## THE STAR. North-Carolina State Gazette, Published, weekly, by LAWRENCE & LEMAY

aper will be nest without at but at the option of the Edited unless all are fines, itserted three times for one d prenty-live cents for each conficu il letters to the editors must be post

## BY AUTHORITY.



AWS OF THE UNITED STAFES. dat the First Session of the Twenty-First Congress.

het to authorize the re-conveyance of a lot and to the Mayor and Corporation of the of New York.

ess the Mayor and Corporation of the ity of New York, on the sixth May, one the United States, a lot of had at the foet Habert siceot, in the City of New York, lled the North Battery, "so long on the led the North Battery, 'so long on the me should be used and applied to the determen during of the port of New York, and no

sherefore enacted by the Senate and House entatives of the United States of Amemes ustembled, That, wh the United States shall deterthat the said lot is no longer useful for apose aforesaid, he be, and he hereby is, shed to cause the more to be re-conveyed to favor and Corporation of New York, the athereof to be disposed of, in such momental sugment, the public interest may re-

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ice-President of the United States, and

Act to alter the Bridge and Draws seross

President of the Senate, oved, May 10, 1830 ANDREW JACKSON,

Potomac, from Washington City to Alexeit enucted by the Senate and House of Rematics of the United States of America in getown, in the District of Columbia, be, hs from the passing of this act, to form a in the bridge leading from Washington to Afgrandria, across the Potomac river, as than sixty-six feet in length, nor less twelve feet wide; and for defraying the he of making said draw, the sum of six and dollers be, and the same is hereby,

sted, out of any unappropriated mothe Treasure.

2. Be it further enacted. That the Wash-Bridge Company shall bereafter he reto keep eight reflecting lamps, to be
d during the night, of which four shall be principal draw, two at the smaller draw, as at each end of the bridger and in resaid bridge, the Company may, and are permitted to reduce the width of the

y, permitted to reduce the width of the to twenty-four feet, leaving four feet on add of end beidge for fost passengers, shall, by a strong and sufficient railing, parated from the carriage way.

3. And by a further engeted, That, in ng said draw, the opposite side of the s, above and below the bridge, shall be al off in circular bring; and the side of the govered by said draw, shall be sufficientscrongly planked up on each side; as ! Bridge Company shall remove from the methodish it all obstructions to sale navi-

4. And he it further enacted, That so is the Secretary of War shall be fully sathat the work contemplated by this act done, under the superintendence and auof the Corporation of Georgetown, vis safe for the passing of wagons, then, and ee, shall the appropriation berein, or so much of the same as shall be suffin mort the expenses of making said draw.

5 And be it further enacted, That said beation of Georgetown shall not interrupt there seross said beidge for a longer perisexty days, ander the penalty of payare, for each and every day over sixty that the passing of said bridge may be in-

a set, then the rights and provisions in a sail Company, secured by the second a of this act, shall be null and void, and

7 And beit further enacted. That, if the the draw herein provided for, and shall, the draw herein provided for, and shall, third days after the passes of this act, the Corporation of Georg two of such then this act, and every ling therein and shall cease to have effect.

And be it further enacted. That the suiter of Mark

n of Washington, in the said District be authorized to form a draw in overthe Eastern channel of said ri-ive feet wide; for which purpose the thousand dollars is hereby appropriis to be applied in the same manner, arporation of Washington, to the consist the said last mentioned draw, as the tion in the first section of this act is to applied by the Corporation of thraw; and, further, that all the prohe Corporation of Georgetown, shall show last mentioned and the Corpo-

Washington.

And be it further enacted, That no-lained in this act shall be considered as onstruction to so much of the tenth and sections of the original charter of said pany, as relates to the construction mid bridge d, May 14, 1830.

alter the time of holding the sessions egislative Council of the Territory of

macted by the Senate and House of Re-Suce of the United States of America in anaembled. That the Legislative Coun-teritory of Florida shall commence in on the first Monday in January in instead of the second Monday in Oc-

binaired and thery, the dary or Collec shall be to create per pecud, and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thiery-one, the dary or Coffee shall be one that are per pound, and no more sed from an i stor the thirty-first day of December, our thousand eight hundred and thirty, the dary on Cocoa shall be one pent per pound, and no more. And that, from and after the thirty-first day of December, our thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following rates of duty and other, shall be levied and collected on Teas imperied from Clies, or other place east of the Lope of Good Hope, and in versels of the Laisted Scales, to wit Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gunec, twenty-five cents per pound; Hyson, and other Green Teas, twelve cents per pound; Hyson, shin, and other Green Teas, twelve cents per pound; Souchong, and other Black Teas, everyl Bohea, ten cents per pound; and Bohen four cours are cents per pound; and the cents per pound; and the course of the Line Samuel French, William Levrence, America William Levrence, America William Levrence, America William Levrence, William Levrence, America William Levrence, America William Levrence, Design French, William Levrence, America William Levrence, Design French, Milliam Levrence, Design French, William Levrence, Design French, Milliam Levrence, Design French, Design French, Milliam Levrence, Design Fren

Bohen six dents per pound. Sec. 2. And he it fursher enacted, That Tes, Coron, and Coffee, which have been, or which shall be hereafter, put into the Custom House stores, under the bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control of the which shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs, on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, respectively, shall be subject to no higher duty than if the same were imported, respectively, after the said thirry-first day of December, one thou-sand eight hundred and thirry, and the thirtyheat day of December, one the sand eight hundred and durty one: Provided, That nothing berein contained shall be construed to alter or postpone the time when the duty on the said Tex, Cocos, and Coffee shall be payable.

Approved, May 20, 1830.

An Act to amend an net, entitled, " An act to regulate the practice in the Courts of the United States, for the District of Louisiana.

Be it entired by the Sonate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress described, That the mode of proceeding in drawing and empenneting juries in the Courts of the United States for the Lousins Courts of the United States for the Lousins Districts shall be the same as is now provided by her its the District Courts of the State of Louisiana, and that the Judge of the United States! Courts in said District be, and he is hereby authorized, by rule, to adopt any amendment that may be realter be made to the laws of the said State, prescribing the qualification of juries, and providing for drawing and empan-

See 2. And be it further enacted. That all the duties prescribed by the laws of the State of Louisiana, to be performed by the sheriff, in relation to the drawing and summoning of jurors, shall be performed by the marshals, and those so prescribed for the Parish Judge, or the District Judge of the Sate, shall be performed by the District Judge of the United States. And that the duties so prescribed by the said State laws, imposed on any other State officer, shall be performed by such householders as shall be designated by the said Judge of the District Court of the United States. Approved, May 20, 1830.

An Act to establish a port of delivery at Dela-

wave City.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rebreventatives of the United States of America in Consress assembled, That Delaware City, in the District of Philadelphia, shall be a port of ery; and a Surveyor shall be appointed shall reside at said City Approved, May 20, 1830

An Act making appropriations to carry into effeet the Treaty of Butte des Mories.

liest the Freaty of Butte des Mortes.

He it enacted by the Senate and Mouse of Rebre-entatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of my unappropriated money in the Treasury, to carry into effect a Treaty with the Chippewa, Menomine, and Winnebago Inchess, ratified the twenty-third February, one thousand

For the expense of distributing goods among the Indians at said Treaty, as stipulated in the fourth article, fifteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For purposes of education, as provided by the

lith article, for three years, three thousand dol-For compensation of Commissioners, and oth-

er expenses attending the adjustment of boun-daries, and other objects referred to in the first, second, and third articles, five thousand dol-

Approved, May 20, 1830.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Summitted in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury to the creetion, or purebase of a United States' Marine floopital for the sick and disabled seamen. at Charleston, South Carolina; and, also, to in-demnify the City Council of Charleston for the damages which they have sustained, from being obliged to provide a building or buildings for such sick and disabled seamen, as would have been entitled to relief from the Marine Hospital Fund, in consequence of the failure of the Trea-sury Department to furnish the amount of lifteen thousand dolfars, for the erection of a Marine tiospital, according to the terms of a contract entered into in the year one thousand eight hun-dress and lour, between the then Secretary of the

Treasury, and the said City Council.

See. 2 And be it further enacted. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the foregoi purposes, out of any mency in the Treasury i otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 20, 1850.

An Act for the relief of sundry Revolutionary and other Officers and Soldiers, and for other

Be it enacted by the Schale and House of Re presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War Congress assembled. That the Secretary of War-be, and he is hereby, sothorized and required to place the names of John L. Polleresky, a major, samuel Snow and David Mende Randoph, cap-nius, Sylvanus Wood, Samuel Gerock, William Holgate, and Nathaniel Elliot, lieutenauts, and George Wunder an ensign, in the Ravolutionary war, on the list of Revolutionary pensioners, and to pay them each at the rate of twenty dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January. commencing on the first day of January outsand eight hundred and twenty-eight. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of War be, and he is bereby, authorized and required to place the sames of Samuel Hoodly, late a major, Robert Kane, an adjutant in a corps of solunteers, Zachariah S. Conger, John Downer, Stephen Shea, and Michael Fishel, licutemants, and Henry Starring, Jr. an ensign in the late wor, on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay them as follows, to wit: to Samuel Hoodly, tweive dollars a month, to Robert Kane, eight dollars a month, to Zachariah S. Conger, fourteen dollars a month, to John Downer, fifteen dollars a month, to Stephen Shea, twenty dollars a month, to Michael Fishel, seventice, dollars a month, and to Heary Star-

cents per pound; Souchong, and other Black I'van, everpt Bohea, ten cents per pound; and Bohea four cents per pound; and on tess imported from any other place, or in vessels other than those of the United States, the following rates, to wit: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee, thirty-spren cents; thyson, and Young Ryson, thirty-spren cents; thyson, and Young Ryson, thirty-spren cents; thyson, said Young Ryson, thereby seven cents; thyson, said other green tens, twenty seven cents; thus Skin, and other green tens, twenty seven cents; Souchong, and other hisel tens, except Robes, eighteen cents; and Bohen six dents per pound.

See, 2. And he if further enacted. That Tex. Valentine Stickell, Joel Riggins, William Victory, Joseph Handall, John McMustry, James roy, Joseph Handall, John McMurtry, James Long, William Rockwell, Stephen Bennett, Joshih Matt, Simon Fobes, Thomas Bloomfield, Obed Cushman, Nuthan Lockwood, Dennia Jones, Robert Milton, James Needs, Christopher Ward, Efinkim Glap, William Pes, Revolutionary soldiers, John McLain, a sailor, and Christopher Sype, a musician, and restore to the same list the names of Archibald Jackson, Roger Merpil, David Colson, Samuel Payson, Zadock Morris, Jacob Cramer, James Unvidson, George Lucas, Jacob Redington, Ebenezer Beeman, Charles Sterns, Zauhens Rich, Francis Nowton, Joshua Spears, Zeuhens Rich, Francis Nowton, Joshua Spears, Zeuheniah Ross, Leonard Corl. Joshua Spears, Zephaniah Ross, Leonard Gorl, and Moses Weld, and to pay them each at the rate of eight dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twen-

ty-eight.
See. 3. And be it further emocied, That the See. 3. And se if further enacted, I ant the Secretary of War he, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, instead of their present pensions, to Humphrey Beckit, Levi Hathaway, and Jacob Zimmerman. Revolutionary soldiers, the sam of eight dollars a month to the two former, feur dollars to the latter, and eight dollars are said eight dollars. a month each to Minney Rynesson and George Dougan, soldiers of the late war, to o minence respectively on the first day of January, eighteen undred and twenty-eight.

Sec. 6, And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authori-zed and required to place the names of lanes zeil and required to place the names of James McFarland, Henry Houser, James Ferrell, Esan Ritchey, George W. Morrison, Robert Gumbleton, Robert Gurrey, William Ferguson, Levi-M. Roberts, William F. Senrea, Levi-M. Roberts, William M. Fowler, Ebenezer Lord, Joseph Booth, John Carlton, second, soldiers of the late war, Tandedieste, a Senrea warrior of the late war, Thomas Fleroming, Cornelius Huson, Stephen Twist, William Turney, James Hiley, and Adrian Peters, on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay them at the rate of eight dollars por month each, commencing respectively on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

ly on the first day of January, eighteen numers, and twenty-eight.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the names of the following persons upon the invalid pension list at the following rates, to wit: Silas Pesse and Peter Shite at the rate, of eight dollars a month each; Josina Bill, Henry Barton, Robert Mopher, Janes D. Richardson, and Daniel Depuy, at the rate of five dollars thirty three and one-third rate of five dellars thirty three and one-third cents each; Benjamin Gates, at the rate of six dollars; William Gamage, Isaac Platner, Tho-mas Gilbert, Jonathan Edwards, Asa Pratt, Elicha Douglass, John Pearle, William Clark, Jouglan Hoyt, and Henry Johnston, an Indian warrior of the Six Nations, at the rate of four dollars a month. dollars a month each; commencing respectively on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and

twenty-eight.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Ann Little, adm istratrix of the estate of William Little, deceased, the amount of pension of said. William Little, for one year nine Sec. 8. And be st further enacted, That the

Secretary of War be, and be is hereby, required to place the name of Rschol Turner, widow of Peter Turner, a soldier of the late war, on the int of half-pay pensioners, and pay to her at the rate of four dollars a month, for the term of five years, to commence on the first day of Jandary, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-

Sec. 9. And be it jurther enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Andrew Herrick, a soldier of the Revolution, and now a lunatie, upon the list of Revolutionary pensioners, and pay to such list of Revolutionary pensioners, and pay to such persons as shall be appointed and properly au-thorized, for the time being, to take charge of his person and estate, at the rate of eight dollars An Act for the relief of the City Council of par month, to commune on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-

Sen. 10. And heat frenken evaled. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Thomas Scott, alias Knox, a soldies of the late war, and now a lematic, upor the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and to pay to such person or persons as may be appointed and properly authorized to take charge of the person and estate of said Thomas Scott, alias knox, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; which said pension shall continue so long as the said Se-cretary shall be satisfied of the continuance of the disability atoresald.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted. That the

Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the minor children of Collins Hurbut, a soldier of the late war, their guardians, or such other person as may be lawfully authorized to receive the same for the use of said children, the sum of four dollars per month, for the term of five years, to commence on the first day of Janusry, one thousand eight hundred and twenty

eight.

See. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place upon the pension roll the name of James Royal, of Tennessee, at the rate of eight dollars per mouth, to be paid at the same time, and in the same manner, as pensions are usually paid, to commence on the first day of lanuary, one thousand eight hundred and twenty

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted. That the pensions aforesaid shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in

psyable.
Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all cases of the death of any of the pensioners named in this set, leaving a widow, such widow shall be entitled to receive the arrears of pensions due at the decease of her husband, under such rules and regulations as the Scoretary of

A young woman, in Freehold, New fersey, recently brought a suit against slander, in circulatog reports in the the principal and interest." Again; highest degree injurious to her reputation. The charges were distinctly and added to the wealth of the State, by clearly proved, and the july gave a ver-dict of four thousand dollars the Canal sections. This is true, bused

principles of the whole subject.

without the most ruinous consequences. zer, said, "That the gentleman from according to the gentleman, Ohio bein The great State of New York, with the city had given us an eloquent a national river, this road becomes which her splendid works have placed facts. He had told us that there were her. But with her resources, if she sufficient funds to pay the interest on

therefore apparent, at the commence, an individual to rule; and who could gy, and with a success that, from the ment of these works, that the local advantages in the enhancement of the the Commonwealth." value of the property contiguous to them, would be participated by the the property in the vicinity of the Canals was enhanced in value to the amount of the difference between land and water transportation. Owing, however, to the loss and inconvenience which would result from the assessment, collection, and payment of the tax, it was never imposed; and those who have been almost exclusively benefited by these works, having been thus exempted from all direct taxation, it would seem to be an obvious principle that the people of this State ever con-templated, that works which are principally beneficial in a local and individual point of view, should impose a tax upon the whole community, and it would doubtless be doing great injustice to that portion of our citizens, who inhabit the Canal sections, to imagine that they ever supposed that those in other parts of the State would be subjected to taxation to make or maintain the Canals, or to extinguish the debt." The report goes on to say-" The ware, that words without meaning, or, Cor State, in its political capacity, may be regarded as a Corporation; and the State, in its political capacity, may be of equivocal meaning, are the everlast regarded as a Corporation; and the ing engines of fraud and injustice." Same broad principles of justice in reference to its wealth, will have perfect internal improvements, General Welapplicability. In a corporation consisting of many individuals, an appli- they are frequently used, they are words may cation of the funds of the whole for the of equivocal meaning, and have been frie benefit of a part, would be a transgressused as engines productive of immeasion of the principle of equity, unless specific. sion of the principle of equity, unless the funds were invested in such a mana man named David Williamson, for her as to return to the body corporate

But as this addition of wealth has not mischis diffused itself, and cannot diffuse itself tional-

continues to exercise the wisdom in the management of her system which she has heretofore done, by applying her general revenue means as a sinking fund to her debt, and suspends the interest this year more than three hundred and the light which it has caused dred thousand dollars! Now, sir, this obliged to the Legislature of New York, for the light which it has caused to the light which it has

of local character and interest. Sir, ment tothere is not a greater source of error reall and mischief than the improper or equi- a ge vocal use of language. It has been cra-said by one of the most able and talent- into ed men ever produced by that country I d so problic in great men, that, "man- ver kind in general are not sufficiently a of fare, &c., are striking instances. As nov

CONGRESSIONAL.

Move of Representations—theil 22.

REMARKS OF MR HALL, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the Bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Maysuille and Lexisgion Tumpike Road.

Mr. Hall said he looped he should be excused for delaring the passage of the bill for a few moments only. He had no idea that he should be able to prevent its passage altogether; but as he took no part in the debate vexterday, he wished to make a remark or two, not that he lisd any peculiar hostility to this particular object—for he could assure his friends from Kentucky, that he would as soon vote for an appropriaassure his treeds from Kentucky, that he would as soon vote for an appropriation for this object as any other of the kind even in his own district. But he indicated by exhibiting an account of which he thought calculated to throw much light on the system of Internal Improvement generally, of which this ning of the p. exemi year. Here follows after some for the system. road is a part, and which involves the lows, after some further remarks, a set the National Treasury. Mr. Speaker, of calculations, showing, according to I repeat that I have no peculiar hostil-The developments which I am a the views taken in the report, that the ity to the Maysville road, and have no boot to make, said Mr. II., consists of "whole amount of debt chargeable to doubt it is quite as well entitled to an book to make, said Mr. II., consists of emanations from the most respectable sources—from the Legislatures of two of the most wealthy and powerful States in the Union, New York and Pennsylvania. It is unnecessary for me to say, that in prescuring what I do from these sources, it is not from any vant of respect. My object is to shew what New York and Pennsylvania annual interest of that debts, together, it is underly the canals have yet done onthing to-wards the extinguishment of their debts; and indeed, that they have not paid the are we to distinguish which is and which are well entitled to an appropriation on many other works called national. But the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Letcher] tells us the most favorable light in which are the this road is a national road, because the it is in connection with the national river Object. But how came Object part of the variety of the canals have yet done onthing to-wards the extinguishment of their debts; and indeed, that they have not paid the are we to distinguish which is and which are we to distinguish which is not a national vater course? As we what New York and Pennsylvania annual interest of that debt, together is not a national water course? As we have done, and the results at which with the moneys expended upon them have heard something about length and they have arrived in the prosecution of for superintendence and repairs. That breafth, &c., how are we to ascertain works of internal improvement, as a portion of debt which has been exim where, or when, nationality begins beacon and a warning to other States guisbed, owes its extinguishment emice. to the successful prosecution of these works. I hesitate not to say that no tands, &c. other States in the Union can push in the Pennsylvania Senate, on a crawfish when I was a child, how we their plans of internal improvements to bill making further appropriations for arc to tell a national water course from the extent which these States have, roads and canals, a member, Mr. Selt- from one that is not. Autl. suppose, according to the gentleman, Ohio being means and appliances-physical and speech. But had sung the old sung -a natioal road, because in connexion with adventitious—which no other State in song which he had sung many times hethe Union has, or perhaps ever can have, will find some difficulty in extrithat were discordant; there were some
way in which he made the remark.) cating herself from the situation in assertions which were not founded on that by the same rule, every other road or path, that is connected with it, must therefore be national, and that even

debt, which, if I am rightly informed, has been considerably reduced by this policy.

The report of the Canal Board, in When the money has been received, But, sir, I say that if there is any one answer to a resolution of the Senate of and the extension made, they come work of internal improvement in the U-New York, of the 25th of February, here and the song is sung over again—nited States, entitled to be called by 1830, presents, among other remarks, "give us a little more and it will be way of eminence, a national work, it the following: "The advantages to the profitable." The State has already exits that truly great work, the Eric and people of this State to be derived from pended more than twelve millions of Champiain Canal. And what does the the construction of the navigable communications between the great West, been completed, and the gentleman That even in the estimate of the Canal ern and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean, were doubtless based upon the anticipated revenue which these works would produce. It was doubt, but that it will bring ruin on very nature of her physical position the Commonwealth." Mr. Speaker, I have said, that in pre- State can use, if she, under all these senting these emanations from these two lavorable circumstances, has yet shown landed proprietors and others inhabit great States, it was certainly from no that this stupendous work is not only ing the Canal sections of the State; feeling of disrespect, but rather from a local, but, compared in its cost and and that the great State community of or its expenditures, to the revenue to be derived from these works." Again, "A to take warning by the example and extended to the whole United States, cut up into law was passed at the commencement perionce of those who have gone before roads and canais, at such rates? Could of these Canals, imposing a direct local them, into undertakings which, whates—the People bear the taxation? Ought tax upon twenty five unites on each side of these works. This law was colt for others to accomplish. I have ple in every State, whose Legislature based upon the evident principle, that quoted these documents, and particular—has plunged into this system, will cause ly the report, to show, what other deta | to be made out an account of dwolf and sion prevails upon the subject of inter-nal improvement, not only in the States. for the article, and what it yields. Mi but as it is carried on, or pretended to Speaker, had not the Constitution be be, by the General Government, and come obsolete, except with a few old more particularly to show the failucy of fashioned politicians, I would say some the idea of the nationality or generality thing upon the Constitutional question of works and objects whose principal because some of those who believe with attribute is that of locality, of place, one on this subject, by appearing to Sir, we have heard in this debate a great waive the question, pay subject us undeal about national objects; but what justly to the imputation of having abando s the documentary evidence present dened the ground, Sir, I have not; of justice that the whole State should never be subject to taxation on account of the Canals. It cannot be imagined, by way of excellence, if there is one in them, the more firmly must I adhere to that the people of this State ever conthis Union, the Erie and Champlein them. But, sir, I hastate not to say, Canal, is entitled pre-emmently to be that, according to the practical concalled, a national work, is yet snewn by the capacity of the Constitution, or rather the report of the Canal Board to be one the practice of the General Govern

some years past, if the per freve that they are living an ment of strictly limited powto be, I have only to say, em mistaken. That the was intended by the people ites, when they adopted the on, to be one of limited and powers, I think any one may mself, who will consult the aneous history of the times. I wish my constituents could ne. I desire that what I say to them. Mr. Speaker, the f internal improvement, tral Government, chim the incipally from four source ar power, the power to e

..... are, comgs, you | they claim the right of the General G peaker, and misused of a vernment to make roads and capale. may be made very wicked & improve barbers and rivers, and many