THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

is published every morning, at No. 30 Ann-street, New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers for NINE CENTS per week. Single copies Two Cents.—Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for 52 Months.

Terms of Advertising....For each Advertisement of TEN lines or less (over six) first insertion..... 50 Cents.
do. for each subsequent insertion..... 25 "
do. for SIX insertions, or one week.....$1 50 "
do. for TWENTY-FIVE insertions..... 5 00 "
Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates.
Marriages, Religious and Funeral Notices, not exceeding five lines, 50 cents.

☞ The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. II. NO. 80. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1842. WHOLE NO. 392.

THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Tyler and the Land Distribution.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. GOGGIN *of Va. on the Provisional Tariff Bill.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 12.

[After stating the general nature of the Public Land question; the cession of the Lands to the Union by Virginia, New-York and other States, expressly on the condition that they should be managed and disposed of as "a common fund for the benefit of all the States;" and the President's Messages and decisions of the Supreme Court, defining and holding inviolate those conditions, Mr. GOGGIN proceeded:]

But, Mr. Chairman, I have said that the opinions which I entertained on this subject were in part confirmed in my mind by the President himself; by that Virginian now at the head of the Executive, whom I once regarded, while he was an old-fashioned Virginia Burgess, as a sort of teacher of political truths—truths to which I was inclined to give a ready assent. To none of his doctrines, however, did I so readily yield, to none have I so constantly adhered, as that which was maintained by him in respect to the proper disposition to be made of the public lands. I allude to that period of his political life when he was last a member of the Virginia Legislature, from the county of Charles City, when I cannot suppose a station so exalted as the Presidency of these twenty-six United States had tempted his ambition. It was at a time, too, when, in giving utterance to his sentiments, he not only spoke the words of truth and of soberness, but his opinions were those of both Whig and Democrat in the Legislature of which he was a member.

In the year 1839, sir, (just before Mr. Tyler's nomination to the Vice Presidency,) as chairman of the committee of the House of Delegates, to which the subject was referred, he made a most satisfactory report, of which he was the author, sustaining the principles he had before advocated, and urging that the proceeds of the Public Lands belonged rightfully to the States, as I have argued they now do. That report (said Mr. G.) I have now in my hands, and I beg leave to read an extract or two from it, in order to strengthen the arguments on which I myself rely in supporting the measure. Speaking of Virginia's cession, he says:

"Was, then, should her fair proportion of the moneys derived from the sales of the Public Lands be denied to her? Your committee is unable to perceive any sound objection to this: but on the contrary, drawing its augury for the future from the past, it considers this General Assembly as bound, by the highest considerations of State and general policy, to urge the measure of distribution upon Congress. The subject of the public lands is one of fearful import, not only to the purity but to the stability of our political institutions. Political parties, headed by ambitious leaders, judging of what may be by what has been in the history of other countries, may be tempted to use them in order to decide doubtful issues. Every principle of justice and equality in the distribution of benefits may come to be overlooked and the obligation of the most solemn compacts be entirely set aside."

The President *then* considered "the stability of our political institutions" as requiring distribution; "the obligations of the most solemn compacts" required it, "every principle of justice and equality" demanded it, and the highest considerations of State urged it upon him, upon his colleagues, and upon the country. These views were not only embraced in the Report, a small part of which I have just read, but they were repeated in the resolutions with which it was accompanied. It will be impossible, however, within the limits of the time I propose to occupy, to refer in detail to the Report, or to all the resolutions which accompanied and grew out of it.

The first of these resolutions affirms that the Public Lands belong to all *the States*; and it was adopted *unanimously*. It would not be difficult, I think, then, to prove, this being established, that, when those lands are sold, the *proceeds* thereof must belong also to the States. And the second resolution declares:

"2. *Resolved*, That it is among the most solemn duties devolved upon the Congress of the United States 'faithfully and *bona fide*' to dispose of the Public Lands in such manner as will equally conduce to the benefit of all the States who may join, or shall hereafter become, members of this Confederacy, and that this General Assembly deprecates the adoption of all such measures by Congress as will have a contrary tendency."

And on this the Ayes and Noes were demanded, and it was adopted *unanimously* also—Ayes 130.

The third resolution, opposing the graduation of the price of the Public Lands, as "unsettling their condition" and impairing the equality of benefits arising from the same, was adopted, only thirteen voting against it.

The fourth resolution, as reported by the Committee originally, was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That not only the experience of the past, but a wise foresight, requires the speedy adoption of some equitable plan providing for the distribution among the States, in just proportions, of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands; and this General Assembly doth therefore earnestly urge upon Congress the immediate adoption of such measures as will be best calculated to attain this most desirable object."

The Committee, however, on having this recommitted to them, reported the following *as a substitute*:

1. "*Resolved*, That the lands which were ceded by the several States to the United States were ceded in trust for the common benefit of all the States; and this General Assembly doth earnestly urge upon Congress a speedy adoption of some equitable plan for the distribution of the net proceeds of the sales thereof among the States."

2. "*Resolved*, That the lands acquired by the United States by purchase are held in trust for the common benefit of all the States; and this General Assembly doth declare the opinion that the most just and equitable plan for disposing of the net proceeds of the sales thereof is by distributing the same in just proportion among all the States."

Mr. Smith, of Isle of Wight, then proposed to amend this substitute by striking out the whole thereof after the word "*Resolved*," and inserting an amendment, so as to cause it to read:

"*Resolved*, That the application of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States to the general purposes of the Government, in carrying into effect the powers granted by the Constitution, is that disposition of them which is most equitable, and which will most effectually and equally ensure to the use and benefit of all the States."

The question then recurred on the adoption of this amendment of Mr. Smith, in lieu of the substitute; and it was determined in the negative—ayes 34, noes 88—Mr. Tyler voting in the negative.

This broad proposition covered the whole ground, as will be at once perceived. It maintained that Congress *ought* to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the uses or "general purposes" *of this Government*.

Mr. Tyler voted, it will be seen, with the majority of more than 2 to 1; or, in other words, *against* applying the land money to the uses of the General Government, as Mr. Smith had proposed.

But the questions connected with and growing out of this issue were still further tested. Mr. Bayly (now Judge Bayly) then moved, after the defeat of Mr. Smith's proposition, to amend the substitute of the Committee, which I have before read, by striking out the whole of it, and to insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

"That Congress ought to adopt some equitable plan providing for the distribution among the States, in just proportion, of the net proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands or so much thereof as may not be necessary, taken in conjunction with the Customs, as regulated by the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1833, and other sources of Revenue, to defray the expenditures of the Government, economically administered."

The question being put on adopting this amendment, it was determined in the negative: Ayes 55; Noes 71—Mr. Tyler in the negative again. From this vote, and others, it will be seen that he was unwilling even to use *any portion even* of the land fund (in conjunction with the money collected from other sources) for defraying the expenses of the Government, economically administered—claiming it all, as he did *then*, very properly, as the money of the States, and thus seeming to repudiate its connexion with the Compromise Act, at a time, too, when there was a deficiency in the revenue, and the issue of Treasury Notes had actually commenced to supply this deficiency, at the Extra Session in 1837, nearly two years preceding this vote!

The first resolution of the substitute already recited was then adopted: Ayes 89; Noes 56—*Mr. Tyler in the affirmative.* The second resolution of the substitute then being under consideration, a motion was made by Mr. Bayly to amend it, by adding thereto the following: "Provided, however, that no such distribution shall take place *after* 1842;" and the question being put, it was determined in the negative: Ayes 49; Noes 75—Mr. Tyler in the negative. Thus, sir, in 1839, he decided *the very question* which, as I understand it, has now arisen, in 1842, by *his* present proposition (similar to Mr. Bayly's) to repeal the operations of his own bill. But, sir, to trace it a step farther. The amendment being rejected, the second resolution of the substitute was adopted. The question then recurred on adopting the fourth resolution of the Committee, *as amended* by the substitute, and was first put upon the first resolution, which is the same as before recited, "that the lands which were ceded," &c., and was determined in the affirmative, of course: Ayes 77; Noes 49—Mr. Tyler in the affirmative. The second resolution, which also is the same as that before recited, "that the lands acquired," &c., was then adopted: Ayes 76; Noes 52—Mr. Tyler in the affirmative. It will be seen at a glance, then, that *he, too, placed all the lands, both those ceded and those acquired by purchase*, on the same ground.

A motion was now made by Mr. Venable to amend the report of the committee by adding the following: "*Resolved*, That the principles of justice and equality require *that the Government of the United States should account with each of the States* as have received no appropriation from the public lands, or of money arising from the sales thereof, in such manner as will place said States on an equal footing, in this respect, with the States that have received appropriations."—Ayes 72, noes 49—Mr. Tyler in the affirmative.

Against the principles of this resolution, it was contended that the United States would be bound to provide, from their ordinary revenues, a sum sufficient to make up the inequality to the old States, which, Mr. Tyler in his report says, have received no benefits of this kind corresponding with the grants made to the new. These benefits, thus to be made up according to his view, amount to some millions of dollars, which would have to be raised by an increase of duties, there being no surplus now, as there was none at the time of the report, made by him, and the adoption of the foregoing resolution. I would be unwilling to go thus far, and I presume he would *now* also, being opposed, as he is, to distribution altogether. I only want the amount that shall *hereafter accrue*, divided according to the principles of the bill. I ask not that the United States shall now be held to account (as they have nothing to pay) for these old balances.

Mr. Tyler, however, in making the distribution of the land fund among the States, did it with a salvo or proviso, that he had no wish to disturb the compromise bill, so called, in which the friends of distribution have always expressed their concurrence with him; though it has, as I conceive, no connexion *whatever with a fund admitted by him to belong, the whole of it, to the States*, and as he had admitted by voting against Judge Bayly's proposition, which, in *express terms, referred to the act of March* 2, 1833.*

Mr. Chairman, at the time to which I have had reference, several of my colleagues, now on this floor, were members of the House of Delegates, and voted, as did Mr. Tyler, on all these various resolutions. I allude to the gentlemen from the Augusta, Albemarle, Frederick, Mecklenburg, and Richmond District, (Messrs. STUART, GILMER, BARTON, GOODE, and BOTTS,) all of whom, save my friend from Mecklenburg, (Mr. GOODE,) voted with Mr. Tyler, I believe, invariably; and to those gentlemen I now return my most sincere thanks for the very decided advocacy they gave to the policy of Distribution, and to which no doubt, they will adhere.† As for my colleague, (Mr. Goode,) who then dissented from the others, I believe he has been a consistent opponent of this policy, and I have therefore no fault to find with *his* course. I believe him to be sincere and honest in his views, and on many occasions have I known him to do the amplest justice to his political opponents, when it was denied by others. He is (said Mr. G.) that sort of an adversary with whom I cannot find it in my heart to differ, personally, however we may be politically separated by an honest support of conflicting measures; and I impeach not the honesty or purity of motive of any of those who bore a part on this occasion.

With regard to the President's course, I have been led to notice it, because of the influence his opinions may be supposed to exert in some sections of the country and among his friends on this floor. I have alluded to it, also, with some minuteness, because I was desirous of showing, as those opinions were entertained by him while a member of the Virginia Legislature, they had not been discarded when he first came into the Presidential Chair.

[Mr. SNYDER of Pa. here inquired what the opinions of John Tyler had to do with the present bill. Cries of "Go on—go on."]

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. GOGGIN if he yielded the floor to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Certainly, said he, if the gentleman wished to propound to him a question, as he has; and in reply, (said Mr. G.,) I will tell him why the opinions of the President have been alluded to. My colleague over the way (Mr. WISE) had intimated this morning, as he had been understood by this side of the House, that in a certain contingency this bill would be vetoed, and that—

[Here Mr. WISE interposed, and warmly disclaimed having made or meant such an intimation. He spoke for himself alone. At a proper time he should follow his colleague (Mr. GOGGIN) in his view of Mr. Tyler's votes, and show that they were in perfect consistency with his present views.]

Mr. GOGGIN said his colleague (Mr. W.) had declared he would review the course of Mr. Tyler: he hoped, then, it would not be regarded as wrong on his (Mr. G.'s) part to have done the same. He at least should do so; and that, in regard to his colleague, who had just disclaimed speaking for the President, he believed that many other gentlemen had understood him at first very differently, and they had noticed his language the more because they remembered that, on a former occasion, before a certain celebrated veto, his colleague had put forth the same sort of premonitory symptoms. (A laugh.)

[Mr. WISE. I did; and there are gentlemen here who stated to the world that they did not believe President Tyler would veto the Bank bill—who knew that I told them expressly that he would.]

Mr. GOGGIN said his colleague admitted then that he (Mr. W.) sometimes knew in advance the views of the President before they were made known here. It is therefore (said Mr. G.) that I attached so much importance to what, as I and others supposed, coming from that quarter, was an intimation of another veto. In this view, and this alone, he had sought the floor this morning, as he certainly was willing to admit that the opinions of the President, from his elevated station as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, were likely to have their influence; he was endeavoring to show why he ought not to veto this bill, or, in other words, why it should be approved by all the departments of the Government, as well as the people; and he regretted extremely to hear any thing that could be construed into a threat of Executive displeasure, as bearing on measures before this House. He was glad his colleague had spoken, as he said, only for himself, and had now told us what would be his own course.

I will, in pursuing the subject to the point at which I was interrupted, ask the attention of the House to a part of the message which the President transmitted to Congress at the commencement of the last session, to the sentiments of which, or most of them, I may say, there was a hearty response from all the friends of distribution in both branches of Congress—sentiments reiterated again and again before his election, and repeated since also. A single extract is all that I will trouble the House with at this time. It says:

"As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of Government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And, while I must repudiate, as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I cannot, in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it. The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government *expressly guaranty to the States ALL the benefits which may arise from the sales*—The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress, as the trustee for the States, and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained *by nothing in the grants or the Constitution*, so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as *substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation*. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively inoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects in view by them in the creation of this Government, if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States it would direct the relief, to a great extent, of citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation, which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently need in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become more nerve, as it should, if ever be, lofty and erect. With States labouring under overwhelming pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree."

This position of the President was one, I repeat it, which at the time gave satisfaction to his friends on this particular question; and accordingly, to carry out his views, and those of the country, the land bill of the last session was passed. It did not, however, go to the extent that I desired, (as it passed on coming from the Senate,) and no doubt, in that provision relating to its repeal in a certain contingency, it was objectionable with a majority of the friends of distribution, at least in this branch of Congress. They, however, were finally willing to yield somewhat to what they conceived to be a peculiar prepossession of their colleagues, in favor of a particular phraseology, rather than to any well-founded claim of right; they, therefore, voted as I did—to concur in the amendments of the Senate. This amendment only repealed or suspended the land bill, when two facts were combined: that is, when duties were laid "inconsistent with the provisions" of the act of 2d March, 1833, "*and* beyond twenty per cent." A duty being laid over twenty per cent. does not of itself suspend the distribution bill. It must *also* be "*inconsistent*" with the act of 1833; and no duty is inconsistent with that act after the 30th of this month, that is laid in conformity with that section which declares that after the 30th of June, 1842, "*such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government.*" A duty laid for *protection*, without regard to the wants of the Treasury, I admit, would operate a suspension of the land bill; and in view of this possibility, the amendment was perhaps introduced. But to the *President*, this concession was not considered, by me at least, as applying; for *he* had already gone farther than he who was foremost in maintaining the most *unqualified* right of the States to this fund. Notwithstanding all this, however, in the brief space of six months from the passage of his own bill, he comes in with a message recommending its repeal or suspension.

In doing this, however, he alludes to the "urgency" with which he had, "on more than one occasion, felt it his duty to press upon Congress the necessity of providing the Government with the means of discharging its debts," and he notices the "*increasing* embarrassments of the Treasury."—He tells us "that few of the burdens for which provision is now required to be made have been brought upon the country during (his) short administration of its affairs." Mark that. In *the same message*, recommending the repeal of the land bill, his own bill, he declares "when the distribution law was passed, there was reason to anticipate that there would be a real surplus to distribute!*" But how could he have supposed this at that time, more than at the present? Repeatedly he had urged the importance of providing means, as he admits. The "burdens for which provision is required to be made" existed *then*, according to his own showing, and he treated "*them as facts*." Under his administration, they had become to be *increasing* embarrassments. If any doubt the assertion, let them look at his message at the extra session. He told us *then* there would be for the year "a probable deficit of $11,406,000!" "To meet this," (said he,) "some temporary provision is necessary until the amount can be absorbed by the *excess* of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day." I quote, sir, the very language of the message itself, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the state of the Treasury, the President, anxious as he declared he then was "to guarantee to the States *all* the benefits which may arise from the sales" of the lands, solemnly recommended the measure to Congress. He did not look to the money arising from the land sales as a part of the revenue that was to be appropriated to lessening the burdens left him by Mr. VAN BUREN—he recommended the measure as a *permanent system*.

In regard to the debt left by his predecessor, to be paid by him, he knew its extent. He had scrutinized the account, he had examined into the means for its payment, he had stated the balance; and, in the face of this, he deliberately recommended the bill with the same suggestion in regard to the act of 1833 on the one hand, and a declaration on the other *that all the* benefits of the sales of the public lands are guaranteed *by compact to the States!* I would then ask, what connexion did he consider existing between the two subjects? None whatever. And, sir, to show that the subject was then really viewed by him in this light, as it had been at the time of his celebrated report in the Virginia Legislature, in 1839, I will read an extract from the message of 1st June, 1841.

"Under a system of discriminating duties, *imposed for purposes of revenue*, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, *be fixed and permanent*, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries, calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will, at the same time, leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect on just regulations."

The President, then, did not look to the public lands as a source of revenue, *except to the States*; and he relied, as is manifest, solely on a system of *discriminating duties* to satisfy the wants of the Treasury. He could not suppose a surplus would arise from the sales of the public lands, for, with a deficit in the Treasury of $11,000,000, he had recommended distribution! While in the Virginia Legislature, in the report I have cited, he used this strong language, which I am pleased to adopt as conveying in much more forcible terms than I could command, the views I have always entertained.—The opinion is here clearly expressed that the public lands should be regarded as a *permanent* source of revenue *to the States*—one on which *they could rely*. The sketch which he draws of the condition of the country under the operation of the system is not less striking than true, if he now would but permit it to be carried out.

"By placing at the disposal of the States their distributable shares of the proceeds of the sales, guarantees would at once be offered against all violations of the compacts in regard to them—a feeling that sentiment, would thereby be placed over the actions of Congress. The direct interest which each of the States would have in the public lands would cause the people to watch narrowly the course pursued by their representatives concerning them. Nor is mere constant vigilance would also be exercised over all the expenditure of the Federal Government, in order to avoid all inducement on its part to resort to that resource to supply deficiencies in the revenue. The age of economy, we may fondly hope, would in a measure be restored, and with it the standard of moral sentiment be elevated. Improvement on the face of the whole country would rapidly display itself. Works of internal improvement, or languishing for the means to execute them, would be pressed on with vigor, and chains of union indissoluble, because formed of reciprocal interests, be thrown around the States. Schools for the instruction and education of the youth of the country would be built up and encouraged, and other subjects, of a highly interesting character to the people at large, would receive the attention. The fund for the ultimate accomplishment of all these noble purposes is abundantly large. The estimated quantity of the public lands, the Indian title to which has been extinguished, amounts to 319,568,222 acres, while that to which the Indian title has not been acquired is estimated at 166,000,000, 543,000,000 whereof lies east, and 213,000,000 west of the Rocky mountains. Here, then, is a source of revenue on which the States majorly for an unlimited period could look to be built up systems on which, as a firm and useful base, the pyramids of Egypt, will, in other results, be equally enduring. With their increase in wealth and population, the States will rise up to a condition of dignity and importance, and thereby furnish to the friends of the federative system the assurance that the government created by our forefathers will be preserved in all its purity for ages yet to come. The beneficial effects of such a measure could not fail to be experienced by the State to an eminent degree.—Her people are strongly wedded to agricultural pursuits, and their capital for the most part is vested in lands. Hence the difficulty of raising funds to carry into execution those important schemes of internal improvement which have been from time to time contemplated. A truthful source of revenue would, through such a measure, be provided, which aided by her other resources, would enable her, in the fulness of time, to fulfil a wise and glorious destiny. In availing herself of the benefits thus held out to her, she would be guilty of no injustice to any, but would be enjoying advantages, which she carefully reserved in her deed of cession, and for which she will have paid greatly more than a just equivalent, in the surrender of her public domain."

These I have urged only as the opinions of one man and of the Legislature of which he formed a part at one period of the time alluded to: but what are those of the country? Can they be mistaken? I think not. Look at the vote of the Congress of 1833. Did not that body express the wishes and reflect the sentiments of a majority of the American people in the passage of a bill through both Houses to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the lands; but the will of Congress and the will of the people was crossed by that of a single individual, as it has been since on other important measures, and as it is again supposed will be the case if the land bill is not repealed. I allude, in referring to the action of Congress in 1833, to the bill which was introduced, advocated, and so ably sustained by Henry Clay, that ablest of statesmen—whose name is associated with all that is honorable in the character of a man and a citizen, with all that is lofty in patriotism and political integrity—by him, sir, who is, and has ever been, as I hesitate not to say, my choice of all men in the Union for the Presidency. Of this I do not design, however, to speak on this occasion, or any other, in this House. It is not the proper place for the discussion of such subjects.

General Harrison, it cannot be denied, had often expressed himself in favor of distribution; and it was declared in advance that such were his sentiments. If his election, then, proves any thing unquestionably it proves that the people were willing to have him do what he proposed to do on this subject. They endorsed his sentiments, those of Mr. Van Buren being opposed to his. I do not pretend, however, to advance an opinion that the results of popular elections may not have been, as they will continue to be, brought about by circumstances which oftentimes seem to have no connexion with the most important issues in all popular governments. It is not unfair to presume, however, that, in the great contest of 1840, (which, with other events, placed Mr. Tyler in the Presidential chair,) there was an expression of the opinion of the people of the Union generally on this question of distribution as well as others. I therefore regret that the President, by his recommendations, is about to aid in checking the public will thus expressed, through him and through the representatives of the people, in both branches of Congress. I regret, sir, that just as he has presented the benefits of this act to the States, he has intimated his purpose or willingness to aid in an effort that is making to withhold from them a promised good. He has spoken of their embarrassed condition; he has declared that they should be relieved; he has flattered them with the promise of a *permanent* source of revenue from the public lands; and he has led the people of the States to expect that they were in fact, by those means, to be relieved from oppressive taxation. Just at the moment when they are about to realize these blessings, the hope of their enjoyment is deferred by the message he has lately transmitted to Congress. Sir, I leave him to the great constituent body of this Union. It be can satisfy the people that his is the part of wisdom, 'tis not mine to complain. I sincerely, however, deplore this difference of opinion.

Mr. Chairman, I might assign many reasons for the views I have maintained, and shall continue to pursue, in reference to the distribution of this land fund, if it were at all necessary. I will only recapitulate a few on the present occasion—a few of the most prominent—some of which have been already incidentally noticed in the course of my remarks—such as have been urged with so much force by others, and particularly by the President.

The first is that the land and consequently the money belong to the States by original agreement and compact.

2. The States are now largely indebted for works of internal improvement which they have commenced, and this money, which is their own, would enable them to discharge their obligations without a resort to increased direct taxation.

3. This money, received by the States, even if they owned no debt, would enable them to commence and complete various useful public works, such as roads, canals, bridges, &c., without any additional burdens on the people to construct them.

4. It would improve thereby the agriculture of the country, and consequently benefit the farmers, in opening to them many necessary facilities to a market for their produce.

5. It would enable the States, also, to educate, without cost or charge, if applied in that way, a number of the youth of the country, who may be unfortunately too poor to acquire otherwise the advntages of education or the benefits of common schools.

6. I am in favor of adhering to the disposition of the land fund among the States, because they alone have the right to apply it for such laudable objects as some of those I have enumerated.

7. Because, also, to raise at the present time a sufficient amount of money for these purposes, *by direct taxation* in the States, would be to impose too heavy a burden upon the people, when the States have this fund of their own, raised from the sales of their own lands.

8. The States having given up to the General Government the most productive and the least objectionable mode of taxation, that of laying duties on foreign goods, the United States can therefore command a larger revenue in proportion to *their* wants, and with less expense, than the several States in proportion to *theirs*.

9. The people will more cheerfully pay, more easily, too, a duty on foreign goods, in order to raise revenue, than a high tax collected by the sheriff of each man in the community, at stated times, to supply the increased demands on the State Treasury.

10. The distribution of this money among the States would remove one of the greatest, one of the most prominent, sources of political intrigue and management in the general elections for important offices in the Federal Government. Until it is made, the public lands will be a constant fund on which any candidate may attempt to draw for the purpose of influencing the votes of particular sections of the Union.

11. The distribution of the proceeds of the lands among the States will lessen the chances of corruption in the Executive branch of the Government, as the *interest* of the States will cause the people at home more narrowly to watch all its operations.

12. It will curtail the power and patronage of the Federal Executive, which has greatly increased within the last ten years, and ought to be diminished.

13. Its withdrawal from the Treasury of the General Government, will force the Government to a more rigid economy in the management of its affairs.

14. The money arising from the sale of these lands should be distributed, or the lands themselves may soon be taken by the States within which they lie, as has been already threatened, and the older States may then receive nothing.

15. The permanent adjustment of the plan of distribution, while it will curtail the power and patronage of the General Government, will increase the influence of the several States—an object we may well desire to see accomplished.

---

*The proviso alluded to is in these words, introduced by Mr. Tyler: *Resolved, nevertheless*, That, by the foregoing resolutions urging the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, this General Assembly doth not mean, in any event, to infringe or disturb the act of Congress passed the 2d of March, 1833, for the settlement of the tariff, commonly called the compromise act; *but, on the contrary, it hereby declares and resolves that the said compromise act should be held sacred and inviolate.*—Ayes 83, noes 38—Mr. Tyler in the affirmative.

† Since the above remarks were made, on looking over the Journal, it appears that Mr. Gilmer voted in the negative upon the amendment, instead of the affirmative, in regard to the Compromise Act of 1833, recited in the foregoing note. The others named, Messrs. Stuart, Botts, and Barton, voted in the affirmative, with Mr. Tyler.

* Under a system of discriminating duties, *imposed for purposes of revenue*, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, *be fixed and permanent*, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries, calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will, at the same time, leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect on just regulations."

DRESS BOOTS—Latest French style. The subscriber respectfully invites the citizens o New-York, and strangers visiting the city, to call at 114 Fulton-street, and examine a large assortment of Dress Boots made in the latest Spring Fashion, and of the finest French Calf Skin.

Gentlemen can have Boots made to order in the best manner at six dollars per pair, warranted equal to any made at seven dollars and a half, and as the undersigned takes drawing of the feet and keeps lasts for each customer, he can insure an easy yet handsome fit.

Constantly on hand, Fashionable Boots, &c., at the following reduced prices:

Seal Skin Boots	from $2 50 to $2 75
Calf " "	" 4 00 to 6 00
Half Boots	3 00
Gaiters	2 25
Shoes	from 1 50 to 2 00

Pumps and Slippers, &c. &c. proportionably Low.
Terms, Cash on Delivery. JOHN L. WATKINS,
my30 114 Fulton st. between Nassau and Dutch.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Best Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal—Lump, Broken and Nut sizes.—The undersigned is authorised to take orders for this celebrated Coal, at the very lowest prices, either by the cargo or ton, delivered from the barges free of cartage in any part of this city or Brooklyn.

Also Gray Ash Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawana Coal.

P. S. American Bituminous Coal, for the grate, equal to best Liverpool. Best Virginia Coal, for blacksmith's use, at the very lowest price. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON,
Office No. 118 Nassau-street.

N. B. Orders for one ton will receive the same attention as those for a larger quantity. my19tf

$5 TO $5 50.—Peach Orchard Coal.—The subscriber offers for sale the first quality Peach Orchard Coal, broken, egg and large nut sizes, at the above reduced prices, delivered free of cartage, direct from the boats. The Coal will be well broken and screened at the time of shipment. ALFRED ASHFIELD,
445 Grand-street, corner of Ridge,
and South-street, corner of Montgomery.
Orders left as above, or at 195 William-street, or through the Post Office, promptly attended to. je24 2m

HAYDEN'S Premium Pens.—A Silver Medal was awarded J. Hayden for his "very superior Pens" by the American Institute at its last Fair. The Government have given them the Preference, and the best accountants and many of the public institutions will use no other Pens. They have justly obtained the highest reputation, and are not surpassed if equaled by any in the country. The trade are supplied at the Manufacturer's prices by the agents J. & P. HAYDEN, 5 Platt-street.
Agents also for Silliman's School and Counting-house Ink Stands. my9 tf

G have for sale
Sheathing Copper—200 cases English from 14 to 32 oz.
Iron, 150 tons English well assorted.
Tin Plates—200 boxes assorted.
English Tin—10,000 lbs Block Tin.
Try Pots—25 English, 120, 130, 140 and 200 gallons.
Hoop Iron—3 cases assorted.
Ivory—50 prime Teeth and 500 Scrivellos.
Rio Coffee—3000 bags prime green.
Sugar—1 2 hogs Brown Havana—do 500 bbls Brazil.
Russia Sail Cloth—600 pieces 24 and 36 inch bleached & unbleached. Russia Raven's Duck—900 pieces bleached.—Russia Sheetings—80 bales bleached and unbleached.
do Diapers—100 bales superior quality.
do Crash—65 bales assorted.
do Bolt Rope—100 coils do.
Madder—20 casks prime Ombro.
Florette Paper—10 bales entitled to debenture.
Soy—50 Chinese.
Vermilion—30 cases Chinese.
Indigo—20 cases Manilla.
Rhubarb—30 cases East India.
Cassia—3000 mats and 50 cases.
Soap—100 cases German.
Candles—500 boxes Sperm, assorted.
Olive Oil—40 pipes.
Also,
An assortment of China Silks.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs—1 case 4-4.
White Pongees—20 cases 30 inch.
Black Satins—3 do 44 inch.
Black Sarsnets—1 case.
Crape Shawls—9 cases embroidered. je20

WATER COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Old Alms-House, July 8, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Croton Aqueduct Committee of the Corporation have requested the Water Commissioners, for the present, to rent the Croton Water, and arrange for making the necessary connexions to supply the citizens of New York with water.

The following are the rates at which the water is at present furnished:

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Dwellings of two stories	$10 00
" more than two stories	12 00
" on the rear of lots	5 00
" with work-shop or store	12 to 20
Privilege of washing pavements	2 00
" bath, (where there are fixtures)	5 00
Warehouse	15 00
Boarding house	10 to 20
Stable, private per stall	5 00
" livery "	2 00

Payment to be made in advance for the supply from August 1 to May 1, next—subsequently semi-annually.

Large boarding houses, stables, breweries, tanneries, public baths, packing or salting houses, and all other consumers, shipping, &c. will be charged in proportion to the quantity of water used, on agreement with the commissioners.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. in the old Alms-House. Entrance by centre door.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
JOHN D. WARD,
ZEB'D RING,
B. BIRDSALL,
Water Commissioners.
jy11 tf

FLY-KILLING PAPER—Warranted to exterminate Flies.—Directions for use.—Cut every sheet of that paper in 6 or 8 pieces, each of which you lay on a plate or saucer (to be put on any high place or object in the room) and sprinkle now and then with water, so as to keep it moist (not too wet) all the time. The flies will alight, and, it being sweet, such on it, and infallibly die in a few minutes afterwards in which manner the same paper will operate for several days, after which you will substitute a fresh one. Sold wholesale and retail by
ECKHARDT & MERE,
290 Pearl, near John-st., up stairs, N. Y.
As also by our Agents, viz: Boston, J W Redding, 8 State st; Philadelphia, J R Zieber, 97 Dock st; Baltimore, F R Robinson, 190 Baltimore st; Washington, J B Zieber & Co; Brooklyn, L. I., T R Harvey, 160 Fulton st; Albany, S Van Schaack; Saratoga, Mr. Haberlen, Lafayette Hotel; Buffalo, T S Hawks; Newark, N. J. O Smith, 96 Market st; New Haven, Conn. D C Mitchell; Hartford, Conn. Benjamin Newbury; Providence, R. I., F A Wadsworth; Pittsburgh, Pa., R J Bertlord; Cincinnati, O., C Tobey; St. Louis, Mo. F Woodward; Richmond, Va. F Gayzor; New Orleans, Mr. Johnson, 26 St Charles st. jy11 3*

LAUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, New-York. Hotel keepers, Steamboat and Packet proprietors and families, can have their Washing and Ironing done with despatch and in the neatest manner, and on such terms as will compare with the times. Orders through the Post Office, or left at the office of S. Benson, No. 4 John-street up stairs, will receive immediate attention. VESEY & CO.
G. W. VESEY,
H. HOLMAN. jy6 3w*

GLUE.—100 barrels low-priced Glue for manufacturers.
150 bags fine Glue, in large flakes for city trade
110 barrels fine Cabinet Glue
6 do. white Bone Glue
300 lbs Russian Glue
WINDOW GLASS—3000 boxes low-priced Window Glass for sale by JOSHUA GILBERT & SON,
je16 tf Commission Merchants, 104 Water-st.

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

☞ *The editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to* A. BRISBANE, *Residence, 76 Leonard-street.*

Lecture.—A Lecture, devoted to a scientific examination of the grand question of human LIBERTY, will be delivered This Evening at the Lecture Hall, 411 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Ladies are invited to attend.

Self-Denial—Marriage—Prayer.

The last number of *The London Phalanx* which we have received contains, among some remarkably fine articles, three short ones upon Marriage, Self-Denial and Prayer. We will abridge them somewhat and bring them into a column. We recommend the views of the able Editor of The London Phalanx, HUGH DOHERTY, to our friends: he is one of the disciples of FOURIER who has gone thoroughly into his vast system.

SELF-DENIAL.

Self-Denial is the essence of Religion, the principle or bond of universal Unity. According to FOURIER, it is the seventh note or element of every principle of action in the soul of Man in true development, and every corporation in Associative Unity will contain a group of votaries devoted to the service of Religious Unity and Self-Denial, temporal and spiritual, corresponding to the Sabbath, or the seventh day of every week, which God has set apart for worship and religious contemplation.

The law of life and universal Unity, according to FOURIER, is this, that "God distributes to his creatures their particular attractions and desires in due proportion to their destinies respectively," and the exception to this law of distribution is, that Man, while here on earth, aspires to heaven and a higher destiny than he can here enjoy. This being the exception to the law of life which binds him to the earth in his attractions and desires, is then the link of universal Unity which binds the soul of Man to Heaven while yet on earth, and every seventh function in material and spiritual life, should be religious and diverge from earthly satisfaction to immediate heavenly aspiration as an act