

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 1. THE THIRD VETO OF THE LAND BILL.

It hardly surprised any one, yesterday, to learn that the President had not signed the bill for repealing that provision of the Distribution Act which suspends its operation during the existence of duties upon goods imported from foreign countries at a higher rate than twenty cents in the dollar upon the value of such imports.

A considerable proportion of the duties laid by the new Tariff Act being at a rate exceeding the limit of twenty per cent upon the value, the restriction in the Distribution Act now takes effect, and the operation of that act is suspended until we shall have an Executive and Congress in accord upon Whig ground—which, as we have said before, will assuredly occur at the earliest meeting of Congress after the 3d day of March, 1845.

An error seems to exist in the public mind on this subject, especially among our friends in the West, which requires to be corrected. This error consists in their considering the failure to repeal the restriction in the Distribution Act as a surrender of the principle of that act.

No action of Congress at the present session has in any manner jeopardized or endangered the principle of distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, to whom they rightfully belong. If really jeopardized, it was not at the session of Congress just closed, but when the Distribution Act was passed containing the restrictive clause.

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Nay, more, by the very course of events, including the Executive veto on the Land Distribution bill, the principle of the existing law has gained so much strength that it is happily now placed beyond the danger of repeal, with which it was threatened at the beginning of the late session.

THE DISTRIBUTION QUESTION.

The Whigs of the House of Representatives yesterday succeeded in getting through the Committee of the Whole, and sending to the Senate, a bill to repeal the provision of the Land Act of last Session, which suspends the operation of that act in the event of duties being laid upon imports at a higher rate than 20 per cent, ad valorem.

visions of that just and wise act be allowed to take their full effect.

It is remarkable that the bill, which passed yesterday, to repeal the restriction in the Distribution Act, received a majority of votes larger by ten than that by which the Distribution originally passed.

THE WHIG SPIRIT IN OHIO.

It is gratifying to know that the Whigs of the State of Ohio are thoroughly roused, and determined to show their strength at the State election which is to take place some weeks hence.

THE NEWARK CONVENTION.—20,000 YOUNG MEN IN COUNCIL.

We learn from delegates who returned from Newark last evening that the Convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in Ohio.

Many of the Loco Foco papers are taking ground in reference to the next Presidency. The Salisbury Carolinian is out for Mr. Calhoun—and declares that Mr. Van Buren has had his share of public honors and withal, as a defeated candidate, will labor under serious disadvantages if he be nominated by that party.

But the Whigs, the glorious Whigs, of 1840 are still alive throughout Ohio; they are meeting by thousands and tens of thousands. At Dayton, Xenia, Lebanon, and Newark, the Whigs were there by scores, with the same principles and with the same determination that brought them together in 1840.

OHIO TO KENTUCKY SENDS GREETING.

In 1840 a spirit of generous emulation induced Ohio to offer to her sister Kentucky a challenge for supremacy in Whig principles, to be determined at the Presidential election of that year.

Ohio acknowledges herself to have been fairly beaten; and now, in compliance with her pledges then made, she invites the Whigs of Kentucky to partake of a barbecue, to be given at Dayton, on the 29th September next.

J. RIDGEWAY, Jr., JOHN A. LAZELL, JOHN GREENWOOD, A. F. PERRY, LEWIS HEYL, C. H. WING, S. Z. SELTZER.

Ohio Whig State Central Committee. COLUMBUS, August 23, 1842.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The New York American, in publishing Major General Scott's recent card to the editor of the Madisonian, denying the charge of his hostility to the Treaty with England makes the following remarks:

While speaking of this upright, honorable, and distinguished man, it seems not out of place to add a few remarks as to the tone which some papers occasionally indulge towards him, as though he were a political aspirant, and as in the way of other eminent men.

Nothing can be more unjust to General Scott. He is not, and never was, a candidate for the Presidency; but content with, and justly proud of, the high station which he adorns, of Major General Commanding the Armies of the United States, he fulfills all his duties, without turning to the right or the left—neither courting those in power, nor intruding with those out of it.

In the great struggle of 1840, his name was put forth as that of a leader, around whom Americans might rally with honor—and as such, it was urged by a strong vote at Harrisburg; but another name prevailed and Gen. Scott was among the first to proclaim, not a quiescence merely, but satisfaction with that result.

Since that period Gen. Scott—questioned from various parts of the country as to his political principles and opinions, by citizens who still turned their eyes to him as a candidate for the Presidency—replied by a circular which was made public, not by him, and which, though containing an express intimation to the contrary, was looked upon as a declaration by Gen. Scott that he was a candidate for the Presidency. Not so. He expressly says he is not, but he adds, what no man in his eminent position and with his views of what a good citizen owes to his country, could avoid, that if nominated for the Presidency, he would accept the nomination.

Unfit, therefore, Gen. Scott shall have accepted a nomination for the Presidency, (for the Vice Presidency he should not be asked and could not be expected to accept a nomination and relinquish his present high position,) it does not seem fair that he should be assailed as a political aspirant.

To guard against any possibility of misconstruction or misrepresentation as to these remarks, we add that they are made without any communication whatever with or from General Scott.

MR. CALHOUN.

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The Treaty.—The New York Courier finds fault with that part of the Treaty, which joins the American with the British naval force, for the suppression of the slave trade. We think its objections are untenable. This was the way to protect our own flag on the African coast, and silence the question of the right of search.

As for the conjunction with Great Britain in reconstituting against the slave trade with nations whose ports may be open to it, some persons may be a little squeamish about that, and it may be said that it looks a little too officious in us—too much like dictation, and as being tinged with abolitionism.

Several of the Northern papers have published what is stated to be the article of the Loco Foco Treaty negotiated in this city between the United States and England.

THE LATE STORM.

The Storm of Wednesday week, seems to have been very extensive in its range, and to have produced wide-spread mischief.

MEXICO.

Mr. Dorsey, bearer of despatches to this Government, who arrived in Savannah on the 23d instant, has furnished the editor of the Savannah Republican with some additional particulars on those published in our last paper, in respect to things in the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Dorsey says that Santa Ana has effected important changes in the Tariff of Mexico without asking the assent of Congress.

Never have the citizens of Washington witnessed a more heavy and continued rain, than that with which we were visited last Wednesday evening.

A Temperance Harvest Home celebration took place at Trenton, on the battle ground, on Thursday last.

much damage has been done in the fruit gardens, corn fields, &c. in this part of the country.

At Baltimore, we learn that the Storm caused great destruction of property in various parts of that City, consisting mostly of Goods stored in Warehouses bordering on the wharves, which were completely overflowed, and some of the lower portions of the town in their vicinity wholly inundated.

COLT'S SUBMARINE BATTERY. This terrible engine of destruction seems to us one of the most marked and important inventions of the present day—and destined to do much towards the prevention of the horrible casualties of war, for in proportion as national conflicts become more surely sanguinary and exterminating will they become more numerous.

The first is similar to that employed by Fulton for his submarine Torpedo. One or more of these batteries are to be sunk at the Narrows, or any other narrow channel through which a vessel must pass in entering the harbor.

The other method that we shall mention, is more certain in its operation,—is susceptible of a wider application, and has the additional recommendation of being more novel in its nature.

Another Locofool assertion concerning the Tariff, that it will enrich the already rich manufacturers of America and not increase revenue, an assertion without the shadow of proof, and the no tariff policy now pursued, a tendency to enrich foreign manufacturers, to diminish and almost destroy revenue as well as oppress all classes of laborers, by reducing reward of labor to a level with that of the paupers of Europe.

THE OXFORD MERCURY.

The Oxford Mercury, after three weeks suspension, has again made its appearance, greatly enlarged and otherwise improved.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842. Republican Whig Ticket.

For President of the United States, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

Congress adjourned on the 31st of August, after a session of nearly 9 months, during which two vetoes were interposed to arrest proceedings, and a third or pocket veto during the time of adjournment.

The Honorable Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, in a speech delivered lately in Congress on the Tariff Bill, asserted that the profits of laborer engaged in manufacturing was about five hundred dollars a year, while a laborer engaged in agriculture could not make more than about two hundred—where the gentleman got his information, if he had any, is totally unknown—and as the proposition is false, it is material to enquire, if the profits of manufacturing were double to that of agriculture, it well known that all would leave agriculture to rush to manufacturing instantly, or if there were any great discrepancy between the one and the other, there would be a change from the one employment to the other until an equality were brought about.

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The Legislature of the State of Ohio met in extra session in August, for the purpose of apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, having an accidental majority of two Locofoos—an apportionment was made dividing the State into twenty one districts, varying from 64 to 85,000 inhabitants, so fixed that the surplus should fall into Whig districts, &c. so that to be Locofoos—making some districts six or seven thousand less than the proper amount, others fifteen to sixteen thousand greater than the lawful number.

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