

[F.]

LAND GRANTS.

	Acres.
Grant to the Ohio Company - - - - -	100,000
Grant to A. H. Dohrman, for services rendered American prisoners during the revolutionary war - - - - -	20,480
Grant to French inhabitants of Gallipolis - - - - -	25,200
Grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Connecticut, a township in Alabama - - - - -	23,040
Grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Kentucky, a township in Florida - - - - -	23,028
Grant to General Lafayette, a township in Florida, - - - - -	23,028
Lands appropriated for religious purposes, in the pur- chases made by John Cleves Symmes and the Ohio Company - - - - -	43,505
Total - - - - -	258,301

[G.]

Mr. Buchanan, on the proper disposition of the Public Lands, says: "But we possess a vast reservoir of wealth in our public lands, so irregular in its current that, in one year, it pours into the public Treasury twenty millions, and in the next it contributes but one tenth of that sum. This deranges all our legislation, and renders all great interests of the country fluctuating and insecure. It encourages extravagant appropriations by Congress, and banishes economy from our legislation. It leaves every interest in doubt and uncertainty. In one year, when we have more money than we know how to expend, we hear the cry that tariff must be reduced; the revenue must be diminished to the necessary expenditures of the Government; protection must be withdrawn from our manufactures. The next year, perhaps there may be a reaction. Speculation in the public lands may have exhausted itself, and the receipts of the Treasury from this source may be greatly diminished. What comes then? The tariff must be raised; the duties on imports must be increased to meet the necessary wants of the government. Thus the public mind is kept in a perpetual state of excitement. No domestic interest can calculate upon any fixed and steady protection. We are in a state of continual doubt, public opinion fluctuating with the fluctuations in the sales of the public lands. None of the great interests of the country can ever flourish, unless they can calculate, with some degree of confidence, upon some steady and certain course of legislation in relation to themselves. Now sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States would remedy all these evils, and correct all these anomalies of our system. It would secure to us a settled policy, upon which the country might rely. It would draw off from the