

General Government this eccentric source of revenue, and distribute it among the States. We should then be left where the constitution intended to place us." Vol. 13, Part 1. Con. Debates pages 1004-5.

[H.]

"In 1826, both Mr. Benton and Mr. Tazewell introduced plans for qualified cessions of the public lands."

"In 1836, Mr. Calhoun offered an amendment to the land bills, proposing a gradual cession of the lands to the States in which they lie."

[J.]

PUBLIC LANDS.

1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,623,381	03
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,967,682	55
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,857,600	69
1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,757,600	75
1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,877,179	86
1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,776,236	52
1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,081,939	47
1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,076,447	35
1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,292,285	58

[K.]

EXECUTIVE OPINIONS UPON THE SUBJECT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

"The question therefore, now comes forward; to what other object shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of import, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during these intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the import, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear; their interests will be identified, and their