of education, does not justify the apprehension expressed by the committee, that the new states which are now settling by emigrants from the old states, would, it Congress had not made reservations of public lands in their favour, be peo pled by "a race possessing nothing of civilization but its vices and arts of destruction."

As to the policy of the great measure which is the subject of these remarks, it is one, like all other questions of importance, on which very intelligent and very honest men may differ in opinion. The committees of the Legislatures of New-York and Maryland having differed on this subject, which we think inferior in interest to no question of internal policy, we have thought it proper to place both Reports before our readers, that every one may form an opinion for himself. -Most of the Legislatures in the Union had adjourned when the Maryland Report & Resolutions were communicated to the different Governors, who will of course submit them to their consideration at their next sessions. They, however, reached the Legislature of Virginia, the sanction of that enlightened state at its last session. That the subject may be fully understood by the public, in the mean time, we hope that those editors who have published the New-York Report may find it convenient to copy that of Maryland also. In a few days, we shall give the Report of the committee of the Senate of the United States.

# From the Federal Republican:

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

We are pleased to see that our political friends in the counties are up and adoing." Nominations of electors are making throughout, and good judgment appears to be the basis on which these nominations are founded. The people generally are not aware of the importance of these nominations—ic is they who are to decide the political complexion of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year, and perhaps for many years to come; and it therefore behoves every true federal republican to be active in securing the election of the various federal electors. To that the Resolutions of Maryland some of our readers in this giry such language may appear dry and uninteresting—it is because they are not aware of the deep interest which they have in a change of our state administration; they are en-

fice, begause he was a federalist. because he would not change Hundreds of such instances we have on hand, and we shall publish them

The public must know how much they have gained by democrary.-This regards only our state; go, for a moment, to the general government, and you will find cause to Jament the same misrule in a much greater degree. Servants of the public have been removed, and others, who were favourites were appointed to their places-the consequence is, that the United States have by such change GAINED a clear deficit

### FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF HARD DOLLARS!

and are obliged to go into the market and BORROW MONEY at a time when we are at peace with the whole world.

Democracy knows how to reward her adherers, but she knows no thing of financiering. We beg par don for this mistake!-she does understand financiering admirably; for she can make the prople swallow a dead loss of

FIFTEEN MILLIONS; she can see the people go to ruin and bankruptcy in consequence of her policy, and she has the peculiar talisman in her hands by which she induces them to swallow any pill she may choose to administer. the people are nearly gorged-fifteen millions made up into one pill, is rather a severe doses Let them arise in their majesty, and let them employ another set of physicians .-The whole body politic of the United States is diseased-it may be cured if the patient will make use of the proper medicines.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the Athens, Capt. Creagh, in 36 days from Cork, arrived at Balti-From a Cork paper of Manh 24.

Retrotation in Piedmont—Junction of Prince Carignan, heir apparent to the king of Sazony, with the consti-tutionalists—Sudden recal of the Emperor Airzander to boland—Great agitation and fall in the funds of London and Puris.

These important events are successively detailed in our preceding columns, but they have been followed

# MOST IMPORTANT.

Experts this day from Paris.

Experts this day from Paris.

Revolution in Piedmont confirmed—Wireh of the Piedmontere army to bilian—Expected change in Genoand throughout all tall premon, by an express which left. Paris on Thurwday night the following most important and the press on Thurwday night the following most important pressures and the paris on Thurwday night the following most important pressures and the pressure of the paris on Thurwday night the following most important pressures and pressures are pressured to the pressure of the pressure of

the American

Is collect whether compliance masters in fased to the first of the seemed feature of the demand of the first of the seemed feature of the demand of the first operation was about to conclude the free condition, bothers percurp tory define it has been appeared to the desire testified of averaging the cause of Naples by direct hostlyines against the hustrians. It is concluded, however, that the cept of the Sandinian generalment had not opvered eatin factory, for the dispatch distinctly states that the Piedmontess army, to the number, of 45,000 men had marched Frings Carrings on was sent, after them to enderduir to bring them back to their duty, was filled. ring them back to their duty, will little with these remarkable words—ALL ITA-LY IS IN A FLAME PURTIER PARTIQUEARS

In addition to the foregoing, the following private letter, written from the French capital on Saturday afternoon, communicates some important intelligence:

A battle has at length taken place, and I am happy to anhounce that, according to all the reports, it ended in favour of the reapolitans, into whose hand a great number of prisopers have failen. This informa-tion I do not give as official, because altho-the government here has announced nothing in the shape of a Bull. in, atthough a paper purporting to be such, has been circulated. It is in fact made up from the accounts ob-

tained in various quarters.
It should seem, from all we can learn, that the Neapolitans gear Rieti, or as some asy near Spolito, unexpertedly attacked the Austrians, who were not at all prepared to neet an enemy. The number of killed and wounded is differently stated, and probably had not been at all correctly ascertained at the time when the messengers, bringing the news, took their departure. From 2 to 5000 have been mentioned, and the prisoners are reported to be as numerous.

is an add that the patriotic General Pepe is said to have fallen in the engagement.

"The abdication of the king of Sardinia, is a lact publicly announced early this morning, although the certain news arrived last night, and rumors of it have prevailed since the date of my last, (15th inst.) It is likely to have a most important effect, and if we may believe what is confidently reported in all quarters, he was suject to much personal insult be ochered into for Sardinia. The Constitution similar and a serious serious for Sardinia. Carrignan has sworn to t. The army of Predmont amounts to between 3 and 0.000 men, but, of course they are not all on fool

"We have reports here of an insurrection against the Austrians at Venice; but as the garrison there is very large, we much fear that it is only a report. If were true, the retreat of the Austrians would be in a man-

SECOND EDITION.

London, March 20.

We are informed, through a channel in which we can place the fullest reliance, that intelligence to the same effect, as that which we received 'o day, by the Express from Paris, with respect to the abdication of the king of Sardinia, has been received in Downing street No doubt whatever is entertained of the

No doubt whatever is entertained of the fact in the government Offices. The Abdication, however, extends only, we understand to his Majesty's Continental possessions, namely the duchies of Savoy and Genoa, and the Principality of Piedmont; the succession to which being like that of France in the male line, would, in the course of events, have in a short time, devolved on Prince Casignano, in whose fa-

course of events, have in a short time, devolved on Prince Carignano, in whose farour the abdication has taken place.

The island of Sardinia, which is held by a different tenure, and to the sovereignty of which the King's daughter, Beatrice, is heiress presumptive, has been reserved in full sovereignty by Victor Emanuel. Some curiosity prevails as to the title which the Prince of Carignan will take under these circumstances. Will it be the ancient one of a Duke of Saroy, or a new one of King Duke of Saroy, or a new one o of Piedmont?

of Piedmont?
THE ENGLISH FUNDS.
The effects of the above pregnant news upon the English Punds have been, great consternation in the market and a consequent decline inprices of all kinds of stock. Various reports were in circulati-

on. Letters were said to have been received, stating that commotions had taken place at Lions and Daup-hiny, as well as an insurreceion in Poland. The French Funds were down at 78, and again rose to 79 .-"The city continued agitated with

reports, and so great is the alarm in the money market, that few persons will venture to purchase stock. "It is confidently stated there have been seven expresses from France within the last 24 hours,-The rumors appear to increaser-Poland is reported to have declared for the Neapolitans, and levies to assist their cause commenced in several districts. It is also rumored that a park of artillery and all the

Austrian treasures have been inter-Government, it would appear, thought it necessary to step in, in order to calm the alarm which prevailed, and in the course of Tuesday, issued the following demi offi-cial article, which was published in

the Couriers prevailed for two or three days in the Monied market, arose from the supposition, industriously encouraged, that this country might be in-Austrians and Neapplitans and that there will be no con-

British Empire

"Yes; jobt should the next at it least very speedy, speeding his least very speedy. Trance, announce suy Trung their least very announce suy Trung their least very speedings. in favour of the Spaniau Counting tin, will the British government to remain neutral? Assuredly the will be tried upon this point.

In recapituliting the numbers of the Austrian Troppa in march, is appears they amount to 42,000 meal. in favour of the Spanial C

—It is also true that there have serve of from 15 to 20,000 mes who are now crossing the Rouse territory for the frontiers of the Abruzzi. The numbers of the Respolitant are not known for errors but it is, presumed that at the ment they amount at leasting 6000 regular troops, without including the reinforcements that arrival dis ly at the Abruzzi. The plan of the Neapolitans is to avoid pitched bir-tles and to confine themselves it harrassing the Austrians on a sides the moment they arrive and in their territory.

Chamber of the Deputies Seret Committee Gen Dandieu laid on the Table a proposition conceived thus:

"I have the honour to depose of the table (bureau) a propositional an address to his majesty, humbly to petition him to choose shother ministry, seeing that the pretental incapable and anti French, and this for these two reasons it has girts, rise to the most general and will founded alarms for the fate of its Monarchy and of France."

M. Casiour Perrier asked the Ministers for explanations on the silence which they had observed respecting the evils of Pledmonia

M. Pasquier replied that the go vernment not having had cettin assurance of the facts, it had though proper to be silent, but that now! would suffer freely all the news ! be published which should come ! its knowledge. ; ".

LITER. By the ship Martha, arrived New York from Liverpool, Lordan papers to the 22d and Liverpoolt the 24th have been received. The contain, in addition to the preces ing intelligence brought by the #1

Athens, the following articles It is said, there are no less that 110,000 Russian troops assem Georgia, ready for the field. ambitious designs of Russis bent daily more apparent, and we not be surprised to see shortly to court openly avow its Tell Turkey and Persia. Liverpool, March st

A letter from Vienna states Russian courier coming from bach on his way to Poland, and a report that he was bearet order to put a Russian tord march towards Italy. There also reports of insurrections have taken place in the Polish regimen of the Russian army.

Eondon, Match 2.

It was last night very confident to the last night recisionary ments had taken place in Hammand Possible 19. and Prussia. The report was that we cannot let it pass number

Yesterday the Queen addition letter to the Earl of Livery containing a petition to his Me ty to allow her to be publicly a ed for by the clergy of the lished church—a privilege, has been enjoyed by all her an decessors since the reformation.

Majesty, it is faid, adds, this is the only request she has to all the state of th

Sir Robert Wilson in the his services to the Neapalitan. The True Briton sys. derstand from good Am

resile Inem. They were when they alleguered o which they had falls my, on this, predipitate away amidstithe disde endeavoured to rally ing to sustain the shoc of some men, he was

Extract of a letter, dat Our latest intelliger armies state the advan the Austrians to have Monterosi, (about 20 of Rome) and the car be that they find the The army now colle

cannon ball.

odefend the passes in dom, including regular rceed 160,000 men; ber is daily increasing t flocking to the border. proaching contest, the feulty this governme ounter is a want of his they already feel The forced loan of S.O. collected very slot ons, particularly tho with trade, have not ity to contribute thei

MARYLAND GA Annapolis, Thursda

FEDERAL REPT Electoral Ticket for B GEORGE SEMA

For Somer THOMAS K. CA Col. THOMAS Assembly Ticket fo Levin R. King, Lit

pis, Daniel Ballard, From the Federal COMMUNICAT 4Paupers ought no

d for the support of ut every other perso aght to contribute of public taxes for the overnment, according fithin this state." Declaratio

TAXES It is thought by a nd lives by his labou y exempted from the who do pay them, are ant of the amount of the amount of the amount of the amount of the country hade them that they riends.

In every family of iving by the labour and having no prop perhaps, a cow and a ens) there is bought hape of other artic bushels of sale of duty is 20 cents,
duty is 20 cents,
6 lbs. of brown sugar,
20 gallons of molasses,
10 bs. black tea,
0 lbs. coffee,
Cloth, linen, &c., valued

flo, of which the dut fine, spirites drugs or 1 \$10) duty at 20 per ce

Now, this poor il fourtgen dollars as My the general go year, Myr, the late dobt, must have re but amily should b