

ing their deceased wives' sisters? The sons of God took wives of the daughters of men; a race of giants sprung from this unholy alliance; and violence was upon the face of the earth. These were the causes assigned for man's destruction.

Mr. Stanton then read a letter from Mr. Marshall, of the State of New York, giving his views upon the subject, and reciting a similar case, wherein the Synod of New York, with but one dissenting voice, decided in favor of the legality of these marriages. The crime of the act, continued Mr. S., is only a matter of inference. No part of the Bible declares it to be such; and if we decide that it is criminal, we, as I humbly conceive, commit the greater crime of adding to the clear and undoubted specifications which God has given us. Mr. S. enumerated from the letter the article in the Confession of Faith, which the church prays to be not essential, and which may be dissolved from without subjecting the individual to discipline. The pamphlet of Mr. Marshall was again referred to, and recommended to the consideration of the Assembly.

It has been said that a sentence of suspicion bears hard upon the accused; but I say, if he be guilty, let him die the death. I ask for no mistaken sympathy; which, before an ecclesiastical tribunal, professing to judge according to the word of God, is the most reprehensible of weaknesses. But while we sit in judgment, let us bear in mind that we are criminals, in the eye of God, sitting in judgment upon a criminal; and that, as poor, weak, erring mortals, we are liable to commit gross errors; particularly when we launch out upon the shoreless ocean of construction and inference. Let us stick to the plain letter of the law; and let those brothers, who are so anxious to inflict discipline, take the words of Christ into their thoughts, and emulate more of his long suffering, and disinclination while in this world, to pass judgment upon his people. And to what end do you presume to inflict punishment upon the brother? If, sir, he were to do now, what it is the arm of our discipline to bring him to do—if he were now to put away from him the wife of his bosom, who has sworn before God to be faithful to, and to protect and defend, he would richly deserve, not only the punishment of this world, but of the world to come. He would deserve, and receive too, the execration of all mankind. He would not exercise a repentance that would need to be repented of; and if he continued so to repent, he would lie down at last under the wrath of God.

Sir, this case may be decided against brother McQueen, and from present indications, I fear it will so decide. But I tell you now, your decision will not stand; the subject will come up again, when I apprehend the brethren, who have distinguished themselves upon this floor for the last two days, will find it extremely difficult to maintain their present position.

Mr. Stanton referred to the action of the fathers of the Presbyterian Church upon this subject—and he concluded by calling on the assembly to pause before they denounced, as criminal, that which the good and great men, who stood as the pillars of our faith in early and perilous times, clearly permitted.

Rev. Messrs. Pryor, Caldwell, English, and Howe, sustained the Presbytery. The Rev. F. McRee sustained the appeal. The result was given in our last. The appeal was dismissed, and the sentence, deposing and excommunicating the Rev. Mr. McQueen, confirmed by a vote of 67 to 11; eight members not voting.

Politics of the Day.

From the Washington (N. C.) Republican.

THE PRESIDENCY—THE PRESS—PREFERENCES.

The Democratic press are beginning to agitate the subject of selecting their candidate for the next Presidency. Such is however the course of only a part of that Press. Some consider it premature; but that we believe is only the policy of those who consider their favorite aspirant not sufficiently planted as yet in the public favor to justify a present movement. "Hold"—say they to the people, "it is too soon," whilst they say to themselves "the present moment is not the most auspicious for our favorite—let him make the strength first." Now, for ourselves, we are not conscious of a single motive in this matter which is not identical with the triumph of our party, and therefore of those great principles which constitute as they do the basis and cement of that party, constitute likewise the electric link which connects our feeling with its success. We profess, therefore, in this matter, to speak in the spirit of a zealous Democrat, whilst we speak freely our own sentiments.

It is not premature, in our judgment, to start this question. The attention of the people has already been for some time directed to it; in fact they are ahead of the Press and Politicians.

Every party must have a leader and a banner—the representative and type of its principles. Otherwise a party is in danger of becoming split into innumerable fragments instead of presenting the aspect of a great army, actuated by a common impulse. In truth every consideration of expediency which argues the necessity of unanimity proves also the necessity of adopting the only means by which that unanimity can be secured.

The Whigs are already ahead of us in this respect. They have nominated Mr. Clay at Raleigh, and are fast mustering under his banner. It gives them a great advantage over us at the August elections—an advantage due not to the candidate who have nominated, but to the mere fact of the nomination. We have no fear that their advantage in the strength and justice of our principles—but it is obvious that they are more united and zealous than they would have been if they had made no nomination.

Being thus satisfied of the propriety of agitating the matter of the Presidency with a view to a general nomination as soon as public opinion shall indicate a decided current towards any particular candidate, we deem it the duty of the Press and of the people through the Press, to speak out with perfect candor, declaring their own preferences as well as those of their neighbors, in all cases however with proper deference to the opinions of their political brethren, and with a just courtesy towards those eminent Democrats whose claims, however great, they may choose to postpone or pass by, and whose talents however great they may deem overshadowed. Such will be our course.

We avow then distinctly that our preference is for CALHOUN; and we believe that he is the choice of the great body of the Democrats in this section. Among those whose names have been mentioned in connection with candidacy, he is the oldest, has the most extensive experience in public affairs, and it may not be invidious to add, is endowed with a mind of greater original strength, the powers of which have been exclusively devoted to the science and administration of Government from early manhood to the present date, when he has arrived at a period of life when the passions having subsided, the intellectual part of our being is supposed to enjoy its highest excellence. His character, too, is one of scholastic purity. Few statesmen, indeed we do not know one other, have passed through

so many offices and participated so constantly and for so many years in the shifting scenes of politics, who are not subject to some actual or imputed stain. With a public service of more than thirty years, his escutcheon is perfectly spotless, and we may safely write on it the motto of the chevalier Bayard, "WITHOUT FEAR AND WITHOUT REPROACH."

We never rise from the perusal of his speeches without admiration, even wonder. We have never read any like them. The loose declamation, half argument, half passion in which Mr. Clay excels, the majestic and music of Mr. Webster's orations, the studious courtesy, the strict parliamentarianism, the happy hit of Mr. Wright, the stormy vehemence of Mr. Benton—none of these characterize the efforts of Mr. Calhoun. His is a higher and a rarer faculty. It is the power of ANALYSIS which subjects the most complex subject to the crucible of a stern and searching logic, resolves into its original elements, holds them up, exposes the errors of old combinations of facts and ideas, recomposes, piles argument upon argument until the reader feels as if he were walking up stairs, and at length arrives at conclusions so obviously and accurately just that the mind reposes with perfect security upon them.

We venture to say that no intelligent man ever rose from the perusal of one of Mr. Calhoun's great efforts without two impressions strong upon his mind, the simplicity of truth, and the pre-eminence force of his reasoning powers. His political arguments resemble in their cogency, mathematical demonstrations, and thus contain the highest evidence of his excellence of all moral reasoning. He will rise in the Senate and take a topic which all the other great intellects of that body have argued and re-argued, one perhaps which has undergone the discussion of the Press for years and becomes a hackneyed theme of little demagogues;—he will first state the question, and then to one the reader will perceive that he never before understood the real question—he will then start with a proposition as plain as the light of day—the next proposition is almost as plain as the first—another—and another—each following and built upon the preceding—presently the subject unfolds itself, and we find ourselves in the midst of it—facts and statistics are introduced in their proper order and properly combined with ideas—the logic of facts and the logic of arguments run into each other producing a beautiful harmony—the reader, if a Whig, begins to doubt—thought is heaped upon thought—fact upon fact—the reader begins to believe—Mr. Calhoun takes one step higher—another ascent is gained—illustrations are introduced—collateral topics are produced in novel and just relation to the matter in hand—presently all the rays are brought to a focus—a flood of light gathers from all parts is poured in and the reader closes the speech, convinced, dazzled. Noble faculty—wonderful man!

Now, of all recommendations it may be said, the least for a candidate in a popular Government is this high intellectual power. The people, some think, cannot appreciate that talent—there must be something for the mass. This is a Whig idea, and carried out leads to coon-skins and hard-cider, and all the et cetera of political humbuggery. The thought is a satire upon free government itself, which presumes an intelligent constituency, and however just it may be in a kingly government where the popular mind is debased, it is of no force here. A few years ago, even within our own recollection, when the great body of the people took little note of the doings of the General Government, Mr. Calhoun was not appreciated; but now when all eyes are turned to Congress and his inappreciable speeches are read with as much avidity as was formerly an obituary or marriage, or homicide, the case is altered and his name can awaken more enthusiasm among us than any other. It is the high tribute to Mr. Calhoun's merits, that his popularity has steadily increased with the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

We shall never, we trust, depreciate the claims of any of the distinguished members of our party, and it certainly at this time can number in its ranks many statesmen of a very high order of talent and of approved fidelity. Woodbury, Wright, Buchanan and Benton, are all stars of the first magnitude, nor to be dimmed by the splendor of any firmament. From the reply of Mr. Van Buren to a proposal to bring his name into the contest it may be inferred that he does not wish it. He observes very justly that he has enjoyed the highest honors of the Republic, and refers to the many other distinguished Republicans whose services seem to claim such a reward, but who has not enjoyed it. We do not question his sincerity. In fact we do conscientiously believe that he is as he is a great man. He has identified his name in history with the progress of free principles, with Political Truth itself, and feels no doubt that he has already secured himself with that posterity which enjoying the fruits of his talents and services, will not fail to concur with this generation in doing justice to his fame. That is the reward to which, with a self-denying magnanimity, he looks and may look securely.

That he has determined to forsake the contests of party for that repose which philosophy teaches, and becomes age, his present visit to Mr. Clay at Ashland is public proof.

Since the foregoing remarks were written, we have the satisfaction to discern from the letter of Judge Saunders to the Salisbury Convention, that he is out for Calhoun. If we had felt any distrust of the propriety of agitating the question, the concurrence of a Republican so eminent as Judge Saunders, able from his position to take so just a view of the whole ground, and so firmly planted in the confidence and affections of the Republicans of North Carolina, would remove those doubts.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We publish to-day an article on this subject, setting forth warmly and forcibly the claims of Mr. CALHOUN—or rather the claims which the country, borne down with bad legislation and struggling in the ruins of false systems, has upon the services of her great Statesman. The times will no longer tolerate a choice of Presidential candidates for any other reason than their ability to redeem the Government from a position that is fast losing it the respect of the world. The next President must be a man whose private character is above reproach; whose administrative ability is equal to the systematic control of all the vast and complicated duties of the Executive; whose sagacity is never at fault; whose firmness in the conduct of Government is equal to his foresight in detecting its difficulties and devising its measures—in short, the next President must be in the highest sense of the words, a Patriot Statesman, or the strength, dignity and not improbably existence of the Federal Government is fated to a disastrous trial in the next six years. We need not say we believe Mr. CALHOUN to be this man, and that we hold that the best interests of the country will be served as they can in no other way, by his election to the Presidency. Every body has doubtless given us credit for all this, though we have heretofore said little on the subject. We believe this pre-eminence is gradually being awarded to

Mr. CALHOUN by the Democracy of the Union. The Review which we publish has already had a very extensive circulation in the country, and we have copied it from a Democratic paper of Pennsylvania. While we are upon this subject, we cannot forbear copying the following article containing a high tribute to our Senator, from the N. Y. Era of Friday last. It is a strong intimation, that that Journal agrees with us on that subject. After a few remarks in relation to Col. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, and others, the Era says:

"But there is still another individual whose claims are not to be overlooked. One who has ever stood foremost in the ranks of the Democracy, and who has never faltered in sustaining those principles on which the whole fabric of our government rests—the sovereignty of the States, the equal rights of the people, free and unshackled trade, and a determined opponent of every species of monopoly; and that person is John C. Calhoun. He came into public life before the last war, with an ardent love of glory and an enthusiastic zeal for his country's honor; when we were depressed in our National Councils, it was his talents, his energy, his devoted patriotism more than anything else, that inspired the desponding with hope and filled those councils with zeal, efficiency and decision.

"Being placed at the head of the War Department, he renovated and infused new life into that deranged and complex system. In the Senate, he has ever been the pride of the nation. At the Extra Session of Congress, when Mr. Van Buren first came into power, surrounded with embarrassment by a commercial explosion unequalled in the history of this country, Mr. Calhoun, sacrificing all personal feelings, was the very first to step forward and sustain, with his powerful and brilliant eloquence, the measures of the Administration; and perhaps, to him more than any one else may be attributed the success of those measures. He has, in fact, devoted a long life to the honor, the rights and the glory of his country. The purity of his character has never yet been soiled by even the breath of slander. He is not only a favorite of the South, where his popularity is unbounded, but throughout the whole length and breadth of the country he is looked upon as one not only every way fitted for the Presidency, but as one deserving that high station. That he will be powerfully sustained in convention there is no doubt; whether successful or not remains to be seen. We have thus placed in review the different candidates of the Democratic party, and it will be for them to make such selection as will redound to the honor and interest of our great Republic."

From the Washington Globe.

THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

The cherished measure of Federal Whiggery has now arrived at a point to display a part of its fruit; and it is right for the people to pause and contemplate it, and see what manner of fruit it bears. The 1st of July is just at hand; and by the terms of the act, a half year's income of the land revenue is payable to the States; that is to say, to the few of them who have not declined the miserable gift. First, what is the amount to be distributed? This we learn from the late debates in the Senate when the gross amount of the land sales for the half year elapsed, was ascertained to be about \$400,000. From this, all the expenses of the land system, and the per centums to the new States, are to be deducted, before the grand distribution of the golden prize can commence among the States. These are ascertained in the Senate document No. 50, to be as follows:

1. Amount of expenses of surveying the public lands, and of salaries and expenses of the offices of the surveyors-general, as ascertained and estimated for the year 1841, \$202,732; of which take the one-half for the half year.	\$101,371
2. Amount of salaries and expenses of the General Land Office for the year 1841, the sum of \$121,563; of which take half.	60,781
3. Amount of incidental expenses paid at the land offices, including salaries, commissions, and allowances for the transportation of the public moneys for three quarters of the year 1841, the sum of \$53,396; of which take two-thirds for the half year.	55,650
4. Amount of 5 per centum for roads and canals, by the compact to the new States, on the gross amount of the sales.	20,000
	\$237,805

This makes the sum of \$237,805 to be deducted from the \$400,000, before any distribution under the act commences; consequently, the gross sum (\$400,000) is reduced to \$162,245 before the division of the spoil commences. This seems small enough in all conscience; but it is to be made still smaller before the beautiful repartition begins. The new States are entitled to a preliminary division among themselves before the grand division among all the family takes place; and this ten per cent slices off \$16,224 from the aforesaid \$162,245—leaving the universal grand aggregate of \$150,000 to be then divided equally among twenty-six States, three Territories, and one District of Columbia!—containing a population of eighteen millions of souls! This will give to each soul, if fairly divided, the sum of 15-18th of a cent! that is to say, divide a cent into eighteen parts, and the happy recipient of the national bounty will receive fifteen of those parts. This will be the dividend by the head; and, as the division ought to be fairly made, and as there are no fractional parts of silver small enough to make it, we would suggest a new and profuse issue of small copper for the occasion; and to avoid delay, that the branch mints be allowed to assist in coining the copper before the bill for their abolition is gagged through Congress.

This is the amount for distribution: \$150,000! Surely this mountain has been delivered of a mouse! But, small as it is— it is still more than Federal Whiggery is able to pay; and the doctrine of repudiation has been applied to it! The little tariff bill has postponed the payment—and that without asking the consent of the receiving States until the 1st day of August; and thus the States which had condescended to make provision for receiving their magnificent portions on the 1st day of July, find themselves humbugged, bamboozled, and mystified! And why this postponement? For two most powerful reasons. In the first place, because the land money has been used up, and the treasury has neither got it, nor is able to borrow it, to make a present of it to the accepting States! In the next place, because the delivery of the dividend would expose its insignificance, and produce a revulsion in the public mind, which would cover the authors of the scheme with shame and disgrace. These are the reasons for the postponement. And when August comes, how will it be paid? By borrowing at 6 per cent, and selling Government stock under par! This is the complexion to which the great bribery scheme has come: \$150,000 to divide among eighteen millions of people; no money ready; pay-day put off; loan to be made, by shaving Government bonds! and no credit at home or abroad. Such is the issue of distribution!

To the States which expected great things from this miserable attempt to bribe the people with their own money, the result must be mortifying to the last degree. The States which have made provision for receiving the money, must feel themselves humbugged; those which have refused to receive it, may feel proud that they have the wisdom and the patriotism to keep out of the ridiculous scrape. To the new States in which the public lands lie, a

fact is revealed which justifies all the anticipations from this measure—that it was to change the whole policy of the Federal Government towards them, and to make them the tenants and vassals of the old States. This is proved by the fact, that no new lands have been brought into market since the distribution party got into power; and none will be brought in until they buy up all the old lands. Federalism intends that the old lands shall be all bought up, at a dollar and a quarter an acre, before new lands are brought into market; and when new lands do come in, the lords and masters of the new States (their new lords and masters) will take care to have bidders on the ground to run up the land to the highest possible price for which it can be sold. These facts are now apparent; and let the new States attend to their rights in time. They have increased representation under the new census, and not a man should be elected to Congress who is not in favor of abolishing the tyrannical and corrupt distribution act, and of selling the old lands at graduated and reduced prices. In the mean time, the design of Federalism to make the people buy all the old lands at \$1 25 per acre, can only be met by doing as the people have already done, that is, refusing to buy them. That is a case in which the gag cannot apply! Old land cannot be crammed into the mouths, and thrust down the throats of the people, by the gag rules of Federalism! People cannot be forced to buy all the refuse land before they are allowed any more fresh land. Federalism may think so, but it is a mistake. They had as well try to make a man eat up all the bones on his plate before he is allowed any more meat, as they try to make the people of the new States buy up all the refused land before they are allowed any new.

From the North Carolina Standard.

To the "political friend" of the Register who writes over the signature of "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

SIR: In the progress of my correspondence with you it will be borne in mind, that I promised to institute some inquiry in to matters which I have not done—one as to the fitness of Mr. Gales' nomination to the Board of Literature, and the other in answer to your exulting exclamation about our State Finances, that "all was safe." Upon the first point yet I shall decline making it a subject of newspaper debate at present, lest it might be supposed that such a discussion was somewhat akin to personality. For this reason (to enumerate no others) any attempt to investigate that gentleman's fitness or unfitness for his station is postponed indefinitely. Without any disrespect to him or his associates in the Board, or to his CHIEF (Gov. M.) I must be allowed to repeat however, that the LAW requires the appointment of another member of the Board, and the long continuance of a known vacancy cannot be too severely nor too frequently reprobated by the public. Such conduct is wholly indefensible. Were the persons guilty of this official delinquency, my own dearest friends, I should still be compelled to censure it in strong terms.

Let me now ask a deliberate notice of our FINANCES. Viewing in connexion with the past practices and the existing schemes of your party, I have no hesitation in declaring my apprehensions that they are UNSAFE. Looking at the subject with all the impartiality that I am capable of, I can feel no difficulty in predicting that in a very few years the financial condition of the State will be deplorable indeed, unless there are a change in our Rules or else a great revolution in the course of our Legislation. This is not idle declamation. Neither has it been prompted by a spirit of party hostility. I speak as I believe, the words of soberness, and now proceed to demonstrate whether they are not the words of truth. Should I be able to arrest in any degree the downward tendency of affairs, I shall be satisfied with my duty. Should my exertions await this exposure, I shall have discharged my duty to the Republic.

Here then have we reached a point where one may run and read the indispensable necessity there is for conducting the Finances of a State with publicity, no matter what party holds the reins: He who strives to excite public odium against the advocates of an open day-light policy, is not only unjust and uncharitable in his censures, but he is an enemy to the best interests of the State—a selfish grovelling paragon, who would not hesitate to buy success in his party though it cost the State all her Treasure. The State wants an administration of her Finances that will be open to all the world, and we require a manly and energetic head to it, who will (if need be) even lose a knowledge of it before the public eye. How else can a Statesman devise wise plans for the State, or thoroughly discuss those which are proposed by others? How else can the people be consulted fairly or act prudently upon the measures of State policy which are from time to time suggested? How else is the conduct of a representative upon past laws to be judged of understandingly by his Constituents, or his notions upon those pending to be enforced by him or scrutinized by them? I appeal to the conscience of those who read these letters. Do you know any covetous or venal Statesman FINANCER? The answer is in his own bosom. They are a sealed book to the great body of the people, and not much better to the majority of their legislators. This is the naked truth, however unwelcome to the years of vanity.

Again: Every honest man (party or no party) abhors the idea of State repudiation. And it is a fact, that no State ever repudiated or evaded the redemption of the State's Faith where they had unappropriated money in the Treasury to pay with. But what has happened before may occur again, and the Statesman is unwise who does not act upon the principle that like causes produce like consequences, and that to escape the latter we must avoid the former. Thus has it happened and not otherwise that a State repudiates her public Debt!

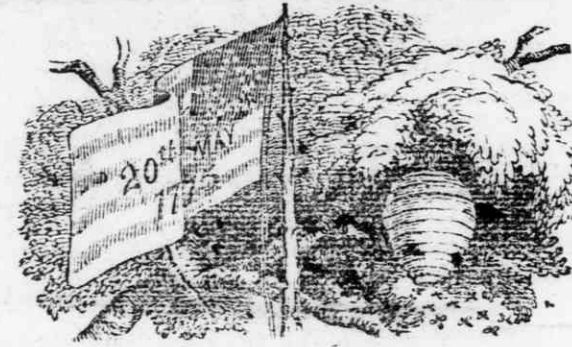
Her legislators contracted it and pledged her Faith to pay at a future day. They did not take the just responsibility of proceeding at once to devise the ways and means for payment; simply because they were afraid it might injure their party or their personal popularity. Therefore the unpopular and unwelcome duty was postponed to a more convenient season. The imposition of a small tax at first, would certainly extinguish the Debt by the gradual accumulation of years, but that small tax was unpopular and was therefore put off to the next year and the next, and the next, until finally the Debt falls due. The timid counsels of a temporizing administration here suggest more loans—more debts—more delay—at last the sole alternative offered to the People, is to submit to a Tax that they cannot bear, or else to acquiesce in the dishonor of repudiation. With the people it is never a matter of choice—it is nothing but stern yielding necessity. Their poverty coerces their wills. Their representatives have "kept them in the dark," until it is impossible to pay. Then opens up a scene for Demagogues to play upon. The genuine demagogue is not always noisy. He is timid and secret and unscrupulous in the day, when open dealing and manly sincerity might enable one to serve the Republic but to save his office or his party nothing is to do but to cry out *all's well*. Unwilling to lose the popular favor either at one time or the other; he resorts at last to some cunning excuse for repudiation to which popular necessity, not popular opinion, yields. Such men get exalted but the Republic gets disgraced! In a word, "it is keeping the people in the dark" that is the first cause of that abominable doctrine of Repudiation! Sir, tell you, in the sincerity of a heart that knows of no rival to North Carolina in its political affections, that there is danger—danger that I would avert, and therefore would proclaim in time. The blossoms have been seen and patriots must take care that the fruit does not follow them. Quiet your railing accusations against Democrats, as though they were dishonest, merely because they are in the way of others. You know it is a calumnious unworthy of an elevated subject,

and disreputable to any one who writes for the public enlightenment. Abandon your petting habit of perverting the opinions and sentiments of those whom you meet in an intellectual controversy.—Lose sight of your Chief, your adopted State, and look at the welfare of your Country; and bear with me to show you that North Carolina is in imminent peril in her finances—and unless some of her loyal sons now raise their voice, she may be driven upon that rock of necessity where others have made shipwreck of their Faith.

First, what is her Debt? Second, what are her means? Third, what has been the policy of her party rulers?

Having made a short summary of these, I dare to tell you that ALL IS NOT SAFE. I regret to postpone it, but my space forbids further remark at present. You may denounce me for this sentiment if you choose. I had rather see my own native State dishonored through the miserable cowardice of party leaders, and who keep the people in the dark to deceive them, or the ignoble scramble of such as prefer any popular favor to her true service.

CUMBERLAND.



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,

DR. JOS. W. ROSS,

CALSB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig. A Democratic Republican means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is on the outside, for the people, and on the inside, for himself. Or, who is for the People before the election, and for himself afterwards. Which will the People choose?

THE HONESTY OF WHIGERY.

There certainly never was such a shifting, disingenuous and tricky party of politicians as the Whig majority of the present Congress. The mass of them agreeing in principle upon no great leading measure of policy, they carry all by bargain, caucus drill and mercenary promises. The Distribution bill was among the measures passed at the Extra Session by these appliances. There was a majority in both Houses opposed to Distribution, as a naked question, in the present state of the finances. Some were opposed to it on principle, and others, (with President Tyler at their head,) were opposed to it, if a necessity was thus created for raising the Tariff above the standard fixed by the compromise act—to wit: 20 per cent. But the leaders brought over the first squad, by telling them if they did not vote for Distribution, they should not have the Bankrupt Law; and the President and his peculiar friends were propitiated by inserting a proviso in the Distribution Law, that if the Tariff were raised above 20 per cent., Distribution should cease. Thus whipped in, the factions passed the distribution Law and the President signed it. The majority in Congress then turned right around, in the face of this, and passed a temporary Tariff act, to last until 30th June, raising the duties far above 20 per cent. And the present Congress, having failed to adopt a permanent Tariff System before the Compromise Act was to take effect, the majority a few days ago, passed an act to extend the operations of the temporary Tariff to the 1st of August, and repealing the proviso in the Distribution Law by which its operations were suspended if the Tariff were raised above 20 per cent! What base trickery! They entrap the President and get him to sign their law by inserting a particular proviso; they immediately turn round and violate the terms of that proviso, and then repeal it!

But what have these men to distribute? It was stated in debate, that seeing the Distribution Law was suspended by its own provisions in consequence of the increased Tariff, the President has expended all the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and then had not funds sufficient to meet the regular expenses of Government. If they distribute money to the States, then, they must first borrow, and then distribute! And what is the amount these men hold on to with such a death-like grasp as so great a boon to the States? It was stated in debate in the Senate, that the amount of the first quarterly distribution (of the last instant) was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This paltry sum to be divided among twenty-six States and three Territories, at a time when the Treasury is bankrupt, the General Government in debt, and the money to be borrowed!

The following sketch of the debate on this repeal proposition opens up the secret currents of Whig legislation:

Mr. Underwood himself had voted against the proviso to that law, foreseeing the consequences which were now at hand.

He predicted that there would be some curious developments in the course of the debate and votes upon this bill and the amendments. In the first place there were many gentlemen, and who voted would be candid) himself among them, who voted upon the bill so as to get the land fund for the States. He should himself vote to obtain that money at all events—20 per cent or no 20 per cent. If he could not get the land money without bringing down the tariff, he would do that. He would bring the \$65,000, 20 per cent., and also he would bring the \$65,000, 20 per cent. worth of articles now duty-free, and subject them