

proposed to the said Constitution will receive an early and mature consideration, we, the said delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the people of the State of New York, do, by these presents, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution, &c. &c. &c.

Done in Convention, at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the State of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1788.

George Clinton, President.

Attest: John McKesson, } Secretaries.
Ab. B. Banker, }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Convention.

Whereas the General Convention which met at Philadelphia in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a Constitution or form of Government, in the following words, namely:

"We the people," &c. [Here follows the Constitution of the United States verbatim.]

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens, and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of government.

Done in Convention, this 21st day of November, 1789.

Samuel Johnston,

President of the Convention.

J. Hunt,

James Taylor, } Secretaries.

RHODE ISLAND.

On the 16th of June, 1790, the following ratification by the State of Rhode Island, was communicated to Congress.

[The Constitution of the United States of America precedes the following ratification.]

Ratification of the Constitution by the Convention of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

We, the delegates of the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, duly elected, and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, [a copy whereof precedes these presents;] and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of this State, do declare and make known, &c. &c.

Under these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be bridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution, and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned will receive an early and mature consideration, and conformably to the fifth article of said Constitution, speedily become a part thereof. We, the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the said Constitution, &c. &c.

Done in Convention at Newport, in the county of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fourteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By order of the Convention,

Daniel Owen, President.

Attest: Daniel Updike, Secretary.

STATE OF VERMONT.

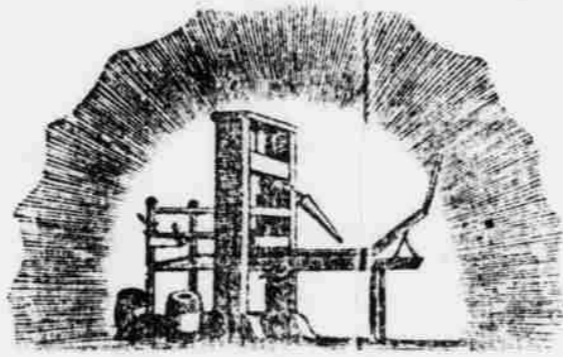
In Convention of the delegates of the people of Vermont.

Whereas, by an act of the Commissioners of the State of New York, done at New York, the seventeenth day of October, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, 1790, every impediment, as well on the part of the State of New York, as on the part of the State of Vermont, to the admission of the State of Vermont into the Union of the United States of America, is removed: in full faith and assurance that the same will stand approved and ratified by Congress—

This Convention, having impartially deliberated upon the Constitution of the United States of America, as now established, submitted to us by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, passed October 27th, 1790, do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, fully and entirely approve of, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution; and declare that, immediately from and after this State shall be admitted by the Congress into the Union, and to a full participation of the benefits of the government now enjoyed by the States in the Union, the same shall be binding on us, and the people of the State of Vermont, forever.

Done at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, the 10th day of January, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, 1790. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Thomas Crittenden, President.



TARBOUGH

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1833.

The reader will find in the preceding columns the "Acts of the several States, ratifying the Constitution of the United States of America." A perusal of these interesting documents, in connection with the Constitution itself, can scarcely fail to convey to every mind that is unbiased by party considerations, or confused by "metaphysical subtlety," a correct idea of the origin and character of the General Government. It will be seen that the Constitution was ratified by the people of the "several" States, acting as separate and distinct communities; that in so doing they regarded it as "entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other," for certain well-defined purposes; and "that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them, and at their will." Here it is expressly stated, in the act of ratification by the people of Virginia, that even "the powers granted," when perverted to their injury or oppression, may be resumed at will—but it may be asked, if the people of the other States are injured by this proceeding on the part of the people of one or more States, what then? To this we would reply, that the parties to the compact must determine what course to pursue in such an event. To permit the General Government to decide in such a case, would unquestionably at once change its character from that of a General Agent for all the parties to that of a "Common Superior." This conclusion appears to us unavoidable.

Proposals have been issued by Mr. I. C. Patridge, for publishing a weekly newspaper at Chapel Hill, to be called "The Harbinger," and to be under the special supervision of the Professors of the University. The Prospectus can be seen at this office.

Congress.—In the Senate, the debate on the "enforcing bill" still continues. After Mr. Tyler, Messrs. Clayton and Mangum. On Tuesday last, Mr. Clay introduced a bill to modify the Tariff act of last session. It proposes to make a uniform reduction of the duties at different stated periods. Mr. Clay, in his introductory remarks, stated "that the policy of protection was in the most imminent danger—if it should be preserved for the present session, it must inevitably fall at the next session of Congress."

In the House of Representatives, the new Tariff bill is still undergoing amendments. The judiciary committee of the House have also reported an enforcing bill, but have declined vesting the power of military coercion in the hands of the President.

Hon. Daniel Webster... We think it necessary to state, to enable the reader fully to comprehend the following formal announcement, that it has recently been confidently declared in various quarters, on the authority of advices from Washington City, that Mr. Webster has become a frequent visitor at the White House, dining with the President, is now looked upon as the champion of the administration in the Senate, &c. We should like to know how the Enquirer would have treated, two months since, a report that Mr. Webster was about taking an office under the present Administration.

We understand, from Washington, that the report of Mr. Webster's being offer-

ed a seat in the Cabinet is, as might have been expected, false. Mr. W. does not take an office under the present administration.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Nathaniel Macon... A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, at Washington City, writes as follows:

"The venerable Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, has, some time since, retired from public life. A more spotless and pure man; a more inflexible and unbending democrat; a more discreet and disinterested patriot, lives not within these yet United States. His advanced age and his habits of retirement, have precluded him, for some time past, from any political correspondence. For years he has had no communication with the late Vice President. But since the Proclamation, Mr. Macon has opened a correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, by writing him a kind letter on the subject of our political affairs. It is sufficient to state the fact without comment. It indicates the feelings of the southern democracy."

The following may perhaps be regarded as an earnest of what the people of the South may soon expect, in case the "single nation" doctrines should unhappily prevail. In his speech on the Tariff bill, ex-President Adams, with his characteristic thoughtlessness made use of some irritating expressions which are thus described by the Fayetteville Observer:—

"We learn from a private source, that the speech of Mr. Adams was calculated to outrage the feelings of every Southern man who heard it; that he spoke of a particular species of property about which the South can never permit Congress to legislate, as the "machinery" of the South; said that the standing army was kept up by the Government to protect the South from this machinery, and that without it, the South could neither keep nor rid itself of this machinery. This was adding fuel to the fire already raging, as is evident from the account of what followed.

The courteous and diplomatic Editor of the New York American, after expressing the opinion that Nullification in its worst form is less to be feared by the friends of the Union, than a Convention of the States for re-modelling the Constitution, mystically adds:

"So surely as that instrument is ever submitted to a General Convention, so surely will it be irrevocably destroyed: and of all portions of the Union, it is the South, as it seems to us, that has most to lose, and would certainly lose most by hazarding the experiment. Yet from the South do these calls for a Convention come."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette solves the mystery as follows:—

"South Carolina asks the States to form a Convention, to which the Constitution shall be referred for re-modelling, and several of the adjoining States appear willing to try the experiment. As friends of peace and of the Union, we caution our Southern neighbors against such a dangerous experiment. They now hold their slaves by a constitutional provision, but the free States would never again consent to give up the rights of human beings, whom God has created in his own image, and endowed with the inalienable right of seeking their own liberty.—Whenever the Constitution of the United States shall come before the people for any general revision, slavery will be the first error to be corrected. Let South Carolina be chary of her nullification threats and her Convention resorts. Things are well now for them; let them be cautious how they attempt to make them better."

South Carolina.—The City Council of Charleston are paying every possible respect to Mr. Leigh, the Virginia Commissioner. They have made him the "Guest of the City," and invited him to dine with them, in company with the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Gen. Hamilton, the Charleston delegations to the Convention and the Legislature, Judges, &c. All nullifiers,

P. S. The late Charleston papers state that Mr. Leigh, from considerations arising out of the public relations he bears, has very respectfully declined the compliment tendered by the City Council, to consider himself the Guest of the City. And, his whole time being necessarily de-

voted to public business during his stay in Charleston, precludes him from accepting the dinner.

The Charleston Courier states as rumor, that the 'powers that be' had declined taking any step in accordance with the wishes of Virginia, until after the adjournment of Congress, and that if the Tariff be not modified, the Convention would be convened to decide the question of secession. The Mercury, however, is authorized to state that these rumors are altogether without authority. The reply given to Mr. Leigh will not be published until it has been communicated to the authorities at Richmond, where the Virginia Legislature is still in session, and may act upon the matter before they adjourn.—*Fay. Obs.*

Munitions of War.—We understand, says the Charleston Courier of the 21st ult. that ten or twelve 13 pounders, with upwards of two thousand stand of arms and other warlike appurtenances, for the use of the State, arrived here on Saturday, in the brig Jones, from New York.

The difficulties respecting the two vessels detained by the U. S. authorities at Charleston, are said to have been amicably adjusted.

A large meeting was held at Charlotte Court House, Va. on the 4th inst. at which Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, made a long speech and introduced a set of resolutions, which were almost unanimously adopted, solemnly protesting against many of the doctrines of the President's Proclamation—affirming the right of secession—reprobating the doctrine of nullification—approving of the mission of Mr. Leigh, &c. Mr. Randolph was so weak that he had to be lifted up to the stand whence he made his speech.

The Raleigh Register states that Mr. Speaker Stevenson, in a late letter to one of his Virginia correspondents, gives his decided opinion against the right of a State to secede from the Union, under any circumstances, for cause or without it, in war or in peace, and denies that it can be considered either a peaceable or constitutional remedy, as it is wholly inconsistent with the great objects of the Union, and the blessings it was intended to secure.

Eastern Nullification.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a resolution formally protesting against the adoption of the Tariff bill at present before Congress, "as subversive of the best interests of the country, derogatory to the national honor, and involving such a gross and palpable abuse of the power of the Government, as would justify the states and citizens aggrieved by it in any measure which they might think proper to adopt, for the purpose of obtaining redress."

Virginia Legislature.—The following Preamble and Resolutions, adopted by the Senate as a substitute for those submitted to them by the House of Delegates, on the subject of foreign relations, were finally agreed to by the House, on the 26th ult. by a vote of ayes 77, noes 47:

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Virginia, actuated by an ardent desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, relying upon the sense of the people of each and every State of the Union, as a sufficient pledge that their representatives in Congress will so modify the acts laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, commonly called the Tariff acts, that they will no longer furnish cause of complaint to the people of any particular State, believing accordingly, that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will yield them no relief from the pressure of those acts, especially as the auspicious approach of the extinguishment of the public debt, affords a just ground for the indulgence of a contrary expectation; and confident that they are too strongly attached to the Union of the States, to resort to any proceedings which might dissolve or endanger it, whilst they have any fair hope of obtaining their object by more regular and peaceful measures; persuaded, also, that they will listen willingly and respect-