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PARTITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. There is no probability that a law distributing the proceeds of the public lands could pass a Democratic Congress, but we think that the old States of the Union should demand some equal share of apportioning those gifts which the Federal Government annually bestows upon the theory that it has a right to subscribe a portion of the public domain to enhance the value of the remainder; although as it immediately thereafter will be called on to give away the whole domain, it is very difficult to see the advantage of improving it. Let us examine the operations of the present policy. The States of Maryland and New York contribute a large sum to purchase for the Government a certain tract of land, which requires perhaps an increase of taxation. No sooner is the new territory surveyed than a Board of Directors select the most valuable line of communication, and receive a landed principal in fee simple. The riparian proprietors who are happy to reside upon a stream which overflows its limits, take all those lands which are subject to overflow, because they are of no value, and then a large share of the remainder to build dykes to reclaim them. The remainder of the lands are then to be thrown open to all those who may choose to sell in the old States to settle upon a gift homestead.

The effect of this policy is evidently to impose a tax upon the old States for the acquisition of a territory. For this, in the nature of things, they can never be reimbursed. They may go on loading themselves with land debt—taxing themselves to sustain the national credit—and so far from receiving any indemnity or advantage, they are but offering a bounty to their citizens to emigrate to newer and cheaper lands. We suppose that the outstanding gift debt granted by the United States would amount more than one hundred millions of acres, and it will be annually increased by the same policy. It is true that the income from the public lands has been larger this year than was anticipated, but how can the Federal Government continue to sell lands at a minimum, under the eyes of an extensive organization, in competition with those who get their lands for nothing? And so long as these three proprietors interests shall be competitors in market, how can there be any more competition between the terms which they offer to the land buyer, than between those famous rivals, one of whom "stole his material" while the other stole his articles ready made? The competition will go on until the Federal Government resigns the residuary domain to the States within which it lies, and the commercial States will have to meet the responsibility.

We learn that this obvious consequence is affecting the treaty now pending with Mexico. Senators from the old States say: what is the use of paying for more territory, when it is abandoned to local interests before it is even paid for? These are facts which result from this unjust policy, which are worthy the attention of all, but particularly of the citizens of Baltimore. The Federal Government has bestowed upon Michigan nearly two and a half millions acres of public land. This at once provides certain great public thoroughfares of commerce, one of them opening a way to Canadian markets. The State of Illinois receives gift lands, which amongst other things built one railroad, at a cost of some eighteen millions of dollars, and advances the value of the State securities. The States of Alabama and Mississippi receive immense grants which are intended to bring the Lake trade to the ports of Mobile and New Orleans. Baltimore, Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities, have made out of their own means immense appropriations, which press heavily upon their prosperity. Much of the charge of internal transportation is thrown upon them. Now it is just to give a Federal preference to local interests and rival lines of commerce? If the old States and their commercial interests shall be placed under the disadvantage of increased taxes—if they shall also be subjected to the additional disadvantage of having to make for themselves artificial improvements which are given ready made to these rivals by the Federal Government—if the proceeds of that land which they have contributed to pay for should be wasted or bestowed as a bounty to seduce their own people to emigrate—we ask in what consists the equality of Federal Administration? The remedy is very plain. Let the system of public land sales continue to be supported at the common expense, and applied to the public credit; but let the public domain which is to be given as an advancement to the States be apportioned amongst all the States according to revenue or population. There are two reasons which ought to appraise the scruples of the most rigid sticklers for constitutional construction, and secure their support for such a plan. In the first place the appropriations of the proceeds of the public lands thus bestowed upon the old States would incidentally benefit the residuary public domain, by opening lines of communication from the interior to the sea board, without which the internal lines would be of no value. In the second place many of the old States could claim under the "Homestead" principles because they are absolutely "landless." We should like to see such a policy as we have indicated adopted by the Federal government, though we have no expectation that it will be done. But it should be remembered by many Northern politicians, who are now manifesting enthusiasm against the Wilson Proviso, that the immigrant, who on generous terms, has the right of sections that any abstract declarations whatever. Such politicians should therefore forward and demand an equal portion of the gift lands amongst all the States of the Union, according to the ratio of numbers or contributors.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal contains that Anthracite Coal of excellent quality has been discovered in Blount county, on or near the line of the Boston Gap Railroad. Also, that further discoveries of Copper have been made in Kanawha county.

EVIDENCES OF DEBT ABROAD.

A communication from the Treasury Department was laid before the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, in compliance with the resolution adopted by that body in April last, calling for "a statement of the aggregate amount of Federal, State, city, county, railroad, canal, and corporation stocks or other evidences of debt held in Europe or other foreign countries on the 30th June, 1853, so far as the same can be ascertained." &c. The Secretary, says the Intelligence, transmits the above information in detail, in tables marked from A to K, inclusive, two of which only are here appended. The Register of the Treasury states the aggregate amount of Federal stock outstanding on the 30th June, 1853, to have been \$55,295,317, and the amount estimated to have been held by foreigners at the same time was \$27,000,000.

Table B gives the amount of State bonds outstanding at the period above named, and amount held by foreigners as far as the same can be ascertained, viz: \$19,117,221, of which amount \$74,931,607 are held by foreigners:

Table with columns: State, Outstanding, Held by Foreigners. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, California.

The Cashier of the Bank of America, in reply to a letter of inquiry, gives the amount of bonds of the State of Kentucky held by foreigners as \$1,500,000.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, state, in reply to a letter of inquiry, that it will be very difficult for us to say where the State securities are held, whether in Europe or in this country, yet we can near it sufficiently so, perhaps, for your purposes. 1st. As to the debt of Georgia, fully three-fourths of it is held in Europe. 2d. Tennessee, one-half held in Europe. 3d. Michigan, more than two-thirds held in Europe, chiefly in Holland. 4th. North Carolina, mostly held in Europe, or at least over one-half. 5th. Alabama, more than two-thirds held abroad. 6th. Kentucky, about one-half held abroad. 7th. Mississippi, all held abroad, mostly in Holland. 8th. Illinois, three-fourths held abroad. 9th. Ohio, two-thirds held abroad. 10th. Indiana, fully three-fourths held abroad. 11th. California, mostly held in this country.

If these returns be substituted for those given in this table, the total of State bonds held by foreigners residing beyond the limits of the U. S. States will be about one hundred and eleven millions, without counting the Territorial bonds of Florida, amounting to several millions, or the arrears of interest of Florida, Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi.

CONTINGENT ARREARS OF KOSUTH BY AUSTRIA. A private letter from London to the New York Times states that Kosuth delayed his visit to Constantinople for fear of being arrested by Austria, and adds:

"I am positively informed that the day of his proposed embarkation, and the vessel which was to have taken him, were known at Vienna before hand. Moreover, explicit orders were given to Austrian steamers to watch his movements, and if occasion offered, to make a seizure similar to the attempt upon Martin Kossuth. I am, also, no less positively informed, that Kossuth received full intelligence of this contemplated arrest of the Austrian police. Consequently, it is probable that the Hungarian leader will not go to the East, although the Turkish Government, still deluded, is most friendly towards him, until a general war shall have broken out, and the actual disposition of Austria hereafter be unmasked."

FIRST FACTS OF THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—It is with pleasure that we notice the arrival, on the evening of the 26th ult., of the steamer Jess. H. Haughton, Capt. Lamons, the pioneer steamer of the Deep River Improvement. The Haughton, came down from Averasboro', some twenty-five miles above Fayetteville, with two lighters in tow, and a cargo of 2,200 lbs. of rice. She is a very little boat of the capacity of 275 lbs., and will ply regularly for the present, between this port and Averasboro'. There are some 2,000 lbs. of rice, now awaiting shipment.

When the people of Maryland declared themselves in favor of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of that State, the democratic (so-called) party, although in a minority in the State, claimed all the credit of the act, and represented themselves as the peculiar champions of "reform." And in Virginia, too, the democracy claim for themselves all the credit of the advantages derived from the new Constitution. So, also, in Louisiana, although the democracy of that State opposed the calling of a Convention and repudiated the Constitution presented by that convention, yet no sooner was the champion of "reform," and in Virginia, too, the democracy claim for themselves all the credit of the advantages derived from the new Constitution. So, also, in Louisiana, although the democracy of that State opposed the calling of a Convention and repudiated the Constitution presented by that convention, yet no sooner was the champion of "reform," and in Virginia, too, the democracy claim for themselves all the credit of the advantages derived from the new Constitution.

THE STANDARD AND THE WHIG RESOLUTIONS. The Raleigh Standard reforms its pledge, an indifferently made, and, as it is, at length, the voters of the late Whig Convention—judging them "the Federal Resolutions" of course. At this juncture the Standard says: "It is just what we looked for, and we are glad to see it. It is a situation in very high terms of the Standard for his habits of industry. 'But you do not come.' said he to the lecturer, 'how very dry you are.' In like manner, the Standard might reply, were the Whigs to bring their action of defiance against it for calling them and themselves 'the Standard' and 'the Whigs' party, but you do not consider how very hard run I am. It is even so. The resources of the Standard are entirely inadequate to the task which it imposed on itself. Exchange from the vocabulary of that print the three words, 'Federal,' 'Whig,' and 'Democratic,' and the origin of the Democratic party of North Carolina will be shown of its most pungent wit as well as its strongest logic. We pity and forgive, let it shake its rattles, it can do us no harm. To the observations which it has just made for arguments we are not disposed to reply."

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