I went into a full investigation of the justice of this claim, and concluded it with the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

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

These resolutions, with the report, passed the senate with two dissenting voices only; and in the house of delegates, the resolutions were adopted *unanimously*, and the report in their support, concurred in by all except three or four members.

Thus succeeded in establishing the justice of a claim, in favour of Maryland, upon the government of the United States, to the unanimous conviction of both branches of the Legislature, with the exception of two members only; a claim, which when it shall be successfully supported in the Congress of the United States, will ultimately produce a fund of at least $800,000 for the promotion of education, the income from which, if properly managed, together with the present appropriations for literary purposes, will be sufficient to give the blessings of education to every freeman's child in the state. A large number of copies of this Report and Resolutions, were ordered by the Legislature to be printed for distribution; copies were ordered to be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request, that they would urge the justice of our claim upon that body; copies were also directed to be sent to the other states, with a request that they would co-operate with Maryland in support of this claim, sixteen of those states being equally interested with this state.

A majority of the legislatures of all the states, in compliance with the request of our General Assembly, did consider, and after examination, concurred in the Maryland Resolutions, and requested their members of Congress to support the claim therein set forth.

One of our senators, and one of our representatives, brought the subject before congress, and the lamented Pinkney was preparing, the week before he died in Washington, where at his request I was present, to sustain, with his mighty powers, the rights of the state. The session of congress was now drawing to a close, the subject was postponed, and has not I believe been since revived, until the present session of congress, when a report in favour of an appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education, tho' in a different form from that proposed by the Maryland resolutions has been made, and I trust the proposition it recommends will finally succeed. Should it not, and should your favour place me in congress, I shall feel it to be my duty to press upon the consideration of that body, the object of the resolutions, which I originally introduced into our legislature, and which, to use the language of a publication in their support, which appeared a year after they were adopted, "appear to be founded in the strictest principles of justice and sound policy. Their "object is to provide the means of enlightening the people, who are not only the "legitimate source of power, but also the "tribunal, by which the proper exercise of "it is to be finally tried. The stability of our "free institutions, therefore, 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 re-"solutions. Their success is connected "with 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."

In the year 1824, the people of Anne-Arundel elected me a member of the House of Delegates, the independent Speaker, who during the session presided over the deliberations of that body, assigned me the post of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the next in responsibility and labour to his own. In what manner I acquitted myself of the duties of that station, may be seen by a report upon the state of the finances, and several other reports, which are on record amongst the proceedings of the House of Delegates, as well as a number of acts passed in pursuance of them, which are recorded amongst the laws.

Amongst other things, which I proposed during that session, tho' unsuccessfully, was a law to relieve the planters of this District from the unequal and unjust tax, which, under the name of Inspection of Tobacco, they are compelled to pay for the general benefit of the state, in violation of the great principle of justice in relation to taxation, which prescribes, that taxes should go to those who pay them, and that a part of the state should not be taxed for the benefit of the whole.

At that session also, I introduced resolutions recommending an alteration of the constitution of the United States, so as to render the system of voting for the President and Vice President of the United States, uniform by Districts, throughout the union, in order to restore to Maryland her just relative weight in deciding that election; and also to give the people the privilege of voting *directly* for the President and Vice President, and thereby to abolish electors, who might betray their trust, and vote against the will of their constituents. It being late in the session, when these resolutions were presented to the House, and when the business of the closing session pressed hard upon the attention of members, I withdrew them with the intention, if I should be elected again, to renew them. This I accordingly did, in substance, at the late session, when I again had the honour of a seat in the Assembly by the favour of the people of Anne-Arundel. They were as follows:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, the constitution ought to be so amended, that a uniform system of voting *by districts* shall be established in all the states; and that the *people* in those districts shall have the right of voting *directly* for those officers.

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be further amended in such a manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective houses of congress.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives of this state in congress, be requested to use their exertions, for obtaining the amendments of the constitution, proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of this state in congress.

In proposing these resolutions I had three leading objects in view: First to restore to Maryland its just relative weight at this important election, which is lost, when some of the states vote by general ticket, and Maryland by districts; by rendering the mode of conducting it uniform throughout the union, and by diminishing the overwhelming influence of the large states by the establishment of the district system of voting in all. The second object was to prevent cabal, intrigue and corruption, by taking the election from electors, who are not selected for their virtue or intelligence, but merely according to the pledge they give as to the candidates they will vote for, and also from congress, the members of which, as well as the electors, might be tempted by office to betray their trust, and sell their votes, without the possibility of detection, as their votes are given by secret ballot; and by giving to the *people*, who cannot be bribed by officers, the privilege of voting *directly* for the President and Vice President; by which means those high offices are made, according to the true theory by which liberty is secured, directly responsible for the proper use of their power to those upon whom it operates.

The danger that this election, the purity of which is so essential to the peace and welfare of the country, will be decided through the influence of intrigue and corruption, is so manifest, if the constitution remains unaltered, and the choice is to be finally made, as it will be, in nine cases out of ten hereafter by Congress, that almost all admit the necessity of a change, altho' great difference of opinion in other states exists as to what that change should be. After reflecting much upon the nature of the evils to be guarded against, I came to the deliberate and decided conviction, that the plans proposed in the resolutions just recited, which gives the choice to the great body of the people themselves, who by the discussion of the claim and services, virtues and talents, of the several Candidates, in the newspapers, in hand-bills, at elections, at courts, and all other places, where a half a dozen voters are assembled, for several years before the election takes place, become like juries after hearing the testimony and arguments by able and intelligent men, well informed of the merits of the parties, and are therefore qualified to decide right, and what is the best of all qualifications, have no interest to decide otherwise. After an animated debate upon this plan in the House of Delegates, the Resolutions passed by an overwhelming majority, only eight members voting against them, and in the Senate they passed *unanimously*, and are so recorded on the journal of that body.

At this session I again endeavoured to relieve the Planters of Tobacco from the odious and unequal tax which is raised upon them for the benefit of the state at large, though no tobacco is cultivated in the limits of it. Although I did not succeed in getting the tax abolished, I did succeed, with the aid of others who co-operated with me, in getting the proceeds of the tax applied, as justice required, to the benefit of the planters who pay it, in building inspection houses for their use, and with a view, after that expense shall be defrayed, to its entire repeal.

I had an opportunity at this session of again manifesting my anxious desire to promote the lasting welfare, and to improve the moral and political condition of the people, by increasing the means of education. I introduced a resolution to appropriate the money which is due from the general government for interest on loans made during the late war, amounting to not less than $1,000,000, to the establishment of an additional fund for the support of common schools. This resolution, together with one at the end of a report made by another member of the committee of ways and means, at my request, calling upon our senators and representatives in congress, to claim this interest of the general government, was passed by both branches of the general assembly, without any material opposition. In consequence of this application, a bill has since been introduced into congress for the payment of the money, which will no doubt pass. If congress shall make, as they must in justice they make, if justice has a controlling influence with that body, the appropriations of public lands for purposes of education in Maryland, and other states similarly situated, according to my resolutions on that subject heretofore mentioned, this additional sum, together with the means now existing for the support of common schools, will render it practicable, without the imposition of any tax whatever, to introduce a general system of education in pursuance of the spirit of the proposition in my report on that subject at the session of 1819, by which ignorance would be banished from the humblest cottage in the state, and every poor man's children would be enabled to read and learn by himself, and without dependence upon others, who might have an interest in misleading them, his political rights, as well as his religious and moral obligations and duties.

At this session also I was placed at the head of the committee of ways and means, and drew up a report upon the state of the finances, a thousand copies of which the house thought it worth while to order to be published for the general information. It was also published in most of the newspapers, and is recorded in the proceedings of the house of delegates.

I have thus my fellow-citizens, given you a sketch of some of the leading acts of my political life, of which there is record evidence, which each of you as think proper, may examine and afterwards judge for yourself.

Of the discharge of my general duties, and standing in the legislature, I shall say nothing, but refer you to those with whom I was associated, for their opinion. From them you can learn, whether I have lost the confidence, or failed to gain the esteem of those who have been eye witnesses, and can be the judge of my conduct. From their opinion, and the leading acts above mentioned, you will be able to judge, whether I indicate a man, who in his political course has devoted himself to the attainment of selfish objects, through the medium of faction and party, or to the promotion of the welfare of the people and the state, uninfluenced by either. Of my motives you will judge; of my motives I claim a right to speak; for except so far as they may be gathered from those acts, no one can know them except Him, who reads the hearts of men, and myself, and I solemnly declare, that I do not recollect a single occasion, in the discharge of my various public duties, even in the time of general political excitement, on which I have performed any important public act, without reflecting that I acted under the sacred obligation of an oath. By this I have, on many occasions, given offence, but have kept an approving conscience.

I trust you will hold me excused, my Fellow Citizens, for troubling you with this review of my political course, and of giving you this detail respecting myself which, if too long to be justified by custom, has been forced upon me in self-defence, against a most unwarrantable attack. Perhaps in the facts disclosed you may find some means of judging whether I am qualified for a higher trust, and my Vansville friends may be enabled to answer the ironical and sneering question that has been put, and to say, whether the "*consideration*," for which they volunteered the expression of their good opinion, and the pledge of their support, be or be not "faithful services in years now past and gone."

As the opinion, Fellow Citizens, of those who are candidates, for the honour of representing you, relative to past events, as well as the policy that ought to be pursued by the general government, may be deemed of importance by you, I proceed to give you mine with unreserved frankness. Respecting these I have heretofore concealed nothing, either in private conversations or public addresses, nor do I desire now to conceal any thing.

From the first year of Mr. Monroe's administration, I have been an open, decided, cordial, and *avowed* approver of it; and his system of measures, resembling that of Washington at the onset of the government, before the storm of the passions arose, and like that producing a calm after the storm, will receive my hearty support under all administrations. That system looked to the permanent security of the country, by the gradual erection of fortifications upon an organized plan; by placing our small military peace establishment upon the most respectable footing; by a regular increase of our navy, to a point that would, in conjunction with our fortifications, save us, in case of sudden war, from those disasters which, for want of preparation, befel our country in the beginning of our late contest with Great-Britain, and cast so deep a gloom over our prospects; by putting our finances, by the enforcement of a rigid accountability and economy in expenditure, upon a solid foundation; by the advancement of agriculture by means of internal improvements; in a word, by the adoption of all those measures, which, while they carry to the highest pitch the prosperity and welfare of the people, at the same time are calculated to preserve their liberties inviolate, and advance the nation in a rapid career of happiness, honour and glory.

Whatever were the evils of the late war, commenced, as it was, without due preparation, the candid of all parties must now acknowledge, that it has been, in many respects, of essential service to the country. It has, on the one hand, taught those, (if such there were,) who feared that our government could not sustain the shock of war, to have more confidence in the strength and vigour of our free institutions. It has taught those on the other hand, who fondly hoped that justice *towards* all would ensure justice *from* all, that republics, like other governments, must rely for their security against foreign aggression, upon their power. It has given us a character and respectability in the eyes of foreign nations, and procured for us a common stock of honourable reputation, the true source of patriotic pride and self-respect, without which no nation can aspire to be great or distinguished. By the lessons which it taught, it enabled Mr. Monroe to adopt a course of administration, which has afforded common ground, upon which the wise, the virtuous, and the moderate of all parties may meet, and, forgetting the past, co-operate in the high and patriotic purpose of carrying forward our beloved country to those lofty destinies that await her, and securing for it a glory and a name

"Beyond all Greek, beyond all Roman fame."

Under the influence of his conciliatory policy, the tempest of party passions subsided, and the political ocean exhibited nothing but its sublime and natural movement under the temperate and healthful breeze of freedom. I have a long time considered the old distinctions of party as entirely abolished, and although violent and bigotted men may, for selfish purposes, seek to revive them, according to my view of the subject, it is in the part neither of virtue nor patriotism now to join in an incantation to evoke from the tomb the ghosts of departed names, to frighten away the harmony and fraternal good feeling that has taken the place of bitter animosities, and painful dissentions.

Such, fellow-citizens, are my views, my feelings, my opinions, and the course of conduct which I have pursued. No one who has witnessed the enthusiasm that warms me whenever the nature of our government, the great interests of liberty, or the glorious destiny of our country under its auspices, are discussed, can for a moment doubt my devoted attachments to the pure republican principles of our institutions. Tho' bred to the profession of law, I have long since, like most of you, been occupied by the pursuits of agriculture. As I have no interests, separate and distinct from yours, I should, by betraying yours, betray my own also. I am bound to Maryland by every tie which can fasten upon the heart of man—by interest, by connexions, by family, by gratitude for past honours, and by the graves of children, once dearer than life, and by whose side I expect, one day, together with their mother, to be laid. It is for you to judge, whether all these circumstances hold out sufficient pledges of fidelity to your interests, and whether my past conduct affords evidence of capacity to understand and defend them.

V. MAXCY.

Tulip-Hill, West River,
March 22d, 1826

Extract of a letter from Thomas Kennedy, Esq. to the Editor of the Md. Gazette, dated

Washington City, March 20, 1826.

Dear Sir,

The great question about Quit Rents, claimed by the heirs of Lord Baltimore, from the citizens of Maryland, was this day decided in the Supreme Court, *in favour of the State*. This, I trust, settles the question for ever—It was settled fifty years ago by the revolution.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE.

Thomas Kennedy, esq. of Hagerstown, is announced as a candidate to represent the fourth Congressional district of Maryland in the next Congress.

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES.

The following gentlemen have been announced in their respective counties, as candidates for the office of elector of the senate, at the election in September next:

John R. W. Pitt, Dorchester.
Littleton D. Teackler, Somerset.
Philemon B. Hopper and Francis A. Rochester, Queen Anne's.
Samuel Sprigg, Prince-George's.
Ebenezer S. Thomas, Baltimore city.

THE MARYLAND CLAIM.

We learn from a good channel, that the President has recommended the payment of interest upon the Maryland claim for service money during the late war, in strong terms to congress and we have little doubt now that Maryland will receive one hundred thousand dollars more.

Easton Gazette.

EX-PRESIDENT MONROE.

In congress the select committee to whom had been referred the accounts of the late President Monroe, have reported a bill in his favour. The principle and interest of the sum reported will amount to about $30,000.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. JEFFERSON.

The sympathies of his fellow-citizens for this distinguished man have manifested themselves in a thousand different forms. Various schemes have been projected for the relief of his embarrassments. Subscription papers have been set afloat in Norfolk; meetings for a similar purpose have been held at Wilmington in the State of Delaware; a public meeting has been convened in the town of Baltimore; and most liberal propositions have been made to him from the State of N. Carolina. Public gratitude pants for an opportunity of pouring forth all its feelings; but it seems desirable for a variety of reasons which need not be developed, that it should take the direction of the Lottery which has been conceded by the Legislature of Virginia. We have no doubt that Mr. J. himself would infinitely prefer this mode. While it permits a selection for the sale of the articles which he is best able to spare, it secures to the adventurers a fair valuation for the risk which they run. But why talk of the nice balance of profit and loss in such a case? Who will pause about dollars and cents in a scheme, which is calculated for the relief of the man, to whom the whole country and the whole age are debtors?

We understand the lottery scheme is advancing with as much care and rapidity as are practicable. The Surveyors are laying off the lines of the lottery lands; and the Commissioners are affixing their values. It will not be long before the details will be laid before the public. A letter has been shown to us from Mr. J. which developes with as much delicacy as clearness his own ideas of the matter.

"I know that my property, if a fair market could be obtained, was far beyond the amount of my debts, and sufficient; after paying them, to leave me at ease. I knew, at the same time, that under the present abject prostration of agricultural industry in this country, no market exists for that form of property. A long succession of unfruitful years, long continued low prices, heavy tariffs levied on this and other branches, to maintain that of manufactures, calamitous fluctuations in the value of our circulating medium, and, in my case, a want of skill in the management of our land and labour, these circumstances had been long undermining the state of agriculture, had been breaking up the land holders and land market here, while drawing off its bidders to people the western country. Under such circumstances, agricultural property had become no resource for the payment of debts. To obtain a fair market was all I wanted, and this the only means of obtaining it. The idea was, perhaps, more familiar to me than to younger people, because so commonly practised before the revolution. It had no connection with morality, although it had with expediency. Instead of being suppressed, therefore, with mere games of chance, lotteries had been placed under the discretion of the legislature as a means of sometimes effecting purposes, desirable while left voluntary. Whether my case was within the range of that discretion they were to judge, and in the integrity of that judgment, I had the most perfect confidence.

"The necessity which dictated this expedient cost me, in its early stage, unspeakable mortification. The turn it has taken, so much beyond what I could have expected, has countervailed all I suffered, and became a source of felicity which I should otherwise never have known."

Raleigh, (N. C.) March 24.

We hear that the enterprising fishermen in the vicinity of Beaufort, in this State, caught a Whale, a few weeks since. This animal measured fifty feet in length, and it is computed that the Oil will be of the value of 500 dollars. Although Whales are seldom taken on our coast now, yet half a century ago, that fishery was an abundant source of profit to the inhabitants of Carteret county, for there are old persons now alive, to whom in their youth it furnished regular employment.

City Property
FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 8th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

One Lot & Tenement,

adjoining the City Hall, now occupied as an Office by Dr. Claude;

One House and Lot

on the Dock, occupied by John Phillips of Jno One other

House & Lot

on Jackstone Point, now occupied by Mark Bush Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Bonds with security to be approved of by the Mayor, will be required agreeable to said order.

JAMES DUNN.
Acting Commissioner.
March 30

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday the first day of May next, addressed to the subscriber as acting commissioner of the City of Annapolis for building a Scale House of Brick, for weighing Hay on the best and most approved plan, with the machine complete.

JAMES DUNN,
Acting Commissioner,
March 30.

A CARD.

LEWIS CARUSI

Respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he intends to open a

Dancing School

This Spring, if a sufficient number of Pupils can be obtained

A subscription paper will be left at Mrs. Gamerill's, and at the Office of the Maryland Republican

March 30

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a Farm lying on Fishing Creek, South River, and Smith's or Short's Creek, which contains between 300 and 400 acres of arable land There is on this farm a well of good water, and an abundant supply of meadow land, or salt water grass. The terms will be accommodating to any person disposed to purchase. He will sell Lots on Prince George's street 30 feet front and 80 feet deep, running to an alley 20 feet wide. Jeremiah T Chase

March 30.

Notice.

The commissioners of the tax, for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday the 19th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers,

By order,
R I. Cowman, Clk.
March 30. R.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held at the dwelling-house of Mr George Plains, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen to represent said City in the Corporation thereof. The polls to be opened at 9 o'clock.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
March 16, 1826 R.

To the Friends of the Episcopal Church.

THE CHURCH REGISTER,

A NEW Paper, neatly printed in a 4to form, containing eight pages, devoted to the interests of Religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church, edited by the Rev. George Weller, late Rector of St. Stephen's Parish, Maryland, was commenced on the first of January last, and is published weekly by Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 103 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia—Price $3 per annum, or $2 50 if paid on subscribing.

The larger portion of each number of this paper consists of original matter. It has obtained respectful notice from several current Religious Publications.

It is recommended to the patronage of the members of the Church by Bishop White of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Kemp, of Maryland, by the Rev. Dr. Abercombie, and Dr. Beasley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Messrs. Kemper, Montgomery, De Lonsey and Ives, of Philadelphia, William Tilghman, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Horace Binney, John Read, John C. Lowber, J. S. Smith, J. R Ingersoll, William Meredith, Esqrs. and by several other highly respectable Episcopalians of Philadelphia.

The patronage of the paper is daily increasing. The further countenance and support of the Episcopal community is respectfully solicited. Specimens of the paper will be sent to any part of the country when desired

March 30 3w.

Planters' Bank,

Of Prince George's County,
March 23d, 1826.

The Board of Directors of this institution have, this day, declared a dividend for the half year, ending on the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and the same will be paid to the Stock-holders, or their representatives, on or after the 30th instant.

By order,
Trueman Tyler, Cashr.
March 30 3w

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, all that valuable tract of land which did belong to the late Colonel Rich. Harwood, situated in Anne-Arundel county, on the road a small distance below South River Church, and adjoining Foggett's Tavern. This land is heavily timbered, has a sufficient quantity of fine meadow land, and the soil of the upland requires but little aid to make it equal to any land It will be divided to suit purchasers. Also all the personal estate of which the said deceased died possessed, consisting of many valuable Slaves, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c and plantation utensils. The sale will be on Thursday the 29th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter. The land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, and the personal property, at six and twelve months credit. Purchasers to give bond with ample security.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Henry H. Harwood,
Trustees.
March 30.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on Saturday the 22d April next, at 11 o'clock, at Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis,

All that part of a tract of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called Hammond's Second Connexion, containing 139 acres, formerly occupied by the late James O'Rourke. This land will be sold subject to the right of dower of the said O'Rourke's widow Terms of sale are—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser. Somerville Pinkney,
Trustee.
March 30.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the late residence of John Welch, deceased, on *Thursday the 6th day of April next*, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

The personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Sheep, Hogs Plantation utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars, or upwards, six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bonds with security with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M.

Mary Welsh, adm'x.
March 16.