



Presidential Election takes place throughout this State on the 10th day of November.

Candidates of the People.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HUGH LAWSON WHITE,**  
OF TENNESSEE.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN TYLER,**  
OF VIRGINIA.

WHITE ELECTORS.  
1st District, Alfred Webb, of Wilkesford.  
2d " Anderson Mitchell, Rutherford.  
3d " Wm. J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.  
4th " John Giles, Rowan.  
5th " John L. Lescure, Rockingham.  
6th " John M. Morehead, Guilford.  
7th " John D. Toomer, Cumberland.  
8th " James S. Smith, Orange.  
9th " Charles Manly, Wake.  
10th " Willie Perry, Franklin.  
11th " Wm. W. Cherry, Bertie.  
12th " John L. Bailey, Pasquotank.  
13th " J. O'K. Williams, Beaufort.  
14th " Blount Coleman, Lenoir.  
15th " Jeremiah Pearsall, Duplin.

THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.  
The act passed at the last session of Congress, for distributing among the several States the surplus revenue in the Treasury on the first of January next, is decidedly one of the most important and salutary measures which have resulted from the deliberations of that body for several years past—and may be regarded as the most brilliant victory which has been achieved by the white over the tory principles and machinations of those who essayed to keep the money in the clutches of the general government, to enlarge its powers and reward its minions. There are none, we presume, who advocate the principle of raising funds expressly for the purpose of distribution; but whenever, under the operation of the revenue laws, a surplus shall accumulate, it must be plain to all acquainted with the dangers of an overflowing treasury, that that surplus ought to be distributed; and the plan of returning it to the people of the States, its rightful owners, is certainly the most "just and equitable" one that could be established.

The propriety, the necessity of curtailing the government in this all powerful means of corruption, was too plain to be overlooked by even the most short sighted advocates of our free, republican institutions. It was seen in the unparalleled rapidity with which executive patronage was increasing and spreading its cancerous fibres through every member of the body politic; in the great and alarming augmentation of power in the hands of one man; in the unexampled extravagance and prodigality exhibited in the public expenditures; in the sudden, unexpected and unlawful transfer of the public funds from the one safe fiscal agent, established by the national legislature, into the hands of a host of insignificant and incompetent ones; in the miserable, illegal and ruinous system of experiments, injudiciously carried on by the government upon the currency, and, through that, the trade of the country; and in the legions of treasury cornorants who were flocking together, & darkening the portals of the palace at Washington.

Nor are the beneficial effects which will accrue to the States from this act less obvious. But before we proceed to notice these, suffer us to remark, that it is an erroneous and silly notion, entertained by some, that this measure conflicts with the independence and dignity of the States. If an agent draw upon his principal for a larger sum than is required to answer the ends of his agency, he is bound to return the residue, which his employer has a right to demand and receive, without incurring the smallest obligation or sustaining the least detriment. The General Government, let it be remembered, is the agent of the States for certain specified purposes; they each contribute their proportional part of its support; and if they find they have placed in its hands a greater amount of funds than is necessary for the accomplishment of its objects, they have, therefore, a right to demand its return, not as a loan, which places them "in the attitude of supplicants," but as a just and lawful claim; and a general rule for its equitable distribution, prevents all scrambling and partiality.

But the benefits to be derived from this act are great. It will afford to the States the means of carrying into execution the most useful and magnificent schemes of internal improvement; and of prosecuting the most liberal and extensive system of education; both of which are absolutely necessary to the development of their resources, and the prosperity and happiness of their citizens. What State feels more sensibly the want of these means than North Carolina? And with a wise improvement of them, what State can look to the future with brighter prospects? Agreeably to the proposed rule of distribution, she will be entitled to between one and two millions of dollars annually. If this act should be permitted to take effect, (there is certainly a strong disposition on the part of the spoils party to prevent it,) and continue in operation, say, for five years, what true son of North Carolina, does not construe these changes with pride and exultation, the glorious changes which will be wrought within her borders? May we not look forward to the period when thousands even of the present generation, who have mourned over the stubborn barriers to her advancement, will rejoice to see those difficulties removed; will behold her territory beautifully diversified with lasting monuments of the wise and beneficent policy of the distribution act—rail roads, navigable waters, flourishing

they declare, but it has been ruined by the checks and guards to which the people have subjected it.  
The land order shows very plainly that this administration will never leave dabbling with the established currency of the country, until they are tied hand and foot. The distribution bill was a pregnant hint, but they would not take it. Congress no sooner adjourned than they resolved to try a new conclusion with the necessities and the concerns of the community. A new source of power and revenue was taken into keeping. The act of Congress was put into leading strings. The whole scheme of sales was altered by construction. Embarrassment and confusion followed; yet, when the press and the people ventured to complain, the censure is thrown back upon their representatives. What does the Secretary's letter plainly say?—Not what it should say—Relieve the Government from the responsibility our ignorant tampering has brought upon us, by wise legislation—save us from ourselves, and our own want of prescience and ability; but—"Repeal your distribution bill and allow us to regulate the situation of the public funds—give us not only the keeping of the national treasure, but the designation of the places where it shall be kept—permit us to say how every man shall say his debts—what shall be currency and what shall be rags—let us receive what we please, place it where we please, and account for it when we please, and you need complain no more of embarrassment or pressure." We ought to rejoice in the paternal care that would thus relieve the States from all trouble about their own incorporations, & individuals from all knowledge of what to-morrow may bring forth. But the people thus far, have proved distrustful and ungrateful. They complain of the slight inconveniences which they undergo in having the management of their affairs taken from them, as if the government did not judge better than themselves. The following are among the unreasonable stories which are contained in the public journals. We trust the people may soon be better taught than to complain thus weakly of the benefits they are receiving.

"We met to day an intelligent friend from Virginia, who is now in this city, under these circumstances. He procured, some time since, drafts from the Bank of Virginia for about \$15,000 on the Union Bank at Nashville. The money was intended for the purchase of lands in the West. His partner went immediately on to Nashville, presented the drafts, and they were formally protested for non-payment. The Union Bank of the State of Virginia, with all despatch; and our friend presented himself to the Bank of Virginia in Richmond, and got for his labor, expense and arrangement in his enterprise, one per cent. damages; no more being allowed on the protest of inland bills. He then procured a draft or check on the Bank of the Metropolis here, came on, made his deposit, and is now waiting for the Treasurer's certificate. These various travellings have of course required time and expense, and all this to satisfy the order of this mad and mischievous administration."

"One of the receivers of the public moneys in Michigan recently made a deposit of the funds received by him since the issuing of the late treasury order. The amount was about 180,000 dollars, half of which was in specie, and as the deposit bank was about one hundred and fifty miles distant, it occupied a team of seven yoke of cattle eleven days in conveying the money to its place of destination, during which time it was guarded by three men, the whole being a cost of at least five hundred dollars to the people!"

FROM FLORIDA.  
APALACHICOLA, Oct. 19.  
From Tampa Bay.—The steamer Meridian arrived at this place from Tampa Bay on Monday last. There has been no fighting in that quarter since our former dates. The deputation of friendly Indians which have been sent out to hold a talk with the hostiles, and induce them to come to terms without further fighting, or in other words with a proposition to the Seminole Chiefs, to buy them up,—had returned to Tampa without having been able to effect any thing.—Harjo the head of the deputation, reports that he found the Chiefs of the Seminoles in a hammock within the Withlacoochee Swamp, which was surrounded on all sides by deep morasses, ponds and an almost impracticable underbrushwood, with as he calculated about 3500 of their people, men, women and children. On the proposal being made to Oseola to lay down his arms and retire to the Westward—the reply was firmly and decisively—"Never—the land is ours, and we will die on it."—They boasted of having beaten off armies of the Whites, and speak confidently of their ability to withstand the present preparations against them.

Twenty-six Lives Lost!—We learn, by a letter from Captain S. H. Howes, of the Steamboat Bangor, dated Oct. 28th, says the Boston Transcript of Saturday afternoon, received by Messrs. Topliff, that the Steamboat Royal Tar was burnt and totally destroyed in Penobscot Bay, two miles from Fox Island at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 25th inst. By this melancholy accident twenty-six persons perished—4 cabin passengers (all males) 19 deck passengers (8 females) 2 of the crew, and the ladies' waiting maid.—The survivors, 60 in number, were taken off by the Castine Revenue Cutter, Lieut. Dyer. The cause of the accident was not known. An elephant and a large quantity of specie were on board.

N. Y. E. Star

will be employed by the banks to enable them to complete easily the transfers already ordered, and to execute efficiently the remaining transfers which will be necessary under the act to be directed hereafter, and of which, as heretofore, unless public exigencies should forbid, whenever large in amount, a due and liberal notice beforehand of the times and places of payment, will be carefully given.

Concerning your last request of me to direct the banks making the transfers to put the amounts at the proper places, in the mean time, before they become payable, it may be necessary to explain, that the transfer order is now, in both form and substance, to that effect. When it is made payable at a distance, the funds must be remitted there by the time it falls due, but if at home, they must be got ready at home.

If, as is apprehended by your remarks, it is supposed by some that a transfer draft can, any more than a treasury warrant, be made payable on its face in any thing except specie, provided the holder chooses to demand specie, the error should be corrected, as the idea is illegal and preposterous. But the Department has, in no case, ever given any order to demand any portion of either of them in specie.

The holder of the warrant often accepts bank notes or checks, and so does the holder of the transfer draft, and in the latter case the bills of the bank, in whose favor it runs, or balances against such bank, would, of course, be always as available as specie to meet the transfer when due.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**LEVI WOODBURY,**  
Secretary of Treasury.  
To George Griswold and Benjamin L. Swan, Esqrs. New York.

"It may be proper to add, by way of further explanation as to the facts, that if all the above ordered transfers to other States from New York were completed, and no new transfers, receipts, or expenditures should take place, there would still remain in that State, and most of the amount in its commercial capital, about ten millions of dollars of public money, or quite five millions more than the whole probable proportion of that State, under the provisions of the deposit act.

The three original deposit banks in that city, had, by the last returns, nearly a million of dollars each, more public money than three fourths of the amount of their respective chartered capitals. But the excess has, since the deposit law took effect, being 4 months ago, been seasonably placed under transfer to other banks, some of which are within, and others out of the State of New York, and payable at future periods; giving what was regarded reasonable time for the operation.

concerns with a stricter regard to true banking principles.  
The only cause over which this Department has any immediate control, being the execution of the late deposit act, you will readily perceive that its several provisions having emanated from Congress, and not the Treasury, can legally be changed, or modified by Congress alone. In the mean time, those provisions it is my duty, and will be my care, faithfully to enforce, while they remain a part of the law of the land. But every indulgence which can be granted, consistent with those provisions, will cheerfully be given to the fiscal agents of the Treasury, and through them to the commercial community, as well as to all persons unfavorably affected by the operation of a portion of the deposit act.

So far as regards your requests, there is a discrimination to be noticed between two species of distribution of the public money required by the act. The first distribution is between different banks, so that no one shall be allowed to hold permanently more public money than three-fourths the amount of its capital. This is not in any degree postponed by the act to the next year, or any other specified time; but is to take effect soon as practicable, or according to the fair construction of the intention of Congress, soon as it can reasonably be effected, considering all the various circumstances connected with so large and delicate an operation. In your city alone, its operation will require the transfer of something like eight millions of dollars from the old deposit banks to the new one either in the State or out of it.

The selection and organization of new banks to receive so large a sum, and the collection and removal of so great an amount gradually and safely have, with the like operation in other sections of the country severely taxed by attention and labors for some months, and are still doing it.

Besides this first distribution of the deposits, a second one is rendered necessary by the deposit act, among the different States in ratable proportions. Under this last operation, the proportions are not required to be actually paid over to the States till next January, and quarterly thereafter during the year.

But the preparation beforehand to ensure their punctual and prompt payment, there has been careful and constant, and coupled, whenever convenient, with the first and earlier distribution required among the banks, so as to prevent the great inconveniences and pressure in the money market attendant on double transfers, first from bank to bank near, and next from State to State at a distance.

I have, therefore, in cases where the public money had largely accumulated in any banks in any one State, and new banks could be seasonably obtained in other States, where only a little public money already existed, made but one transfer to accomplish both objects, and by a single operation have reduced the excess in certain banks and in certain States, and placed it in the States where it would be needed next year, and where they before had not an equal portion of the public money.

In accomplishing these objects with a view to arrange, upon an equal and proportionate basis, the deposits among both the banks and the States, as required by the law, due notice of the times and place of large payments, has been given, so as to proceed in a gradual, and at the same time, seasonable manner, considering a sudden and immediate transfer of the whole, not only impossible, but ruinous to the community as well as the banks, and not intended by the act. When it has been ascertained that the operation going on was too rapid for the resources of the banks or neighborhood, without great distress I have extended the period of time for the transfers, and especially those to distant States, (which are less urgent than the others under the law;) provided it could be done without defeating the spirit as well as the words of the law, and without hazarding its faithful and prompt execution.

erved for those only who are ready to put on the collar and be harnessed to the car of faction.  
These are the legitimate fruits of that cold, selfish, and sordid system of which Mr. Van Buren is the rightful inventor and sole patentee. I have seen enough of this gentleman to be well assured that no force of circumstances would ever confine him to a minority. The main purpose of his existence is to take care of himself, to find the strong side, and then hold on to it. The majority that could shake him off must not remain on the face of the earth—they would have to take wings and fly into the clouds.

From the Globe of the 27th Oct.  
**IMPORTANT TREASURY CORRESPONDENCE.**  
Having understood that a correspondence had recently taken place with the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the present state of the money market, and more especially in New York City, as growing out of the late deposit act and other causes, we applied for copies of it. They have been politely furnished, and will tend, we believe, to remove much misapprehension in respect to this subject, and to correct many prevalent errors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.  
Sir: In the present state of the money market in England, we cannot look with confidence to a continuance of the import of specie from Europe. It might therefore be deemed beneficial by the Department, at this time, to procure a million of dollars or more, in specie from Havana, or Jamaica.—Should instructions be given to that effect, to the Superintendent of the Mint, the Bank of America would cheerfully act as agent (without any charge on their part) to carry the same into effect. Cuba or Jamaica presenting at this moment the best prospect for obtaining a supply.

We have the honor to be, sir, With great respect,  
Your most obt' servants,  
**GEO. GRISWOLD,**  
**BENJ. L. SWAN.**  
Hon. Levi Woodbury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1836.  
Sir: The unparalleled speculations in land throughout the United States, the overtrading of the community, and the transfer of the surplus funds under the recent act of Congress—preparatory to a distribution among the several States—have turned the balance of trade against the City of New York, and caused a very severe pressure upon the money market.

Believing it will give you pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with your official duties, we beg to suggest for your consideration, the postponement of the warrants already drawn on banks in the City of New York, and running to maturity, in favor of the banks in the State of New York, thirty days from the time they respectively fall due; and all those payable to the banks out of the State, 3 and 6 months; and in the mean time, to direct the banks on whom those warrants are drawn, to place the amount of those funds in the respective places required.

It may be proper to remark, that we have not come here as delegates or agents for any institutions or others, but in our individual capacity, knowing the above facts, and to represent them to the Secretary of the Treasury, fully persuaded he feels a deep interest in the welfare of the country.  
We have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obt' servants,  
**GEO. GRISWOLD,**  
**BENJ. L. SWAN.**  
Hon. Levi Woodbury.

ed a degree of deep, intense, unparal-ling bitterness, altogether unexampled in our annals. The elements of social discord were in fearful commotion, and the storm raged with equal violence throughout the land. No honest man could maintain his equilibrium. Men reproached each other on the highway, and wrangled in the streets. Not so with the confederates of Mr. Van Buren; they remained the while as unmoved as the seven sleepers. When challenged to give their opinion, they shook their heads and were silent, as if the words they heard were uttered in some unknown tongue. And thus they remained, until the word from their leader came upon their ears like the whistle of Roderick Dhu, when they sprung into the midst of the contest, and from that moment all other voices were drowned in the deafening vehemence of their clamorous zeal. What astonishes me is, that they were not scorned, despised, and scouted, by the whole Union in one proud burst of national indignation. It was the boldest and foulest exhibition of avowed venality and corruption of which modern history affords any memorial.

The political morality of Mr. Van Buren was further shown by the fact, that the chief topic of vituperation employed by his party against Mr. Adams was the usurpation by the House, as they termed it, in electing this gentleman with a minority of electoral votes in opposition to Gen. Jackson, whose right to the office rested upon the undeniable claims of a large plurality of the people. And the complaint, with all the changes rung upon it, was heard from the man whose counsels, had they prevailed, would have conferred that high office upon the caucus candidate, who in the popular contest was beaten nearly out of sight.

The worst feature, however of Mr. Van Buren's profligacy is, that he seems to think it is all right and proper. A public meeting of the people required him, as a public man, and a candidate for their suffrages, to declare his opinion on certain points of national policy, which they proposed to him through their chairmen; and how does he respond to them? By an unmeaning rabble of words, through which no human penetration can trace the slightest shadow of a sensation, or an impression of an idea, of any opinion at all, and then hoping that this explicit and frank avowal of his sentiments may be satisfactory, subscribes himself their very humble servant; as if it were both unfair and unreasonable to expect from any candidate for office an open and honest disclosure of his sentiments in reference to any subject; and as if it were his firm conviction, as no doubt it is, that every candidate should be left free to dodge, and shuffle, and twist, according to the changing exigencies of coming times and seasons.

Some there be who affect to admire this species of adroitness as something meritorious, and evincing an uncommon degree of sagacity. Mr. Van Buren must be amused at this, knowing as he does, that this magnificent endowment of nature is, in reality nothing more than low art and cunning, which is no otherwise wonderful than that any respectable man should gain his own consent to practice it. There are many men in this nation, now withering in the shade of popular disfavor, with whom in point of intellect & genius, he is not to be named, who would scorn to accept his political success upon the terms he employs to attain it.

Translated from the miserable diplomacy of the New York Legation to the charge of the Department of State at Washington, it was not to be expected that Mr. Van Buren should leave his favorite system of party tactics behind him. Nor did he. For it was scarcely known that he had reached the seat of the General Government, when the whole power of the National Executive was at once converted into a vast engine of party vengeance. Men were turned out of office by hundreds and thousands, and the immense patronage of the government employed without scruple, as the means of enlisting partisans, and of corrupting the press, for, in the general scramble for office, the editor of a scurrilous newspaper was an aspirant, upon whose approach all others retired with respectful deference.

To conclude the work of organization, a secret, irresponsible, yet all-powerful cabal was formed at Washington, in the existence of which the nation immediately recognized all the odious and detestable features of the New York system. A junto more daring, and more base and profligate, never assumed to dictate the measures, the principles and opinions of any party in power. And yet to their decrees every functionary of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, was soon compelled to yield a ready acquiescence, or to give up his place. Through the machinations of this cabal the public, during the first term of the present Executive, were entertained at frequent intervals with a "blow up" batch of Ministers, at other times a trio or pair of Secretaries were unceremoniously dismissed from office, and new sets called to fill their places.

In the various branches of the public service, particularly in the post office and in the Land Office, we have seen fraud, peculation and corruption stalking abroad in open day, with none to rebuke, much less to punish them. The good old rule of selecting the best men for office is fairly exploded, and the highest stations of trust and profit reser-