and of the grounds from which it appears, that own political history.

the supreme powers of Government between rights and powers of the States, in their indivi-

the State Constitutions.

ed to the State Governments.

current operation in certain cases, is one of ernment's, I may be permitted to refer to the cided on?

the others operating separately in each, with same was the prevailing view then taken of it, but one answer. controversies would arise concerning the boun- ing the eminent exceptions to it.

sion, and violence. not less obvious that this diversity of indepen- sense of the nation. reign commerce through other States.

tion, which is of the essence of free govern- live, or judiciary organ of the State, would be a ministerial officer of the United States, and | the two Governments. pend on the comparative force of the local pos- pations and abuses on the part of the United several modes and objects of interposition a- Mr. Clay"!!!! Whew!

feelings in different States. To have referred every clashing decision, ble by the States. to the States, as parties to the Constitution, tutional resort, and an accumulation of usurto the States, as parties to the Constitution, pations and abuses, rendering passive obediwould be attended with delays, with inconvewould be attende niences, and with expenses, amounting to a cuce and non resistance a greater evil than re- Resolutions of Virginia, as vindicated in the Place there, will prove to the world that all is day suit, somewhat better than his every day Sanci and the Regent. The Sanci takes it prohibition of the expedient; not to mention promotion of the salutary veneration | *No. 39. It is true, that in controversies exposition, showing a consistency in their parts | Governor, five Members of Congress and a major pantaloons are not too good for one who be was once its owner. The Sanci was sold for for a system requiring such frequent interposi- relating to the boundary between the two ju- and an inconsistency of the State Legislature, are for Jackson and longs to a class of citizens now rising into po- a crown to the Duke of Burgundy by a Swiss tions, nor the delicate questions which might risdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to doctrine under consideration.

ted States and the State Governments, as beted States and the St Government, the analogy entirely fails. In the | be combatted.

and you express a wish for my ideas on those subjects.

Inat by the necessary and an organized Government, and you express a wish for my ideas on those subjects.

Inat by the necessary and implements last longer—a diminished consumption would have a right, as an extra and ultra congruence of the departments of an organized Government, and you express a wish for my ideas on those stitutional right, to make the appeal.

Inat by the necessary and implements last longer—a diminished consumption would have a right, as an extra and ultra congruence of the delication of the departments of an organized Government, and you express a wish for my ideas on those stitutional right, to make the appeal.

Inat by the necessary and implements last longer—a diminished consumption will reduce the price you pay." This is the departments of an organized Government, and you express a wish for my ideas on those stitutional right, to make the appeal. subjects.

I am aware of the delicacy of the task in spects and the difficulty in every respects and the difficulty in every respect, of doing full justice to it. But, having, the many of the process of the spect, of doing full justice to it. But, having, the many states that the process of the subjects and the difficulty in every respect, of doing full justice to it. But, having, the many states that the process of the subjects and the difficulty in every respect, of doing full justice to it. But, having, the many states that the subject in the nomination made by a Convention of the constitution, particularly the ordinary to the Constitution of the Constit

"The Constitution, not relying on any of the fourths of the parties, ceived by those who have appealed to them. preceding modifications, for its sale and suc- The distinguished names and high authori ror, not uncommon, must be avoided, of view- the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all respect which it might be difficult otherwise to crnment, whilst it is neither the one nor the land; 2. that the Judges of every State shall quiring the three-fourths of the States to susno model, the similitudes and analogies applicable to other systems of Government, it must, withstanding; 3. that the judicial power of be without effect during the appeal, it would conclusive evidence of its views. The Admore than any other, be its own interpreter, and states shall extend to all cases in be sufficient to remark, that this extra constiaccording to its text and the facts of the case. law and equity arising under the Constitution, tutional course might well give way to that

the States in their united capacity; and the dual capacities, against an undue preponder- of the highest authority, in place of an irregu-1. It was formed, not by the Governments over them in their united capacity, the constiof the component States, as the Federal Gov- tution has relied on—1. The responsibility of trine imports that the decision of the State is to ernment for which it was substituted was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the United States to the Legisla- of the United States unless overruled by threepeople of the United States, as a single com- tures and the people of the States. 2. The fourths of the States. the United States. And 3. The liability of inadmissibility of such a doctrine, than that it needed, a very strong one is reflected in the He must not express his disapprobation or munity, in the manner of a consolidated Gov- responsibility of the President to the people of Can more be necessary to demonstrate the It was formed by the States, that is, by the the Executive and judicial functionaries of the puts it in the power of the smallest fraction, answer to the Resolutions, by the States which point to the consequences. To do so puts "an puts in the power of the States which point to the Consequences." People in each of the States, acting in their United States to impeachment by the Repre- over one fourth of the United States, that is, of protested against them. The main objection engine in the hands of our encours, to be wield-People in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed contrial by the Representatives of the States, in each of the seventeen having, as parties to the was directed against the assumed authority of am tired, too, of the character of a "LEADsequently by the same authority which formed branch of the Legislature of the U. States, and and even the Constitution to seventeen States, the State Constitutions.

The enect of a war in Europe would be good for the commercial interests of this countries. In the other branch; the State functionaries, le- Constitution, an equal right with each of the Lucitor State and Lucitor State functionaries, le- Constitution, an equal right with each of the Lucitor State functionaries, le- Constitution, an equal right with each of the Lucitor State functionaries, le- Constitution and Lucitor State functionaries are stated as a state of the commercial interests of this countries are stated as a state of the commercial interests of the commercial the constitutions of the States, it has, within gislauve, executive, and judicial, being, at the seven might in particular pronounced an unwarrantable interference with state, the same authority as the Consti-

but with this obvious and essential difference, its object, time alone can absolutely deter- overturn the first principle of free Government, force the execution of a law of the United citizen, and not as a "LEADING" partisan. but with this obvious and essential difference, its object, time alone can absolutely unterthat being a compact among the States in their decreases and instice may war.

The foregoing article which the editor supthan their correctness and instice may war.

The foregoing article which the editor supthan their correctness and instice may war. highest sovereign compacity, and constituting whatever may grow out of future stages of our ernment itself. the people thereof one people for certain pur- national career, there is, as yet, a sufficient It is to be recollected that the Constitution tion. poses, it cannot be altered or annulled at the control, in the popular will, over the Execu- was proposed to the People of the States as a will of the States individually, as the Constitu- tive and Legislative departments of the Go- whole, and unanimously adopted by the States tion of a State may be at its individual will. , verument. When the alien and sedition laws as a whole, it being a part of the Constitution 2. And that it divides the supreme powers were passed, in contravention to the opinions that not less than three-fourths of the States of Government, between the Government of and feelings of the community, the first elec- should be competent to make any alteration in the United States, and the Governments of tions that ensued put an end to them. And what had been unanimously agreed to. So individual States, is stamped on the face of the whatever may have been the character of oth- great is the caution on this point, that in two instrument; the powers of war and of taxation, of commerce, and of treaties, and other enumerated powers vested in the Government of many of ds, it is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the proportion even of three fourths is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration.

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Whatever may be said to the contrary, the proportion even of three fourths is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the proportion even of three fourths is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration. merated powers vested in the Government of the late Kentucky from the existence of the war. To accommend the United States, being of as high and sovethe United States, being of as high and sovering a character, as any of the powers reserved to the State Governments.

The united States, being of as high and sovering as high and sovering the people. At the present day it seems were the understood, that the laws which have created whole, it is certain that there were many parts, a "chilling" effect, which cannot be removed which, if separately proposed, would have the business of the present day it seems were many parts, a "chilling" effect, which cannot be removed which, if separately proposed, would have the business of the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts, and the present day it seems were many parts and the present day it seems were many parts and the present day it seems were many parts and the present day it seems were many parts an Nor is the Government of the United States, within doors; and that, whether continued, va-Nor is the Government of the Onited States, and that, whether continued, a rivalry between these kincreated by the Constitution, less a Government ried, or repealed, a like proof will be given of sible, that every part of a Constitution might lifted conditions. I think it does not become

curring controvesies, would not be more than ways been rightly exercised. To say nothing cision in the mode proposed? the shadow of a Government; the object and of the period, happily a short one, when judgend of a real Government being the substitu- es in their seats did not abstain from intemper- would not reach further than is contemplated? That to have left a final decision, in such been occasional decisions from the bench, tion of the Constitution, because that propordifferent in different States, was obvious; and been hitherto sustained by the predominant mously expounded?

of the laws is in itself a vital principle. Some fying power in a State, seem not to have suffi- pounding it, making a part of the compact and | inating a candidate." of the most important could not be partially ciently adverted to the utter inefficiency of a that none of the parties can rightfully renounce executed. They must be executed in all the supremacy in a law of the land, without a su- the expounding provision more than any other ers.—It is well known that this was among Governments, if, whilst the functionaries of ty to it. the lessons of experience, which had a prima- the Federal Government are directly or indi- In favor of the nullifying claim for the influence in bringing about the existing rectly elected by and responsible to the States, individually, it appears, as you observe here, the opinions and wishes of Mr. Clay; the quotation "15 dollars on every hundred Constitution. A loss of its general authority and the functionaries of the States are, in their that the proceedings of the Legislature of Vir- but Conover calls his objections to the propo- of the cost," and shews that that expression would moreover revive the exasperating ques- appointment and responsibility, wholly inde- ginia, in '98 and '99, against the Alien and sed nomination "chilling support" and pro- was ascribed to Mr. Raguet, and not the potions between the States holding ports for fo- pendent of the United States, no constitutional Sedition Acts, are much dwelt upon. reign commerce, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of any sort belonged to the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of the United It may often happen, as experience proves, and the adjoining States control of the United It may without them; to which are now added, all the States, over the States. Under such an organ- that erroneous constructions not anticipated of Clay and the tariff, should have been so can- in the list, published in the Banner of the Coninland States, necessarily carrying on their fo- ization, it is evident that it would be in the may not be sufficiently guarded against, in did in his views on the subject, and so little stitution, of 200 articles upon which duties of power of the States individually, to pass unau- the language used; and it is due to the distin- mindful of the "interests of Mr. Clay and his 30 per cent. and upwards, are imposed, are To have made the decisions under the au- thorized laws, and to carry them into complete guished individuals, who have misconceived friends." Hammond's "doubt of the success the above articles enumerated. thority of the individual States, co-ordinate, in effect, any thing in the constitution and laws | the intention of those proceedings, to suppose of the effort to nominate Mr. Clay by Conven- And whilst upon this subject, permit me to

the appeal, and as to the quorum for deciding it. Government. But this does not change the ed to sanction such a doctrine is to be inferred ful, and with but little assurance of the suphave trusted to negotiation for adjusting principle of the case. The decision is to be from the debates in the House of Delegates, port of New York or Pennsylvnia, what can disputes between the Government of the Uni- impartially made, according to the rules of the land from the address of the Uni- impartially made, according to the rules of the land from the address of the two Houses to their we expect?" says Hammond! "Oh! your exwould have lost sight altogether of a Constitutional is clearly essential conducted, and are understood to have been this very erroneous sentence? General Jack- the cloth be any where between \$2 50 and \$4 hands of Louis XIV. tion and Government for the Union; and open- to prevent an appeal to the sword, and a dis- revised for the press by most, if not all, of the son may possibly get one or two votes in Ma- per square yard, the duty is \$1 80 per square ed a direct road from the failure of that resort o | olution of the compact; and that it ought to be | speakers, discloses no reference whatever to a | ryland, but even that we doubt!—New Jersey is | yard, which upon the suit of clothes, makes a | The Liverpool packet ship Geo. Canning the ultima ratio between nations wholly inde- established under the General, rather than un- constitutional right in an individual State, to with us—we never dreampt before that New tax of \$8 10, besides what must be paid to the was detained after her regular time of sailing. pendent of and alien to each other. If the der the local Governments; or, to speak more arrest by force the operation of a law of the York was against us—and with what sort of wholesale and retail merchants for their profit for the purpose of carrying out Mr. Fulton, dea had its origin in the process of adjust properly, that it could be safely established United States for justice or propriety could Mr. Hammond say on their advances of these duties, which can bearer of despatches from this government to ment, between separate branches of the same under the first alone, is a position not likely to redress against the Alien and Sedition Laws, that we have but little assurance of support in not be estimated at much less than \$1 90, ma- the minister in London, relative to the British

in more than one instance, complied with a line would it happen, among so many States, that like respect from other friendly and the interposition of the United States decided by States decide like request from other friendly quarters, I do an unaccommodating spirit in some would the State to be unconstitutional, to the parties like request from other friendly quarters, I do an unaccommodating spirit in some would the State to be unconstitutional, to the parties not decline a sketch of the views which I have render that resource unavailing? A contrary to the constitutional compact; the decision of equal to the occasion.

In order to understand the true character of cessful operation, has expressly declared, on ties which appear to have asserted and given a struck out by common consent. Though the the Constitution of the United States, the er- the one hand-1. 'That the Constitution, and practical scope to this doctrine, entitle it to a

From these it will be seen, that the character the laws of the United States, and treaties marked out by the Constitution, which authorized the Alien and Sedition friends to the true state of things. rizes two-thirds of the States to institute, and Acts, points to other instances in which the Most men, in all the affairs of life, become we should buy more foreign goods, and sell the mode of its formation; 2, the division of On the other hand, as a security of the three-fourths to effectuate, an amendment to

tution of the State; and is as much a Consti- sibility, altogether independent of the agency instances be right, and the seventeen wrong, the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme position of neutrality. But, henceforth, its prescribed sphere, as the Constitutions of How far this structure of the Government litive and permanent rule, giving such a power, tions been regarded as avowing and maintainthe States are, within their respective spheres; of the United States is adequate and safe for to such a minority over such a majority would ing a right, in an individual State, to arrest, by the country, in the character of an independent rence.

diciary Departments. It operates, like them, With respect to the judicial power of the other. Is there a Constitution of a single the cons of the disputants. directly on persons and things. And like them, U. States, and the authority of the Supreme State out of the twenty four, that would bear

Is it certain that the principle of that mode mond's own words:

as acts of usurped power was a leading senti. New York, we cannot divine!!"

resolutions, the word "unconstitutional," were

the necessity of watching over the consolida- tice to regard party effect as the great object | year 1816, when an inflated paper money sys-

United States unconstitutional, which they felt its trammels, and I must shake them off. try. Out of the reach of its disasters, dangers, Court of the United States. Had the Resolu- mean to claim, for myself, the privilege of ex- merce and navigation—yet as the friends of With cordial salutations, JAMES MADISON.

*See the concluding resolution of 1793.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE JOURNAL.

"When Doctors differ who shall decide?" Hammond, and the editor of the Cincinnati to aid in effecting that object.

the features marking the peculiarity of the thirty-ninth number of the Federalist," for What the fate of the Constitution of the that State, to send delegates to a Convention, aliment for this spirit, is advantageous to the the light in which the subject was regarded by United States would be, if a small proposed to be held at Frankfort, for the pur- opponents of Mr. Clay. When I feel that Between these different Constitutional Gov- its writer at the period when the constitution of the States could expunge parts of it, par pose of nominating Mr. Clay to the presiden- Kentucky has been the occasion of "chilling"

be ween them it could not escape attention that and that it does so at this time, notwithstand the doctrine to cases of construction. How indence of Mr. Clay—intimately acquainted ing election in Ohio, I am satisfied that it is my many cases of that sort, involving cardinal with his wishes and prospects having taken proper duty as the Editor of a newspaper, to daries of jurisdiction; and that some provision But it is perfectly consistent with the con- provisions of the Constitution, have occurred? an honest view of the field of controversy, and express my opinions. I submit them to the ought to be made for such occurrences. A po- cession of this power to the Supreme Court, How many may hereafter having seen no "decisive indications" of suc- criticism of friends and opponents: but I aclitical system that does not provide for a in cases falling within the course of its func spring up? How many might be incenious cess, he is afraid to hazard Mr. Clay's future knowledge no party allegiance, which makes litical system that does not provide for a measure and unsuccessful their correctness their most reprehensible fealy created, if entitled to the privilege of a depeaceable and authoritative termination of octions, to maintain that the power has not alcontest with Gen. Jackson. But hear Hamture.

"There is very little difference of opinion ation of law and order for uncertainty, confu- ate and party harangues, equally at variance If a single State can of right require three- bout the person to be nominated; but whether with their duty and their dignity; there have fourths of its co-States to overrule its exposi- it would be sound policy to make any nomina- you have quoted from Niles' Register a short tion, is a question of much more difficulty. A article, in which, by the accidental omission moved. cases to each of the States, then thirteen, and which have incurred serious and extensive dis- tion is authorized to amend it, would the plea premature and unsuccessful effort must be at- of the disjunctive particle, "or," a sense is already twenty-four, could not fail to make approbation; still it would seem, that, with but be less plausible that, as the Constitution was tended with disastrous consequences. With given to it different from that contained in the the Constitution and laws of the United States few exceptions, the course of the judiciary has unanimously established, it ought to be unani- the South and South-west against us: EVERY original. The extract is as follows: STATE IN THE WEST, and Maine and New "Advanced duties are, or are not, taxes, The reply to all such suggestions seems to Hampshire, in the East disputed, with Maryland "according to circumstances." Now, if a per-Those who have denied or doubted the su- be unavoidable and irresistable, that the Con- divided, New Jersey doubtful, and with but lit- son is compelled to use 20 lbs. of tea per anvernment of the Union, and speedily put an premacy of the judicial power of the United stitution is a compact; that its text is to be ex- the support of New York or num, an increase duty would be a tax; but if end to the Union itself. A uniform authority States and denounce at the same time a nulli- pounded according to the provisions for ex- Pennsylvania, there can be no wisdom in nom- at liberty to refuse the use of it, a diminished

take measures for his support."

ceeds, at much length, to express his surprise sition that a tax is paid upon "wheat, Indian ly took place, five hundred and forty-three will

Report on them, will be found entitled to an safe in that quarter!" Yes, "very safe." The clothes, and thinks that a broad cloth coat and name from Nicholas de Harlai de Sanci, who

East, since the West refuses to support him, mit that in his essay entitled "Politimmo-It is worthy of remark and explanatory of and he wishes to save him the mortification of Farmers," he has embodied a fund of sheare-

"CHILLING SUPPORT." Under this head, our fellow laborers of the the case in the United States, from thy a words were, in fact, synonymous with "unconstitutional," yet to guard against a misunderstanding of this phrase as more than declaon my article respecting the Kentucky convenon my article respecti ratory of opinion, the word "unconstitutional" tion. I am entirely satisfied that our friends or low duties, or no duties at all. It is The published Address of the Legislature to mine remain unaffected by what they have said. is inherent in the nature of things, and must

If any further lights on the subject could be measures, a party man must remain silent. duties were reduced. rant. Mr. Clay shall, as ever, have my earn- be a calamity for us, as well as for the belliest support for the Presidency, in opposition to gerent parties. It would disturb the establish any man whom the party that now misrule ed employments of the people, by elevating the county may put in nomination. But I dis- some branches of business and depressing claim standing to him, or to the canvass in the others; and although it might occasion a temcharacter of a "LEADER," and I reserve to porary excitement favorable to the interests of myself the freedom of expressing my disappro- particular individuals, that excitement would The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. bation of any measure proposed, by his friends, be inevitaby followed by a reaction at the re-

created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the Governments created by the Constitution of the States are, within their several spheres. It is like them within their several spheres are the lead of other western sphere of the term, within the sphere of the spher within their several spheres. It is like them our readers, in a summary way, the pros and formally. This convention movement can have same manner nearly as a return from a depresentation in the legislative, Executive, and Ju-the legislative policy of the nation. It appears that the citizens of Winchester, Ohio, where spirit of party is fast subsiding view of the subject, we should regret the ocit has at command a physical force for execution to the boundary of jurisdiction, recommending the friends of the caucus managers and currence of war, not merely as the friends of the experiment of having its component parts subsidized press, is put in requisition to keep tion, recommending the friends of the People, and separately be tion, recommending the friends of the People, and separately be to the People Between these unerent Constitutions of that the sentiment of the sentime the aggregate powers of Government divided that the same view has continued to prevail, The difficulty is not removed by limiting Mr. Clay to take the field. Long in the con- that may operate injuriously upon an approach-

From the U. S. Telegraph. MR. EDITOR: In your paper of 8th instant,

pald. We do not grow any tea. But there "When some decisive indications are given, is a "tax" of 15 per cent. or "15 dollars on States, or they could be duly executed in none. premacy in the exposition and execution of part. When such a right accrues, as may that this state of things is favorably changed, every handred of the cost," as Mr. Raguet An impost, or an excise, for example, if not in the law; nor to the destruction of all equipoise accrue, it must grow out of abuses of the it will be time enough for the friends of the "A- has it, on wheat and Indian corn—acorns and force in some States, would be defeated in oth- between the Federal Government and the State | compact releasing the sufferers from their feat. | merican System to name their candidate, and | hickory nuts-but the prices of these are not

It is more than probable Hammond speaks, The particle "or," in the original, precedes

all cases, with decisions under the authority of the United States to the contrary notwith that the meaning of the Legislature, though tion in Kentucky, throws Conover into an advert to the curious doctrine contained in the of the U. S. would unavoidably produce col- standing. This would be a nullifying pow- well comprehended at the time, may not now ecstacy of surprise, and he exclaims, "It can- above extract. Mr. Niles supposes that a duhisions incompatible with the peace of society, er in its plenary character; and whether it had be obvious to those unacquainted with the not be!" Hammond's opinion that the South ty on foreign articles is only a tax in case the and with that regular and efficient administra- its final effect, through the legislative, execu- contemporary indications and impressions. and South-west are opposed to Clay, he treats consumer is "competted" to buy them. Thus, But it is believed, that, by keeping in view with no great courtesy. Louisiana, says Con- for instance, if a working man complains that the convicts in solitary confienment until the ment. Scenes could not be avoided, in which equally fatal to the constituted relation between the Governments of the over, is certainly for us-Mississippi is getting he has to pay a dollar for a pound of tea, which, States, and the States in the sense in which on our side-Alabama gives strong indications if it were not for the duty, he could get for fifthe correspondent officer of an individual Should the provisions of the Constitution as they were parties to the Constitution; between of friendship—Tennessee will give us one or ty cents, he is to be told, "you are not "com-State, would have recounters in executing con- here reviewed, be found not to secure the go- the rights of the parties, in their concurrent two votes—and in Virginia, "we verily be- pelled" to buy it—eat mush and milk, that nicating intelligence. It appears in the shape flicting decrees, the result of which would de- vernment and rights of the States, against usur- and in their individual capacities; between the lieve, the vote of that State will be given to is quite good enough for such fellows as you." of an advertisement in the Pittsburg Mer Again, if a laboring man who has to work hard | cury: pend on the West" says Hammond, for his living, should say, "if it were not for ses attending them, and that, a casuality de- States, the final resort within the purview of gainst the abuses of power, and especially beses attending on the political opinions and party the Constitution, lies in an amendment of the purview and Maine and New Hampshire, in the East, the duty on sugar, I should be able to get the Boston, is CHARLES SMITH, a free persons in Pittsburg, notice persons in Pittsburg, Constitution, according to a process applica- of the Constitution and interpositions appeal is disputed." "Fiddle-sticks," exclaims Con- same pound for five cents, that I now have to son of colour, for his health. He is much beting from the Constitution to the rights of nature over, "Our cause in the West stands upon too pay eight cents for," he is to be told, you are ter." under the two authorities, for a final decision, And in the event of a failure of every consti- paramount to all Constitutions, with an atten- impregnable a basis to entertain the slightest not "compelled" to eat sugar-molasses is

LETTER OF JAMES MADISON.

LETTER OF JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MONTPELLER, Avenue, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your letter, in which you refer to the "pullifying doctrine," advocated as constitutional right, by some of advocated as constitutional right, by some of a concert, the imment of a concert in th advocated as constitutional right, by some of our distinguished fellow-citizens; and the Government of the United our distinguished fellow-citizens; and to the pro
Tedings of the Virginia Legislature in '98 and '99, as appealed to in behalf of that doctrine.'

That he the necessary and to co-operate in the autma ratio under all to be unconstitutional, and to co-operate in the autma ratio under all to be unconstitutional, and to co-operate in the head of our enemates, whether consolidated, confeders on the unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liber and more capacity, and to doubted, that a single member of the United ties reserved to the States respectively, and to doubted, that a single member of the Union, in the formula single member of the Union, the proposed but in that only in the formula single member of the union, in the single member of the Union, in the formula single s '99, as appealed to in behalf of that doctrine, retically different; each party possessing all in the extremity supposed, but in that only, the people.' That by the necessary and of the department of the depart

as well as some others connected with them; edge of human nature, or the evidence of our of the Government of the United States unless the intentions of the Legislature, that the words, ing new or remarkable. It has alway-

of articles that have fallen in price since the

[From the Banner of the Constitution.] In a late New-York paper, we observed the

universal peace, we should regret its occur-

We are not able to perceive the soundness turn of peace, which would be accompanied

PROSCRIPTION.—The opposition papers have never ceased to charge the Administraand of the number of officers in the respective Departments of the public service, will show with what propriety, this charge has been

In the Department of State, there are 24 officers; of those 6, or one-fourth have been re-In the Treasury. Department, there are 174

officers; of those 22, or one-eighth, have been In the War Department, there are 20 offcers; of those 3, or one-seventh, have been re-

In the Navy Department, there are 23 officers; of those 5, or one-fifth have been remov-

In the Post Office Department, there are 61 officers; of those 5, or one-twelfth, have been There are, in the United States, 8,356 Pestmasters; of those 543, or one-sixteenth, have

In the year 1822, Mr. Meigs, the then Postmaster General, in his official report to Con-

"The changes of Postmasters, from various causes, is no inconsiderable source of labor, in making final adjustments of accounts. Those changes amount to nearly 1,000 a year." If, in 1822, when the number of Postmasters was about 5,000, one thousand changes annual

not be thought extravagant for 18 months, when their number has increased to 8,000. The workshops in the yard of the Ohio Penitentiary were destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th instant—loss estimated at 5000. It is believed that the fire originated from a

plan matured by the convicts to destroy the whole establishment; the workshop being destroyed, the keeper has determined to keep meeting of the legislature. The following is a new style of commu-

litical consequence, and should say, "if it were in the 15th century. In 1589 it was in the popresent themselves as to the form of stating decide, is to be established under the General That the Legislature could not have intend-000 livres, and subsequently sold for 100,

West India Trade