

Heats the subject as if they never had existence, and as if the United States were the original and unconditional owners of all the public lands. The first section directs—

"That from and after the 31st day of December, 1832, there shall be allowed and paid to each of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana, over and above what each of the said states is entitled to by the terms of the compact entered into between them respectively upon their admission into the Union and the United States, the sum of twelve and a half per centum upon the net amount of the sales of the public lands which subsequent to the day aforesaid shall be made within the several limits of the said States; which said sum of twelve and a half per centum shall be applied to some object or objects of internal improvement or education within the said states under the direction of their several legislatures."

This twelve and a half per centum is to be taken out of the net proceeds of the land sales before any apportionment is made; and the same seven states which are first to receive this proportion, are also to receive their due proportion of the residue, according to the ratio of general distribution.

Now, waiving all considerations of equity or policy in regard to this provision, what more need be said to demonstrate its objectionable character, than that it is in direct and undisguised violation of the pledge given by congress to the states before a single cession was made; that it abrogates the condition upon which some of the states came into the Union; and that it sets at nought the terms of cession spread upon the face of every grant under which the title to that portion of the public lands is held by the federal government.

In the apportionment of the remaining seven eighths of the proceeds, this bill, in a manner equally undisguised, violates the conditions upon which the United States acquired title to the ceded lands. Abandoning altogether the ratio of distribution according to the general charge and expenditure, provided by the compact, it adopts that of the federal representative population. Virginia, and other states, which ceded their lands upon the express condition, that they should receive a benefit from their sales, in proportion to their part of the general charge, are by the bill allowed only a portion, of seven-eighths of their proceeds, and that not in the proportion of general charge and expenditure, but in the ratio of their federal representative population.

The constitution of the United States did not delegate to Congress the power to abrogate these compacts. On the contrary, by declaring that nothing in it "shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state," it virtually provides that these compacts and the rights they secure, shall remain untouched by the legislative power, which shall only make all "needful rules and regulations" for carrying them into effect. All beyond this would seem to be an assumption of undelimited power.

These ancient compacts are invaluable monuments of an age of virtue, patriotism, and disinterestedness. They exhibit the price that great states, which had won liberty, were willing to pay for that union, without which they plainly saw it could not be preserved. It was not for territory or state power, that our revolutionary fathers took up arms; it was for individual liberty, and the right of self government. The expulsion from the continent of British armies and British power, was to them a barren conquest, if, through the collisions of the redeemed states, the individual rights for which they fought, should become the prey of petty military tyrannies, established at home. To avert such consequences, and throw around liberty the shield of union, states, whose relative strength at the time, gave them a preponderating power, magnanimously sacrificed domains, which would have made them the rivals of empires, only stipulating that they should be disposed of for the common benefit of themselves and the other confederated states. This enlightened policy produced union, and has secured liberty. It has made our waste lands to swarm with a busy people, and added many powerful states to our confederation. As well for the fruits which these noble works of our ancestors have produced, as for the devotedness in which they originated, we should hesitate before we demolish them.

But there are other principles asserted in the bill which would have impelled me to withhold my signature, had I not seen in it a violation of the compacts by which the United States acquired title to a large portion of the public lands. It re-asserts the principle contained in the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, from which I was compelled to withhold my consent for reasons contained in my message of the 27th May, 1830, to the house of representatives. The leading principle then asserted was, that congress possesses no constitutional power to appropriate any part of the moneys of the United States for objects of a local character, within the states. That principle, I cannot be mistaken in supposing, has received the unequivocal sanction of the American people, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interests of our people, and the purity of our government, if not its existence,

depend on its observance. The public lands are the common property of the United States, and the money arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain states, providing expressly, that it shall "be applied to objects of internal improvement or education within those states," and then proceeds to appropriate the balance to all the states, with the declaration, that it shall be applied "to such purposes as the legislatures of the said respective states shall deem proper." The former appropriation is expressly for internal improvements or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvements, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike road bill, above referred to. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any local purpose whatsoever. It will not be denied that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1830 had reference, and must of course come within the scope of the same principle.—If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes through its own agents, as little can it be permitted to be thus expended through the agency of the state governments.

It has been supposed that with all the reductions in our revenue which could be speedily effected by congress without injury to the substantial interests of the country, there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the treasury, and that there was, in principle, no objection to returning them to the people by whom they were paid. As the literal accomplishment of such an object is obviously impracticable, it was thought admissible, as the nearest approximation to it, to hand them over to the state governments, the more immediate representatives of the people, to be by them applied to the benefit of those to whom they properly belonged. The principle and the object was, to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue which might have been paid by them under a system which could not at once be abandoned; but even this resource, which at one time seemed to be almost the only alternative to save the general government from grasping unlimited power over internal improvements, was suggested with doubts of its constitutionality.

But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is not to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue paid in by them, but to create a surplus for distribution among the states. It seizes the entire proceeds of one source of revenue and sets them apart as a surplus, making it necessary to raise the moneys for supporting the government and meeting the general charges, from other sources. It even throws the entire land system upon the customs for its support, and makes the public lands a perpetual charge upon the treasury. It does not return to the people moneys accidentally or unavoidably paid by them to the government, by which they are not wanted; but compels the people to pay moneys into the treasury for the mere purpose of creating a surplus for distribution to their state governments. If this principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive to what consequences it may lead. Already this bill, by throwing the land system on the revenues from imports for support, virtually distributes among the states a part of those revenues. The proportion may be increased, from time to time, without any departure from the principle now asserted, until the state governments shall derive all the funds necessary for their support from the treasury of the United States, or, if a sufficient supply should be obtained by some states and not by others, the deficient states might complain, and to put an end to all further difficulty, congress, without assuming any new principle, need go but one step further and put the salaries of all the state governors, judges, and other officers, with a sufficient sum for other expenses, in their general appropriation bill.

It appears to me that a more direct road to consolidation cannot be devised. Money is power, and in that government which pays all the public officers of the states, with all political power be substantially concentrated. The state governments, if governments they might be called, would lose all their independence and dignity. The economy which now distinguishes them, would be converted into a profusion, limited only by the extent of the supply. Being the dependants of the general government and looking to its treasury as the source of all their emoluments, the state officers, under whatever names they might pass, and by whatever forms their duties might be prescribed, would in effect be the mere stipendiaries and instruments of the central power.

I am quite sure that the intelligent people of our several states will be satisfied on a little reflection, that it is neither wise nor safe to release the members of their local legislatures from the responsibility of levying the taxes necessary to support their state governments, and vest in congress, over most of whose members they have no control. They will not think it expedient that congress shall be the tax gatherer and paymaster of all their state governments, thus amalgamating all their officers into one mass of common interest and common feeling. It is too obvious that such a course would subvert our well balanced system of government, and ultimately deprive us of all the blessings now derived from our happy Union.

However willing I might be that any unavoidable surplus in the treasury should be returned to the people through their state governments, I cannot assent to the principle that a surplus may be created for the purpose of distribution. Viewing this bill as in effect assuming the right, not only to create a surplus for that purpose, but to divide the contents of the treasury among the states without limitation, from whatever source they may be derived, and asserting the power to raise and appropriate money for the support of every state government and institution, as well as for making every local improvement, however trivial, I cannot give it my assent.

It is difficult to perceive what advantages would accrue to the old states or the new, from the system of distribution which this bill proposes, if it were otherwise unobjectionable. It requires no argument to prove that if three millions of dollars a year, or any other sum, shall be taken out of the treasury by this bill for distribution, it must be replaced by the same sum collected from the people through some other means. The old states will receive annually a sum of money from the treasury, but they will pay in a larger sum, together with the expenses of collection and distribution. It is only their proportion of seven eighths of the proceeds of land sales which they are to receive; but they must pay their due proportion of the whole. Disguise it as we may, the bill proposes to them a dead loss, in the ratio of eight to seven, in addition to expenses and other incidental losses.—This assertion is not the less true because it may not at first be palpable. Their receipts will be in large sums, but their payments in small ones. The governments of the states will receive seven dollars for which the people of the states will pay eight. The large sums received will be palpable to the senses; the small sums paid, it requires thought to identify. But a little consideration will satisfy the people that the effect is the same as if seven hundred dollars were given them from the public treasury, for which they were at the same time required to pay in taxes, direct or indirect, eight hundred.

I deceive myself greatly if the new states would find their interest promoted by such a system as this bill proposes.—Their true policy consists in the rapid settling and improvement of the waste lands within their limits. As a means of hastening those events, they have long been looking to a reduction in the price of public lands upon the final payment of the national debt. The effect of the proposed system would be to prevent that reduction. It is true, the bill reserves to congress the power to reduce the price, but the effect of its details, as now arranged, would probably be forever to prevent its exercise.

With the just men who inhabit the new states, it is a sufficient reason to reject this system, that it is in violation of the fundamental laws of the republic and its constitution. But if it were a mere question of interest or expediency, they would not sell their bright prospect of increasing wealth and growing power at such a price. They would not place a sum of money to be paid into their treasuries, in competition with the settlement of their waste lands and the increase of their population. They would not consider a small or a large annual sum to be paid to their governments and immediately expended, as an equivalent for that enduring wealth which is composed of flocks and herds, and cultivated farms. No temptation will allure them from that object of abiding interest, the settlement of their waste lands, and the increase of a hardy race of free citizens, their glory in peace and their defence in war.

On the whole, I adhere to the opinion expressed by me in my annual message of 1832, that it is our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, except for the payment of those general charges which grow out of the acquisition of the lands, their survey and sale. Although these expenses have not been met by the proceeds of sales heretofore, it is quite certain they will be hereafter, even after a considerable reduction in the price. By meeting in the treasury so much of the general charge as arises from that source, they will hereafter, as they have been heretofore, be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, according to the compacts of cession. I do not doubt that it is the real interest of each and all the states in the Union, and particularly of the new states, that the price of these lands shall be reduced and graduated; and that after they have been offered for a certain number of years, the refuse remaining unsold shall be abandoned to the states, and the machinery of our land system entirely withdrawn. It cannot be supposed the compacts intended that the United States should retain forever a title to lands within the states which are of no value, and no doubt is entertained that the general interest would be best promoted by surrendering such lands to the states.

This plan for disposing of the public lands impairs no principle, violates no compact, and deranges no system. Already has the price of those lands been reduced from two dollars per acre to one dollar and a quarter, and upon the will of congress, it depends whether there shall be a further reduction. While the burdens of the east are diminishing by the reduction of the duties upon imports, it seems but equal justice that the chief burden of the west should be lightened in an equal degree at least. It would be just to the old states and the new, to concede

every interest, disarm the subject of all its dangers, and add another guarantee to the perpetuity of our happy Union.

Sensible, however, of the difficulties which surround this important subject, I can only add to my regrets, at finding myself again compelled to disagree with the legislative power the sincere declaration, that any plan which shall promise a final and satisfactory disposition of the question, and be compatible with the constitution and public faith, shall have my hearty concurrence.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
December 4th, 1833.

**DRUGS & MEDICINES.**  
DR. J. MADDOX

HAS just received and now opening, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. E. McNamee, a new and fresh supply of

**DRUGS,**  
Paints, Oils, Medicines,  
Dye-Stuffs, &c.

Together with a variety of  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**

So celebrated for the cure of Scrofula or Kings Evil, Tetterous Eruptions on the Skin, Rheumatism and Gout, all Sprains & Bruises, Colds, Coughs & Consumptions, Dispepsia, disease of the Liver, Worms, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, and almost every other disease incident to the human family. All of which are warranted genuine, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Vincennes, Nov. 29, 1833—44—tf

**NOTICE.**

PERSONS having had work done at the subscriber's Black Smith shop, will bear in mind that all accounts must be closed by the 25th day of December next—which may be discharged in produce, (such as will answer,) at cash market price. If not paid by that time, the accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection, by the first day of January next.

J. C. CLARK.  
Vincennes, Dec. 6, 1833—45—tf

**ATKINSON'S CASSET,**

OR  
GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

Issued monthly, each number containing forty-eight royal octavo pages, embellished with fine engravings on steel, copper, and wood, and with new and fashionable music—forming a volume of near 600 pages at the close of the year, with an engraved title page and index.

THE preceding volumes of the CASSET, sufficiently prove the punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, as regards its contents and embellishments, and are sufficient with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character. The constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon the Casket, has enabled the publisher to add considerably to its value. Its typographical appearance is equal to any American periodical, and the volume commenced with January, 1833, as regards its appearance, quantity and quality of its embellishments, literary contents, &c., will render it the cheapest periodical of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining good matter for the work, have greatly increased of late. Many of the best European Magazines, as well as the best American periodicals, are regularly received for the especial use of the Casket. Selections from all are made with great care. To secure original contributions of talent, and to diversify our pages, the publisher has paid ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for a Prize Tale, together with liberal sums for the best Poem and Essay, all of which appeared in the No. for February, 1833.

The publisher believes that no other work contains such a profusion and variety of embellishments. The subjects of the engravings will consist, as heretofore, of Portraits of distinguished individuals; plates of the New Fashions, both of Europe and America; striking and interesting views of American Scenery, Natural History; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; and other subjects that may be calculated to interest and amuse.

Careful attention is paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *et ceteras*, which so delightfully relieve the mind from the labor of severe study, refreshing the understanding, and giving a zest to graver and more important compositions.

The price of the Casket, notwithstanding the many improvements made in all its departments, will not be increased. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for \$2 50 a year, or \$3, if not paid until the end of the year. Gentlemen at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and ten per cent. for collections.—Complete sets for 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, can be supplied to order.

Orders, free of postage, will be promptly attended to. The mail will be found a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. Address, S. C. ATKINSON.

No 12, Hudson's Alley, Phila.  
Subscriptions to the above work will be received at this office.  
October, 1833—39

**TIN AND SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.**

I HAVE a LARGE assortment of TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.  
Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50—tf

**Rags! Rags! Rags!**

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton Rags at the Western Sun Office.

**TOMLINSON & ROSS**  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and now offer for sale at their store room, on the corner of Main and Market streets, their

**Fall and Winter**  
SUPPLY OF  
**DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART, OF  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Flannels, Shirts and Sheetings, Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks, assorted, &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
**Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. &c.**

Their assortment, comprising almost every article required by the farmer or mechanic, they are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or such articles of country produce as may suit.

Vincennes, Oct. 17, 1833—38—3m

**TAKE NOTICE!**

THE subscriber earnestly solicits those indebted to him by Book account to make a settlement of the same by cash or otherwise, immediately, as further indulgence cannot be needed; and those that are owing on Notes, know whether or not they are due.

WM. MIEURE.  
October 30, 1833 40—tf

**LADY'S BOOK,**

PUBLISHED BY L. A. CODEY, & CO.,

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One of the cheapest works ever offered to the Public.

IN presenting to the public the October number of the LADY'S BOOK, the Proprietors feel much pleasure in inviting attention to a comparison between it and the preceding numbers. It will be perceived that a gradual, but decided improvement, has been effected in its embellishments; particularly in the department of the costume fashions, which have been executed by KELLY, an artist who, in the embellishment which accompanies this number, has literally excelled himself; rendering the prints of Fashions of the LADY'S BOOK sufficiently excellent to compete with the best executed in London, and to surpass those of Paris. Hence, the public will perceive that the hopes of progressive improvement, which the Proprietors of the LADY'S BOOK have expressed to their patrons, have been realized.

A very material change is observable in the reading department of the LADY'S BOOK, which improvement will proceed, or, at least, be sustained, by the exertions of its contributors; and, as a further expression of their gratitude to a patronizing community, the publication for January, 1834, will contain TWENTY-FOUR ADDITIONAL PAGES, and the whole number will be exclusively devoted to and composed of ORIGINAL subjects—every article written expressly for the work.

Among the contributors on this occasion, may be enumerated Miss Leslie, author of the Prize Tale entitled "Mrs. Washington Potts"—Mrs. Hentz, author of the Prize Tragedy—the late Mrs. Gilfert—Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.—J. A. Shea, author of "A Tale of Fashionable Life"—the author of "Sketches of a Jurist-Consult"—Y. P. A. E.—and other well-known and popular writers, whose productions have given so peculiar a delight to the readers of the LADY'S BOOK. This publication has always been distinguished for its beautiful engravings of the Fashions, but it is the intention of the Proprietors to render THE ONE FOR JANUARY STILL MORE SPLENDID THAN THE PREVIOUS ONES. The public will perceive that, without heralding it by professions, a reference to past experience is the best promise of future exertions, which it shall be the publishers' study to render both prompt and pleasing.

**A CARD.**

In directing the attention of the readers to the improvements and exertions which have been increasingly made, to elevate the LADY'S BOOK to that station which it now occupies, the Proprietors have incurred a very considerable expense, which deserves, on the subscriber's part, a suitable punctuality in meeting their engagements.—To them, individually, the amount of the subscription is a trifle, but to the proprietors, it is, collectively, of the utmost importance, and it is confidently expected that the early transmission of arrears, will prove to them that their intentions and exertions have not been disregarded or forgotten, by those for whom they have been made.

After the first of January it is the intention of the proprietors to send circulars to all who are in arrears one year. Subscribers wishing to avoid the expense of postage, will please make payment before that time.

**FOR SALE.**

I WISH to sell my Tavern Stand, now occupied by Col. Alexis LeRoy, situated on Market street, in the borough of Vincennes;—also the

**Brick House**  
And Two Lots

formerly owned by D. C. Johnson; situated at the east end of Market street, in the borough aforesaid.

The Tavern Stand is in a healthy and pleasant part of the borough; and the other house is well calculated for a private family, and likewise in a pleasant and healthy situation.

For further particulars, inquire of A. T. Ellis, Esq., and Zachariah Pulliam, both living in Vincennes.

H. JOHNSON.  
Vincennes, Ind. March 15, 1833—7 tf