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 dering the existence of daties upon goods imported from foreign countries at a higher rate than twenty couts in the dollar upon the value of such imports. By retaining it in his possession until Congress adjourned, he has of course defeated it as effectually as though he had resurned it will, objections. The President might, however, have signed it, as he did sign the Tariff Law; one objection to both these measures, much relied upon in his late Veto Message -that is, the coupling of the questions of the Tanff and the Land-being removed by their having been divorced by acl of Congress, and presented to him singly.

A considerable proportion of the duties laid by the new Taniff Act being at a rate exceeding the limit of twenty per cent up no the value, the restriction in the Distributton Act now takes effect and the operation of that set 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 earhest meeting of Congress after the Sd day 65 March, 1845.

An error seems to ex at in the public mind on this sobject, 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 art. So far from being true, this view of the case is fallactous and deceptive, though we dare say it is hon estly entertained and expressed.

No action of Congress at the present ses sion has in any manner jeopardell or endangered the principle of distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, to whom they rightfully belong. of Congress just closed, but when the Distributton Act was passed containing the restrictive clause. If endangered at all, it was by the insertion, in the very act recogmising the principle and establishing a system of action upon it, of the provision for its suspension upon a certain conlingency.

receen the legislation of the last sessionof a by-gone day-from the reproach of having apparently compromised the distrihunon principle. We say apparently, and every Whig of Kentucky who at the Daywe mean what we say. The act of the ton festival shall do us the bonor to partake last session was right, proviso and all, since of our cheer. that act could not have passed without the provise, for it established a great principle, and that principle stands upon the statute book, un-baken, unmoved by any thing that has occurred at this session, to take effect shenever the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government shall again be harmony.

Nav, more, by the very course of events. including the Executive veto on the land distribution, the principle of the existing hw 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 bill to thus put the act into immediate operation. though defeated by the President's refusal to eign it.) passed both Houses of Congress by greater majorities than the original bill containing the restriction. It is thus provred that the principle has goined strength and power by the trials it has undergone. and may now be considered as firmly established se the foundations of the Constitution itselt - never, we trust, to be broken up till

--- Wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow, "And rieaven's last thunder shakes the world

THE DISTRIBUTION QUESTION.

The Whigs of the House of Represents tives resterdes succeeded in gesting through 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 highhave thus made a noble reply in those of faction with that result. their enemies who accuse them of truckling to abused power, and to such of their friends ed from various parts of the country as to as seem to understand them as having yield- his political principles and opinions, by citpointes-that is to say, at the first Session and with his views of what a good citizen of Corpress after the 8d day of March, owes to his country, could avoid that if 1945 - the restrictive provisions in the Dis- nominated for the Presidency, he would acrequires Act will be repealed, and the pro- cept the nomination.

visions of that just and wise act be allowed

to take their full effect. it is remarkable that the bill, which passed esterdey, 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 majoriy for the original bill being eight votes, and that for the bill passed yesterday eighteen votes -- Nat Int.

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 the State election which is to take place some weeks hence. We copy the follow ing samples of their spirit from the latest number of the Ohio State Joninal:

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

We learn from del gates who returned from Newark last evening that the Convention was one of the largest and enthusiastic ever assembled in Ohio. Till twelve o'clock every road, street, and avenue was literally crammed with Whigs, who were rushing forward to save and protect our country .-Newark presented a solid mass of people. We learn that the Convention was variously estimated from fifteen to twenty boosand The manly and fearless stand taken by the gallant Whigs of the Legislature was sustained with entire unanimity .-The proceedings of the Convention wil soon be published, and we shall take the earliest opportunity to lay them before our readers.

LOCOFOCOISM AN UPHILL BUSI NESS IN OHIO Our readers are aware that the Locos, after drumming up for recruits for weeks, were scarcely able to gather men enough together to make a decent platoon at their late State Convention.

But the Whige, the glorious Whige, of 1840 are still slive throughout Ohio they are meeting by thousands and tens of thou sands. At Dayton, Xema, Lebanon, and If really jeoparded, it was not at the session | Newark, the Whigs were there by acres, with the same principles and with the same in favor of a high tariff for protection. In act for a guide, Mr. Webster felt perfectly determination that brought them together

OHIO TO KENTUCKY SENDS GREET ING.

In 1840 a spirit of generous emulation higher than at the rate of twenty per cent, ciples, to be determined at the Presidential upon the value, have avoided the contin- election of that year. In that contest Ohio gency upon which the operation of the ackowledges herself to have been fairly Land Law is suspended. But is it not e- beaten; and now, in compliance with her nough to justify to every patriot heart the pledges then made, she invites the Whigs course which they pursued, to know that of Kentucky to partake of a barbacue, to had they acted differently, they would have be given at Dayton, on the 29th Septemleft the Government in disgrace, with a ber next. The true Whigs of Dayton and Bankrupt Treasure and a dishonored cred- Monigomere county have promised that the il; the products and manufactures of the bonor of Obio for generous hospitality shall that leader, with all the self-complacencountry overwhelmed by the flood of for- be fully sustained by them, and that the ey of injured innocence, openly comeign competition; the People of every rich products of the Miami valley shall plains whenever a change of opinion is class who make their living by labor, now bounteously supply the festive board. Come attributed to him-as if there was somewithout employ and almost without food or up then, Whigs of Kentucky-you whom thing criminal in the renunciation of an er raiment, ground to the flost by this last turn | we are proud to call brethren; and whilst | ror! "How have I changed?" he asked of the wheel, amidst the ruins of the manu- partaking of the fat things of the land, let | the other day in reply of a remark of Sen-Sectures, the sits, and the commerce, to us not forget a higher and holier duty, that afor Crittenden. "For what measure have which they have beretofare owed their en- of renewing to each other our pledges that I ever contended which I do not still advopleyment and their subsistence? Were all in the great contest which is approaching, cate?" The above catalogue furnishes him these elements of individual prosperity and and for which we are now preparing, the a partial answer; though we have not quotnational wealth and character to be sacri- glorious principles for which we contended ed it so much for the purpose of arraigning fixed-for what? Yes, after all that has then, shall again proucly triumph in Kenbeen said about it, for what? Why, to tocky and Ohio. The times emphatically call for action, and no true Whig should for that our opponents are not so compact a moment falter in the discharge of his duty Again we say, a hearty welcome awaits

> 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 repeal the restriction which it contains, and 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 in dolge towards him, as though he were a political aspirant, and as in the way of other

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 Julfils all its doties, without furning to the right or the left-neither courting those in power, nor intriguing with those out of it.

In the great struggle of 1840, his name the Committee of the Whole, and sending was put forth as that of a leader, around to the Senate, a bill to repeal the provision whom Americans might rally with bonor and as such, if was urged by a strong rote at Harrishurg; but another name prevailed and Gen. Scott was among the first to proer rate than 20 per cent. ad valorem. They claim, not acquiescence merely, but satis-

Since that period Gen. Scott-questioned the principle of the Distribution Act in izens, who still torned their eyes to bim as their recent vote for the pending Tariff a candidate for the Presidency-replied by Bill. Should the bill unhappily not be- a circular which was made public, not by come a law in consequence of a further in. him, and which, though containing an exterrention of the Presidential Voto, the Pen- press intimation to the contrary, was looked the have at least the security of the solemn upon as a declaration by Gen. Scott that he nordered by this bill, that whenever was a candidate for the Presidency. Not the Expressly says he is not, but he the tonvernment shall be of the same Whig adds, what no man in his eminent, position

Until, therefore, Geo. Scott shall have arcepted a numination for the Presidence, (for the Vice Presidency he should not be ask ed 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. With party politics he meddies not at all, for his question of the right of seach. Slaveofficial duries necessarily bring him into relations with all parties; but, nevertheless, it is not doubtful, that with his known preference of, and attachment to, Whig principles, he will rejuice as cordrally as any Whig among us, in the success of that emment Statesman upon whom all hopes almost for the rescue of the nation seem rest-HENRY CLAY.

To guard against any possibility of misconstruction or misrepresentation as to these remarks, we said that they are made without ony communication whatever with or from probibit their doing so, and tell them they General Scott.

MR. CALHOUN.

Many of the Loro 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 disadvantage if he be nominated by that party. The Mobile Register and Huntsville Herald, on the other hand raise Van Buren's flag, and say, that to abanden him will not only be unjust to that gentieman, but will be tantemount to an admission that the grounds taken against his reelection in 1840 were just. The last-nam- the British can search their own vessels and ed paper, too, parades Mr. Calhoun's "political sins" before the country, and says they have never yet been atoned for; and in defiance of Mr. Calhonn's boastful tone to Mr. Crittenden a few days ago, it enumerstes these sins. "In 1816, (says bout that, and it may be said that it looks a the U. States, at the same time supported a dictation, and as being tinged with abolidues-in 1816, he was an internal improve | with our pioneer act declaring the slave ment man (by the general government,) and trade on the seas piracy; and taking that 1824, he was in favor of John Quincy Ad- | warranted in entering into the agreement. ams for President, in preference to General and accupying an antagonist position to the The Whigs in Congress might, indeed, induced Onio to offer to her sister Kentucky | democratic party on every question of pubby refraining from laying duties on imports a challenge for supremacy in Whig prin- lic policy. It was by his casting vote, as President of the Senate, that the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England. was rejected-an act which was designed as an insult to Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van

> Loco Foco organs presents one of the Loco Foco leaders. And the statement might have been made much stronger. Yet the consistency of the distinguished South Carolinian, as with a view of showing ly welded together as they have been i times past, and consequently that it by no means follows that Whig defeats in 1842, even though they be as overwhelming as they are represented to be by them, augus

a Loco Foco victory in 1844 Lynchburg Virginian.

LORD ASHBURTON AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 27.

Lord Ashburton .- Faneuil Hall was fill ed to overflowing this forenoon, by the citizens of Boston, auxious to welcome to our city the British envoy. Lord Ashburton. This distinguished stranger, who has lately showed us in an unequivocal manner shat he is entitled to the respect of every truehearted American, was accompanied to the hall by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence. Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, and others of our most distinguished citizens, and Mr. Crattan, the British Consul, preceded by the City Marshal, and there received by his Honor the Mayor and other members of the City Government. The Mayor, in the name and distinguished stranger, in warm and appropriate language, every sentence of which with hearty cheers, and at the close the Hall rung with loud and reiterated plaudits. His Honor acquitted himself gobly, as he always does on such occasions.

His Lardship's reply, though from his low voice it could not be heard by all, was also exceedingly appropriate; and when he alluded to his agreeable surprise at meeting such an immense concourse of citizens where he expected to see but few, was very touching. He appeared to be overwhelmed with emotions too deep for utterance. He alluded, very happily, to his advanced age, and said it was now more than fifty years since he had before visited the city, and of course many changes had taken place within that time

At the close of his address and the cheers, by which it was followed, the Mayor announced that the hall had been placed by the City Government at Lord Ashburton's disposal to receive such of our citizens as might be desirous to be introduced to him and then proceeded to introduce the members of City Government and other citizens, till his Lordship's arms must have been wearled with the grateful exercise.

All passed off very bappily and pleasantly We ought not to omit to mention that his lordship is a good specimen of a "fine old English gentleman," and is, in truth, one of Nature's noblemen .- Mercantile Journal.

17 The Treaty .- The New York Courier finds toult 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 entensble. This was the way to protect our own flig on the African coast, and silence the cy was entailed upon us by the British Government, and ours was the first in the world to declare the slave trade piracy we were sincere in this act, to be consistent, we must show a ready willingness to co-operate with other nations in the extirpation of this trade. We have no fleet off the to coast of Africa, and the slave trading pirates adopt our flig generally to purone their traffic under. The British say that they must search vessels bearing that flig, or they cannot detect the pirates. must respect our flag. It is plain that it be becomes a shield and protection to the trade we were the first to declare piracy, unless we send our own men-of-war to search vessels sailing under it. Then it appears to be a plain duty, both for the protection of our flag and to exhibit to the world our sincerity, by aiding to suppress what we were the first to declare piracy, to send a flact to the Western coast of Africa in conjunction with the British. It is the very best plan that could be adopted for the maintenance of our national honor and the good faith of our conduct. This plan was suggested by Harry Bluff in the Messenger, and enforced with the spirit of a Southron and the coundest arguments By this course,

We OUIS. As for the conjunction with Great Britain in remonstarating against the slave trade with nations whose ports may be open to it some persons may be a little squeamish athe Herald he voted to charter a Bank of little too officious in us-too much like resolution in favor of receiving the paper of tionism. Well, we can't say, it may be so; non-specie paving banks for government but it cannot be denied that it is in keeping

Jackson or Mr Crawford. In 1834, we say?" Pray what can they say? Do we find him again in the service of the United sacrifice any principle they have contended States Bank, laboring to have it rechartered, for? Certainly nct. The plan is proper in itself, and the most expedient, just and honorable to ourselves that could have been determined on. And suppose it were not exactly what it should be, the article of the treaty which embraces it, is only to remain in force for five years, which will be but a brief period, yet long enough to test its expediency or expose its defects, accord-This is the attitude in which one of the ling to which, we may govern our subsequent action -Rich. Compiler.

THE TREATY. Several of the Northern papers have pubished what is stated to be the article of the Late Treaty negotiated in this city between the United States and England. The Trealy has not yet been published by authority nor have we learned that the injunction of secrecy has as yet been removed by the Senate. We have thought proper to with-hold any thing from publication as being the Treaty, till, in one or the other of the above ways, it may authentically appear what the Treaty is. And we feel the more bound to do this, because there is no doubt that Executive communications were sent to the Senate with the Treaty, which may be necessary for its right understanding; and because, also, if general rumor is to be credited, engagements, not embraced in the Treaty, yet accompanied it, and made essential parts of the general result of the negotistion .- Nat Int

THE LATE STORM.

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

The "Tarboro' press" 82 ys-We had another tremendous storm of wind and raise on Tuesday and Wednesday last, dog still further Jamage to the crops. &c. Tar River is rising, and bids fair to be as high as in the middle of July last. About three weeks since, we had a freshet nearly as high as the preceding one-making three great freshets in the short space of six weeks, occurrences unprecedented in the recollection of our oldest citi-

The 'Norfolk Herald" remarks -

The reports from the country are disheartening Much of the Corn has been prostrated or broken off; and the Fodder whipped into shreds of on behalf of the city, heartily welcomed the blown entirely from the stalks-lences and trees

At Washington City, the Gale was very serere. The "Intelligencer" remarks-

Never have the citizens of Washington witnessed a more heavy and continued rain, than that with which we were visited last Wednesday eque, from First street to Four-and a half street. was one continued sheet of water, resembling a broad river-resembling a river, too, in another respect, that in front of the Railroad Depot, from the overflowing of Tiber creek, there was water sofficient to float boats and canoes of large dimensions. Soon the wooden bridge, erected at the breach across the avence, near the Depot, gave way, both in the centre and on the north side. The water rushed into all the cellars, and even into the rooms on the first floors of many houses situated on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets. causing great damage to the goods, provisions. liquors, farniture, &c. which happened to be de posited there, and which, such was the rapidity of the flood, there was no time to remove in one dwelling, which is rather lower than the rest near the Depot, the room on the first floor had four feet depth of water in it. A piano forte had to be raised in the room to prevent the water from flowing into it, The pavement in front of the Railroad Depot was completely torn up. the cellar door uplifted, and the basement comn'etely filled with water. In the rear of the Depot, all along the track as far as the eye dould reach, was one continuous sheet of water. So far as we have been able to ascertain, on pretty minute inquiry, it does not appear that

much damage has been done in the froit gardens, en fields, &c. in this part of the country It is calculated by thuse who are most likely know that property in this City to the amount from \$15 000 to \$20 000 has been sacrificed ov the late flood and tempest.

At Baltimore, we learn that the Storm caused great destruction of property in various parts of that City, consisting mostly of Gueds stored in Warehouses bordering on the whatves, which were completely overflowed, and some of the ower partions of the town in their vicinity holly inundated, in consequence of an oppreom five to six feet higher than was ever before known. The general overflow did not take blace ontil about four o'clock in the murning, when the citizens were aroused from their slum bers by the ringing of bells, &c. Ta this citpunstance, we presume, may be attributed the urprising extent of the damage sustained, which sed not to fall short of \$100,000. All the wharves were flooded, from the lower

part of Fell's Point to the head of the basin .sections apprehensions were entertained that the gale which caused this unusual influx of the tide at Baltimore had been even more disastrous down the Bay and on the coast .- Ral. Reg.

COLT'S SUBMARINE BATTERY

This terrible engine of destruction seems to as one of the most marked and important inventions of the present day-and destined to de much towards the prevention of the horrible calamities of war, for just in proportion as nation il conflicts become more surely sanguinary and exterminating will they become of rare occurnce. By the agency of electricity, it will be ered. Mr Colt is able from any distance to explode his instrument under a vessel and thus send the largest ship careering through the upper element, certainly not after the most ap proved slyle of seamanship. How he propose to deposit the battery under the vessel with the equisite security and secreey, is the enexplainmarvel: we find in a communication to the Journal of Commerce the following suggestion of two ways in which it may be done :- N. Y.

The first is similar to that employed by Fulton for his submarine Torpedo. One or more o these batteries are to be sunk at the Narrows, or any other narrow channel through which a vesmust pass in entering the harbor; if the channel be sufficiently narrow, one battery will engaged in agriculture, the product would suffice; but if wider, the number must be in crease in value until the profits would be channel exceeds that of the vessel; the wires from them, properly numbered or placed, com-The Courier asks "what will the French | municate with the shore, where a watch is to be stationed ready to make the connexion necessary for the explosion the instant the vessel has placed berself in the situation to receive it.

> The other method that we shall mention, nure certain in its operation,—is susceptible of a vider application, and has the additional recommendation of being more novel in its nature: properly attended to, it cannot full of complete and triumphant success. It is as follows: boat is to be constructed upon the principle of he diving bell or otherwise, with the wachinery or its propulsion beneath the surface of the waer, in any direction. Till very lately, the want of air fit for respiration, would have effectually prevented the use of such a boat-the great deree of secrecy necessary in all its evolutions forbidding the employment of the usual appara us connected with diving bells for the supply of fresh air from above; but thanks to the discoveries in science that almost daily permit us to class among things easily performed, those that were once thought impossible, the difficulty now surmounted by the following simple means, for the discovery of which, the world of science is indebted to Col. Payerne, of London. Two chemical substances are taken down into the boat-the one, to absorb the carbonic acid gas as fast as generated by the lungs-the other, to give out oxygen gas to supply the place of that consumed. The first of those is found in pure polassa, which readily absorbs half its own veight of carbonic acid gas,-the other, is the sulphate of potassa which, when heated, gives out a very large proportion of pure exygen. -With these two simple bodies, Col Paverne lately descended in a diving bell to the bed of the Thames, where he remained for the long and hitherto unattained period of seven hours. cut off from all communication with the upper air, without experiencing any of the unpleasant effects usually attendant upon such experiments, to the great surprise of a number of distinguished men of soicice; who wilnessed his performance without the knowledge of his novel application of a couple of well known facts in Chemistry. A boat could thus be constructed for sub-marine navigation-to remain under water for any desirable time within the limits of twenty four hours-to carry the batteries to their several points of destination-there to sink them or ateach them to the vessel's keel, as the case may

MEXICO.

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

Mr. Dorsey says that Santa Ana has effected mortant changes in the Tariff of Mexico without asking the assent of Congress Many of ing the minority 12 representatives and the the manufacturing establishments and merchants were anxious for the removal of the interdiction as regards the introduction of cotton, as the cotcrop has failed in Mexico. Santa Ana determined immediately to gratify this request; accordingly the interdict was removed, but he soon discovered that he had not received a sul evening. About seven o'clock Pennsylvania av. ficient bribe, and again it was soon established but further overtures being increased. Santa Ans agreed to their propositions, and after the 1st of October, it was decided, as it was generally believed, that cotton was to be imported into the country, paying a small import duty. Li was also understood, that after the 1st day of November the interdict on the importation of bacon would be removed.

The two war steamers recently purchased. re to be manned by English officers and Engfish seamen, and will transport to Mexico 2,000

men, all prepared for warlike purposes Mr. Dorsey says that as soon as difficulties. hickened in relation to the United States, min isters were despatched by Mexico to all of the South American Republics soliciting succor.-They held the following language : "That the United States would congner this country, and unless you enable us to resist such aggressions as may be perpetrated by the U. States-she will proceed to embrace in her mighty grasp the whole of the Southern continent." No answers to these propositions had been received from the Republics. Colombia had agreed to furnish Mexico 2000 men, besides more pecuniary aid

A TemperanceH arvest Home celebration took place at Trenton, on the battle ground, of any human lives have been lost by this extraor- Thorsday last. The Princeton Whig describes linary tempest and flood, either in this city or the whole arrangements and proceedings as aits immediate vicinity. We are prepared, how like pleasing to the eye and grateful to the genever, to hear, as we fear we soon shall, that eral feelings of the assembled multitude.

Carolina Watchman

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 16

Republican Whig Ticket For President of the United States. HENRY CLAY.

OF KENTUCKY.

Congress adjourned on the 3181 of ust, after a session of nearly 9 months, in which two vetoes were interposed to arrest ruccedings, and a third or pocket veto the time of adjournment. All these veloes w directly open State Rights, and all approved he exclusive Democrats and the Corner Goard : those most polsy and Jealous Guard of State Rights, who seem to think, that & Rights consist only in a state of hostility Federal Government, but have not a work say, nor any objection to an act of positive, bery committed by the Executive of the Government by a gross abuse and perversion his constitutional authority.

The Honorable Dixon H. Lewis, of Alai

ma, in a speech delivered lately in Congress

the Tariff Bill, asserted that the profits of all

borer engaged in manufacturing was about for hundred dollars a year, while a laborer engage in agriculture could not make more than abo two hundred - where the gentleman got his in formation from, if he had any, is lotally un known—and as the proposition is false, it is material to enquire. If the profits of manuf turing were double to that of agriculture, it well known that all would leave agriculture rush to manufacturing instantly, or if there any great discrepancy between the one and other, there would be a change from the one ployment to the other until an equality we be brought about. By diminishing the number to that of any other employment. But by creasing the number of manufacturers the au ber of unproductive consumers of agriculta products are increased, and the surplus products of the soil find a home market in exchange the product of the manufacturers, so that one might be a natural and friendly aid to other, and not be set in unnatural and hostile titude as the Locofncos and their coadjutor Ca tain Tyler are constantly attempting to de natead of protecting manufactures by a comtent Tariff, and thereby encouraging agricults they propose to oppress domestic manufacing and encourage foreign by a very low or no la riff at all-and oppress agriculture by a Die l'ax-both expensive and oppressive; expel sive because it would cost more than double collect a Direct Tax than a revenue from a toms; - and oppressive, because it is to be me in specie; after all the specie is extracted in the country to pay for foreign goods, under hos bug pretence that they are cheap, and that by land proposes a system of free trade by lest a doty of 75 cents per pound on Tobarco, va 621 cents per bushel on Wheat, and the tip proportion of daty on every other American pi

Another Locofooo assertion concerning Tariff is, that it will enrich the already manufacturers of America and not increase evenue, an assertion without the shadow proof, and the no tariff policy now pursued, a tendency to earich foreign manufacturersminish and almost destroy revenue as well oppress all classes of laborers, by reducing reward of labor to a level with that of the page pers of Europe. Any American citizen putsuing or holding to this system of Tory policy is to much a Tory as any one that took up arms the British Government in 1776, or at any 110

The Legislature of the State of Ohio mel extra session in August, for the purpose of apportioning the State into Congressional D tricts, having an accidental majority of twee colocos-an apportionment was made divid the State into twenty one districts, varying to 64 to 85,000 inhabitants, so fixed that the s plus should fall into Whig districts, & the st to be Locoloco-making some districts six of ven thousand less than the proper amount. others fifteen to sixteen thousand greater the lawful number. The Whigs temons its against this injustice, which would result in; jority but 9. The Locos admitted that it's both unfair and unjust, but having the par they were determined so to use it that it ship equre to their political benefit.

The Whig members seeing this reckless? inrighteous determination, resigned their place leaving the House without a quorum. so this could not complete this Bill of abominations such bill, when once passed, would rem! force for ten years and could not be all or repealed sooner. The Whigs have, the fore, taken an appeal to the people on the ject before permitting such an iniquitous end ment to be made. This appeal will be heard determined at the ballot box, where the Des crats will be obliged to hear positive orders when they refuse to hear reason, of be bell elsewhere.

This attempted fraud of the Locos in Ohio indicative of what may be expected fred same party in the North Carolina Legislat where an allotment of Congressions district required to be made at its next Session. are already some whisperings heard of a des to gerymander the State in this manner, so " give the minority an ascendancy in repretion, and to take by fraud and force that we they cannot gain honestly.

The Oxford Mercury, site or three weeks suspension, has again 6 its appearance, greatly enlarged and wise improved.