

the duties to twenty per cent., and an increase would be justified only by the sternest necessity, after all the available resources of the government had been found insufficient for its support. The very Congress that sent this bill to the President, requiring distribution, although they raised the duties above twenty per cent., is the same one that but a short time before sent him the Distribution Bill, with a clause requiring that distribution should cease if the duties were raised above that rate; and because he dared to maintain his consistency of opinion, while they had no respect for their own, they loaded him with reproaches, and endeavoured to make him odious with the people for adhering to the very sentiments they themselves were the first to adopt, as they were the first to abandon. Other serious objections existed to this bill, strangely compounded of revenue and appropriation. It united subjects that had no affinity, and, if allowed to grow into a precedent, would introduce into our national legislation the system of *log-rolling* which has brought many of the states to the brink of ruin in its connexion with their system of internal improvements, and, as the President well observes, cannot fail to prove "destructive of all wise and conscientious legislation." Indeed, the reason openly avowed for introducing the distribution clause into the Revenue Bill was, that the measure could not be carried without the aid of the friends of distribution; and who does not see that this is the same