ORTH - CAROLINIAN.

"territory" and "other property" of the Union,

of tamilies, in the shape of hereditary pensions

tish Museum, Loudon.

Another fruit of Mr. Teffi's visit to Milledgeville, was the acquisition of 10 volumes of MSS; being the Notes, Letters, Journals and Accounts of Col. Benjamin Hawkins, during his Agency among the Creeks; containing a mass of information on the manners and customs of the Indians of Georgia, nowhere else to be found. They were presented to this Society by Richard M. Orme, Esq. of Milledgeville.

Savage's edition of Winthrop's Journals, to have been used in Boston Harbor in 1642. Savage does not doubt that the theory was mance the following record is made in Win-

23d 5th month, 1642. "The ship Mary Rose, which had been blown off and sunk with all her ordnance, ballast, much lead, and other goods, was now weighed and brought by the simple process of reconverting the titude and national munificence, to warriors, Edward Bendall, of Boston. The Court gave out 2 most facile and flexible method of get- to prevent hereditary provision for the support dividual members whom it had enriched; and the owners above a year's time to recover her ting rid of Constitutional obstructions! and free the harboar much damaified by her; wise should he have half he recovered. He made two great tubs bigger than a butt, very the ground, [600 wt.] it was let down, the diver sitting ip it, a cord in his hand to give notice when they should draw him up, and another cord to show when they should reropes to the ordnance, and put the lead, &c., into a net or tub. And when the tub was drawn up, one knocked upon the head of it, and thrust a long pole under water, which the diver laid hold of, and so was drawn up by it; for they might not draw the open end out of the water for endangering him.'

POLITICAL.

EXtract Of a Speech of Mr. B nton, of Missouri-in Senale January 6, 1840. (Continued.)

Three great errors, Mr. President, prevail in relation to the public lands; two of them errors of fact, one an error of constitutional law. They are fundamental errors, and lead

after we had made them, and the deficiency is many hundreds of millions. But I limit quire; all this may be thrown into the legisla- tion should be rescinded; to effect which, the argument to the sums paid out for pur- tive crucible, transmuted from an unconstitu- some members should change their votes.- Indiana,

no part of the public debt-not even to have sales of "other property" may then become as adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There Arkansas, defrayed the expenses of their own acquisition familiar to cur legislation as bills to divide the had before been propositions to fix the seat of Michigan, and management-and that they are at this proceeds of the public lands now are; and in- Government either at Philadelphia, or at time largely in debt to the customs. This is stead of imiting our distributions to the States, Georgetown, on the Potomac; and it was a charge upon them which they ought to pay; what is to prevent us from extending the fa- thought that by giving it to Philadelphia for

The first Diving Bell is stated in a note to alienation from Federal, and application to to the children of meritorious parents? Once alterwards, this might, as an anodyne, calm local, purposes. It is a strong objection, but descended from the safe and elevated mark of in some degree the ferment which might be not the strongest, to this alienation. A far national objects, where is the limit, where the excited by the other measure alone. So two stronger one is found in the fact that all the boundary which is to arrest the downward of the Potomac members (White and Lee, lands held by the United States have been course of the application of the national funds? but White with a revulsion of stomach almost cessful application to have been made by Ed- purchased; that they are PURCHASES, and Once admitted that Congress is free from all conclusive) agreed to change their votes, and ward Bendall, a Bostonian of whose perfor- not GIFTS; and have all been acquired by constitutional control in disposing of the giving money for, them. Now it is agreed that this money could not have been divided and what is there to guard the application of ty millions of stock divided among the favoramong the States before it was given for the unbounded means, directed by unbounded ed States, and thrown in as a pabulum to the

land; and if so, is it possible that we can effect the division after it has been given for land land into momey? If so, then have we found statesmen, poets, sculptors, musicians? What

and they having given her over, and never and twelve millions have been paid for the vices? We touch the confines of an herediattempting to weigh her, Edward Bendal, un- public lands, and the largest part of that sum tary pension list at this moment; having aldertook it upon these terms, viz: it he freed for those which are called donations. To ready an ancestral list which 44,000 names the harbor, he should have the whole, other- the Indians there have been paid seventy- now encumber; and let it be granted to Contwo millions of dollars, and this to extinguish gress, to do what it pleases, uncontrolled by their titles to the lands presented by the States the Constitution, with the territorial domain, to the Federal Government; and this inde- and all the other property of the Union, and hanged so many weights as would sink it to pendent of the annuities yet to be paid, and from that instant a pension list of forty-four which represent a capital of several millions. thousand names, and three and a half millions promise of interests-intrigue-buying and These Indian purchases have cost far more of dollars, will quickly be extended and inthan Louisiana and Florida put together .- creased, and stretched into the ranks of pos-They result from the cessions of the States- terity. No, sir, no. There is no constitucessions which have generally been treated as tional way to assume these State debts, or to tinue in his tub near half an hour, and fasten donations of the land, when they were noth- pay them, or to endorse them, or to smuggle struggling for their spoils-the funding sysing but a transfer of the right to purchase them the money to the States for that purpose, unfrom the Indians. The States did not own der the pretext of dividing land revenue, or upon the country-jobbers and gamblers in the soil; the Indians were the acknowledged surplus refenue, among them. There is no stocks enriched-twenty millions of additionowners. All that the States claimed in the way to do it. The whole thing is constitu- al national debt created-and the establishsoil was the right of purchase from the Indi- tionally impossible. It was never thought of ment of a National Bank insured: Such were ans, and that right they ceded to the United by the framers of our Constitution. They the evils attending a small assumption of

States. Some States would not cede that never dreamed of such a thing. There is twenty millions of dollars, and that in a case right, as Massachusetts and Connecticut; and not a word in their work to warrant it, and where there was no constitutional impediment these have held on to the soil, and have sold, the whole idea of it is utterly repugnant and to be evaded or surmounted. What, then, or are setting it, for their own advantage .-- offensive to the objects and purposes for which must be expected when the assuming process Massachusetts and Maine now drive an an- the Federal Union was framed. nual income from the sale of their lands .---Connecticut has received a large sum from grew out of the want of money for the uses of sorts of State debts, and is to be attended

hers. It was Virginia and Georgia that made the Federal Government. It grew cut of that with flagrant breaches, or derisory evasions, the largest and most effective cessions, which want, and nothing else; and it contains no of the Constitution? ceded the right of purchases to the most ex- graut of power in relation to the collection or tensive territories, and dearly enough has the the application of money, except for the uses chiefs of a former assumption, in a case so

the Indian titles to what they ceded. Almost itself. to all the erroneous movements which are now the whole of the seventy-two millions paid to Having established the constitutional ob- land revenue among the States, and a provitaking place in Congress and elsewhere, in Indians has gone for the extinction of their jection to assumption, naked or disguised, sion for the payment of their internal improverelation to the disposition of the public do- titles to the Virginia and Georgia cessions; a and shown that there was no difference be- ment debts. In taking up this class of obmain. These errors are, first, in supposing mere fragment of it has gone to the Indians tween diverting land revenue to State purposes, jections, it is proper to show, in the first place, that the territorial cessions of the States were of Florida and Louisiana. The Indians of and having especially exploded the three vul-

One volume from the King's Library, Bri- cost of getting possession of our purchases | which comes under the name of property, and | States, was more important; and that, there- Tennessee, which we now possess, or may choose to ac- fore, it would be better that the vote of rejectional to a constitutional subject of distribu- But it was observed that this pill would be Illinois, Thus the lands are proved to have answer-ed no purt of their destination—to have paid states. Bills to divide the proceeds of the that some concominant measure should be Mississippi, and it constitutes a strong objection to their ver to corporate bodies; to individuals, and ten years, and to Georgetown permanently

and so the assumption was passed, and twen-

power? What is there to prevent largesses stockjobbing head. * * Still the machine and benefactions, in the shape of natural gra- was not complete; the effect of the funding system and of the assumption would be temporary, it would be lost with the loss of the insome engine of influence more permanent In round numbers the sum of one hundred to successive generations for ancestral ser- must be contrived while these myrmidons were yet in place to carry it through. This

engine was the Bank of the U. States." What a picture is here presented! Debts assumed in the mass, without knowing what they were in the gross, or what in detail-Congress in a state of disorganization, and all business suspended for many days-secession and disunion openly menaced, comselling of votes-conjunction of parties to pass two measures together, neither of which could be passed separately-speculators in-

is to begin with hundreds of millions-is to Sir, I repeat it: . The Federal Constitution reach a billion-is to cover, in the end, all

With this retrospective view of the mis-

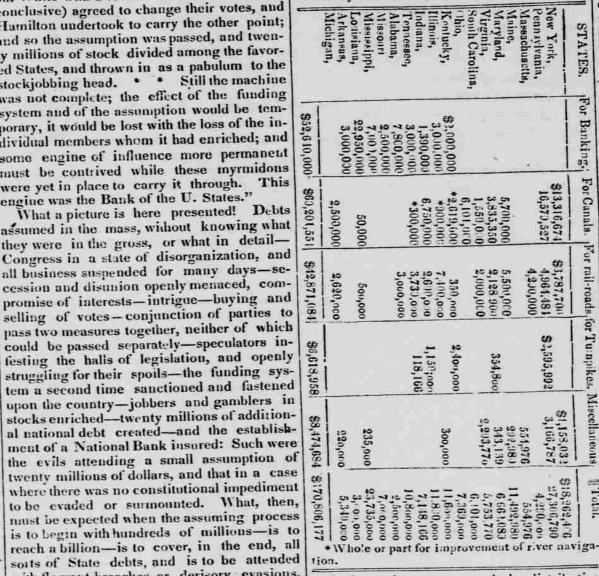
United States paid for the privilege of buying and purposes of the Federal Government much more mitigated, I proceed to the evils of the new one, disguised as a distribution of the soil to the Federal Government; the Southern States, and of the Northern gar errors, that the lands were donations from which the Federal aid or guarantee is claim-

Ohio,

debt, in successive periods of five years and three years, from 1820 to 1938, is this:

\$12,790,728 From 1820 to 1825, 13,679,689 " 1825 to 1830, 40,002,769 " 1830 to 1835, " 1835 to 1938, (3; yrs) 108,223,808

The detail of the debt, with the amount incurred by each State, for each object is this:



Such are the amounts and the distribution among States and objects, and the progressive increase of these State debts. Having seen these particulars-having viewed the debt in its gross and in its detail-the next thing I propose to examine is to see what the States received in return for such enormous liabilities; what it is that represents these debts now at home: and what the debts themselves are worth in the stock market of foreign countries. And here I can say in grief, and with socrow, that almost the whole amount

7,148,168 66 ples differ on every possible ground, and 7,360,000 00 light and tint and shade, from General Har-6,101,000 00 rison. I was present in the Senate of the 11,890,000 CO United States when Mr. John Randolph and 11,600,000 00 Harrison had that sparring about their poli-2,50,000 00 tics in '99 and 1800, and in which Harrison 7,000,000 CO admitted, (in March 1826,) that he approv-3,000,000 CO ed old John Adams's administration, with 5,340,000 00 the exception of the sedition law, &c. Mr. The proportionate increase of the whole Randolph charged home upon him on the petition of the "free blacks;" in which he recounted his (Harrison's) conversations with Mr. Nicholas of Virginia, and Virginia politics, and her negroes, which Mr. Harrison said was true-that he was "joking!" I change no politics, but I will not vote for Harrison nor for Tyler. If I felt interest in this contest, I could give you ammunition enough, and I would not supply blank cartridges either. I have entertained such abhorrence of the men in power, that I did not suppose it would be possible for me to regret their substitution by the devil, with his horns upon him, and all his imps in the bargain .-But I should regard the election of General Harrison as that heaviest of all calamities that can now befall the country. I may take up my pen to show and prove it, if I had any means of communicating fully and fairly

> From the Pennsylvanian. Governor's Message.

my thoughts to the public."

To the Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen,-By the provisions of the act approved on the 23d ultimo, entitled "an act to authorise a loan," the Governor is authorised to negotiate a permanent loan for \$870,000. He is also authorized to negotiate a temporary loan for the same sum in anticipation of the said permanent loan.

As \$600,000 of the sum authorized to be borrowed, is required to supply a deficit in the internal improvement fund, for the payment of interest this day due, 1 directed the Secretary of the commonwealth immediately upon the approval of the said act, (on the 23d ultimo) to write to the banks of Philadelphia, and the Harrisburg Bank, inquiring of each of them whether they would agree to make a permaaent or temporary loan to the Commonwealth of six hundred thousand dollars, or any part thereof, upon the terms specified in the said act, the same to be placed to her credit in the Bank of Pennsylvania on this day.

Answers have been received from all the banks. The Bank of Pennsylvania proposes to lend on temporary loan \$110,010. Some of the others offer to take proportional parts on certain contingencies, and several others appear to manifest a desire to meet the emergencies, but have not the ability. Cooies of the correspondence on the subject are herewith transmitted.

It will be perceived that not having the means so to do, the interest this day due the Commonwealth to her creditors is unpaid, a circumstance which the Executive, anxious as he has been for maintaining unsullied the of what the States received was British dry credit of the Commonwealth, has been un goods-mere British dry goods-not even able to avert. 1 cannot too often or too impressively urge upon the Legislature the paramount duty of maintaining at all hazards the public faith and credit. Whilst urging the sixteen States received for their sterling bonds, bearing a sterling interest which will upon them the adoption of such wise and not be less than ten per cent, to the people judicious enactments as may prevent the rewho pay it, was British dry goods, which have currence of an event inevitable from the rebeen sold for paper money to construct roads vulsions growing out of the unnatural and and canals, and to build up paper system exhausted system of credit with which our business community has been inflated, I beg banks. This is what we have got for 170, 00,000 of sterling debt. The process leave to recommend as the best alternative was about this: The bonds were sold for which can present itself, the passage forthwith bank credits in Europe or the Atlantic cities: of a joint resolution authorising the issuing of bills of exchange were drawn upon these cred State stock for the interest falling due this day, to be delivered to the holders of the stock its in favor of merchants who took up the a mount in dry goods; the bills of exchange for the amount due them respectively, as an were paid for by the merchants in paper moearnest of our determination to make provision as soon as the necessary Legislation ney; and this paper money, after some time, returned to the banks from which it came. cau be had, to meet the exigency and redeem Thus, the whole operation 'was a circle of, the credit of the Commonwealth. I trust I may be excused in this communigoing round and round in paper, and ending cation, for saying to the Representatives of in its own extinction, and never emerging from the paper circle but once, and then to the people in the Legislature, that whilst they owe a duty to the wants and wishes of their effect importations of British goods. The immediate constituents, there is a paramount goods are worn out; the paper money has returned to the place from whence it came; the duty to the commonwealth at large, to maintain its credit, to meet its engagements, and to operation is over; and nothing remains of the transactions but the 170,000,000 of debt, its prevent its character for good faith, from being sullied." No man were he concerned devouring interest, and the banks, canals and roads which represent it. The whole of these alone as an individual, would go further to fix an early day for the resumption of specie banks have failed once, and most of them payments by the Banks than I would, if by twice, in two years; the greater part of the so doing the desirable results would be proroads and canals are unfinished, and of those finished several are unproductive. And this duced. But, placed as I am, as the Execuis the history of the State debts, the burthen tive of the Commonwealth, to preside over her interests, I feel bound to say, regardless of of which it is now proposed to cast upon the any denunciation, which may be poured shoulders of the Federal Government. But the whole of these debts are not even the forth from any quarter, that I believe if 100 vigorous a system of measures be adopted to direct debt of the State, but a security debt incoerce the payment of the liabilities of the curred for companies, corporations, and inbanks, immediately, the credit of the State dividuals to whom the State credit, that is to say, the State bonds, have been lent to enable must and will be seriously and disasterously affected .- Let an assurance be given to the them to build banks, and make improvements, public that at a certain and fixed day, within or engage in some speculative undertaking, a reasonable time, such resumptions will take for which they had no means of their own. A place, and that it will then be permanent. part of the State debt is in this form; and that part becomes doubly objectionable to me from Let them understand that the indulgence to their debtors by the Banks, is rendered absoits intrinsic unworthiness, and inherent vitilutely necessary by the existing pressure and ousness. I have yet to discover, in the Conthe cumbrous public debt with which the State stitutions of such of the States as I have exis loaded, and no one can doubt, but that in amined for the purpose, the power by which a spirit of patriotic liberality, they will wave the Legislature undertakes to lend the credit the immediate exercise of a positive right, for of the State, that is to say, the labor and prothe more certain and ultimate accomplish-ment of what we all so much desire. I refer perty of the people, to companies, corporations, and individuals, for their private adto the message communicated to you at the vantage, and to make the community stand commencement of the present session for my security for the success of their undertakings. question the power in the States; I deny it views in detail; and, aware of the responsibility I have assumed, I leave the subject to where the authority cannot be shown; and I the calm and reflecting consideration of the utterly deny it in the Congress of the United Legislature. When I took upon me the duties of the sta tion assigned me, I assumed all its responsibilities also; and having never shrunk from the performance of any duty, I have felt my-self imperatively called upon to make this few weeks since an ardent Clay Whig. The communication to you, in the fullest confireader will perceive what a decided tone he dence and belief, that the patriotism, and good takes towards General Harrison. He com- sense of our common constituents will bear 4,200,000 00 plains that he has no press to publish his dis-us out in our honest and anxious endeavors culties and embarrasments encountered of entering upon the discharge of our public duties. DAVID R. PORTER. duties.

made have fulfilled their destination in paying besides this, Georgia received in money and nation in paying the public debt, and that the -their present value at home and abroadoff the public debt, thirdly, in supposing that Mississippi land scrip \$3,082,000 for her ces- power of Congress is absolute and arbitrary and the proportions in which they are distri-Congress is free from any constitutional restraint in disposing of these lands. These Indian title to their lands within her limits secondary class of objections; namely, the avail myself of the valuable and authentic inare radical and fundamental errors, leading to for her own benefit. Thus it is clear that the evils of the measure. These evils are in formation collected by an eminent citizen of erroneous action in legislation; and they deserve the clear exposure which will utterly explode them. So far as fulfilling their destina- transfer of the right to acquire from the Indi- ral Union, that even if there was no constitu- daty, under the general banking law of the tion in the payment of the public debt is con- and the soil within their ancient colonial tional impediment in the way, this measure State, to issue circulating bank notes to bankcerned, that error is fully exploded. It has boundaries, and which, in regard to the limits of assumption, or provision for State debts, ing companies on receiving from them pledgalready been shown by authentic tables that the customs paid the public debt; that they both supported the Government, and paid the national debt; that the lands, in fact, have answered no part of their destination, not even having paid the expenses of their own acquisition and management. This makes that error clear, the other two shall be as fully cleared up.

These are great points in the case, and I mean to make them clear both in the fact and in the argument. It is an error to say that these lands, any part of them, were donations gifts from the States. This is what is commouly said, but it is a mistake, and an error of fact; and upon this error the whole argument of the distributionists, and their offand a great price in money for them. No gifts, no donations, no gratuitous cessions of lands have been made to this Government: but with money from her Treasury, has she bought and paid for the whole; and paid out for them more than they have yet paid back. This is my assertion, and here is the proof:

Purchase of Louisiana Interest paid thereoa 8,329,353 Purchase of Florida Interest thereon. Paid to Georgia Extinguishing Indian titles 72,000,000 Survey of public lands 3,250,000 Salaries and expenditures in the 1,250,000 General Land Office 3,300,000

Land offices and officers

\$112,691,353

This is the purchase money paid; and it is all that I propose to count in this argument; for it is sufficient for the argument, though not all that belongs to the argument. The value of other lands given in exchange, and pidity. the cost of getting possession, both belong to the argument, and far exceed in amount the totality of the purchase money paid. Thus Florida cost in money, \$6,480,000; but to under this new process of converting and rethis must be added Texas proper, and the country between the Red river and Arkansas which was given in exchange, and the cost of getting possession of Florida, which already three times exceeds the price of the country, and the possession not yet obtained. So of other purchases upon a smaller scale.

The whole amount of money received from the sales of lands, as I have shown heretofore, is but one hundred and four millions of dollars; so that here is a clear deficiency of eight millions of dollars under the head of poying for themselves. Add to this the twen-ty-eight millions distributed arrests the twen-

secondly, in supposing that the cessions so West, have received almost the whole; and the States, that they have fulfilled their destision, besides the obligation to extinguish the over them; having done this, I proceed to the buted among the several States. And here I groceries. I say it with grief, and with sorcessions from the States were not donations themselves so great, so hostile to the general New York, the Comptroller of the State, Mr. of land, but cessions of jurisdiction; with the good, and so big with destruction to the Fed- Fagg. As late Comptroller, it became his of the State, were generally ex-territorial .- should be utterly rejected for its baleful con-The sum paid to the Indians, and that paid to sequences alone. And here it is proper to this duty required him to become acquainted Georgia, make about seventy-five millions of pause, to reflect, to look back upon the page dollars which the purchases of the Indian ti- of our own history, and to consult the expetles have cost us; while the purchases from rience of our own ancestors in relation to France and Spain, the interest included, bare- paying State debts, before we rush into the y amount to thirty millions. The expense of same business. We have had one assumpmanaging the whole has amounted to about tion in our country, and that in a case which which we all obtain our knowledge on this eight millions; making a total for the cost and was small in amount, and free from the im- subject. His report showed the astounding

and twelve million of dollars.

that it could not have been divided among port, thus describes it;

the States. Every one admits that. Now, "This game was over, (funding the sol-\$15,000,000 the question is, can we divide the land? or, diers' certificates,) and another was on the reconvert it into money, and divide the del- carpet at the moment of my arrival; and to 5,000,000 lars? Can we cheat the Constitution by this this I was most ignorantly and innocently 1,480,000 transmutation? Can we cheat ourselves, and made to hold the candle. This fiscal manœu-1,250,000 the country, by such specimens of legislative vre is well known by the name of the assump-Same purchase in Mississippi stock 1,832,000 alchymy and political juggling? If so, we tion. Independently of the debts of Conhave discovered a very facile way of helping gress, the States had, during the war, conourselves to all that the Treasury contains. tracted separate and heavy debts, &c.

> twelve millions at once, and then proceed, foolishly spent, was pretended to have been mer having created but half a million of debt, converting and reconverting, buying land and spent for general purposes, and ought there- and the latter having sent out her bonds too selling land, we have bought and divided that fore to be paid from the general purse. But late to be sold, and a good portion of them billion of acres, estimated at a billion and a it was objected, that nobody knew what these remaining yet in the power of the State to quarter of dollars, which figured so largely in debts were, what their amount, or what their the debates on the land bills when they were proofs. No matter, we will guess them to then as the number of the indebted States, first introduced, and when the national dohe twenty millions. But of these twenty milmain was presented as a bait to national cu- lions, we do not know how much should be but of these sixteen, only thirteen are involreimbursed to one State or how much to ano-This would seen: to be enough; a billion ther. No matter; we will guess. And so

and a quarter would seen; to be enough; but it is only the beginning of what may be done converting the Federal revenues, and then dividing them. It is the beginning only of contests ever known in Congress, before or ject, are these: what may be done in this new school of al- since the union of the States. * * * chymy, with our Constitution in its crucible. The transmutation may be made to reach all other property owned, or to be owned, by the

gives Congress authority to dispose of the pended. Congress met and adjourned from territory; also gives it authority to dispose of all other property, belonging to the United States. Here then is a new and boundless field for obtaining money for distribution. Forts, arsenals, armories, magazines, arms, and munitions of war; fleets, ships, docks, navy nd the deficiency is thirty-six millions. And yards and naval stores; barracks and hospitals; if to this we should still add, as we fairly unight, the value of the lands given in ex-change to Spain and the Indians, and the

ed-the purposes for which they were created management of the land of about one hundred pediment of a constitutional objection; but which was attended by such evils as should debt contracted or authorized by eighteen of I have gone over these details to establish deter posterity from initiating the example .--

a fact, and which fact is vital to the argument, It was in the first year of the Federal Gov- them owe but a trifle;) and that without countto the Federal Government-that they were that the whole of the lands owned by the Uni- ernment; and although the assumed debts ing the twenty-eight millions received on ted States are purchases, not donations; that were only twenty millions, and were alleged deposite from the Federal Government. This they represent money drawn from the Trea- to have been contracted for general purposes, was above a year ago; and, taking into the sury and invested in land, and now wearing yet the assumption was attended by circum- calculation what may have been incurred the shape of acres in the woods instead of dol- stances of intrigue and corruption, which led since, with the Forida debt of five millions, spring, the assumptionists, has been built up. lars in the Treasury. This is a fact now es- to the most violent dissension in Congress, and some others species of debt, the whole The United States have purchased all the tablished. Here, then, are one hundred and suspended the business of the two Houses, may now be estimated at more than two hunlands they hold. They have paid the money, twelve millions of dollars hid out for land, drove some of the States to the verge of se- dred millions of dollars. But confining my and now represented by land. Here are one cession, and menaced the Union with instant remarks to the amount which appears in the hundred and twelve millions of dollars con- dissolution. Mr. Jefferson, who was a wit- tables of Mr. Fagg, and it is seen that this verted into land; and this brings us to the ness of the scene, and who was overpowered large amount of one hundred and seventy great constitutional error on this point. Be- by General Hamilton, and by the actual dan- millions of dollars of debt was found in the fore it was so converted, every one admits gers of the country, into its temporary sup-

We may begin with the one hundred and * * * * This money, whether wisely or

ment debt. another scramble was set on foot among the several States, and some got much, some lit-

tle, some nothing. * * * * * This measure produced the most bitter and angry are applicable, and the amount for each ob-

For Banking, For Canals, * The great and trying question, howev-For Rail-Roads.

er, was lost in the House of Representatives. So high were the feuds excited by this sub-United States; for the same clause which ject, that on its rejection, business was susare: day to day without doing any thing, the par-Maine, ties being too much out of temper to do business together. The Eastern members parti- Massachusetts, cularly, who, with Smith from South Carolina, New York, were the principal gamblers in these scenes, Pennsylvania, Maryland, threatened a secession and dissolution. * · · · But it was finally agreed that Virginia,

es of State stocks. The proper execution of with these stocks; and for this purpose he applied to the fiscal authorities of each State, and received the answers which he afterwards embodied into the document which now constitutes the magazine of information from sum of one hundred and seventy millions of the States, (in reality by sixteen, as two of States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Michigan. Eight of the States of the Union, namely, New Hampshire, Vermout, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, and Georgia, enjoy the proud and enviable distinction of not finding their names on the indebted list. Maine and Missouri are only nominally on the unhappy list; the forrecall and cancel. Sixteen may be taken and 170 millions the amount which they owe: ved in the species of debt now proposed to be provided for, namely, the internal improve-

> We now take up the tables of Mr. Flagg. The objects to which these 170 millions

States. \$52,640,000 60,201,551

42,871,084 For Turnpikes & M'Adam roads, 6,618,958 8,474,684 For miscellaneous objects, The proportions among the different States

18,262,406 S4 quisitions. We tell him at once that this to extricate the State from the financial difference of the state of the state from the financial difference of the state from the financial difference of the state of the state from the financial difference of the state from the financial difference of the state of the state from the financial difference of the state from the financial difference of the state of the state from the financial difference of the state from the financial difference of the state of the state from the financial difference of the state of the 27,306,790 00 paper is open to him, and we expect much 11,492,980 73 from his experienced mind and able pen. EXTRACT .--- "I was always opposed to 6.662.089 00 5,753,270 12 Harrison. My vote in the doubtful ticket in 10,800,000 00 1836 was expressly endorsed to be for 23,735,000 00 "Judge White, and no other." My princi-

February 1st, 1840.

Economy is Wealth.

gentleman in this city,) from which the following passages are extracted, was but a

From the Richmond Enquirer. Correspondence. The writer of the letters, (addressed to