their due authority and activity."
ge of Mr. Madison, "Its jurisdiction is limited."
nl Government." Limited, Sir, to what? "To sich concern all the members of the republic." s but which are not to be attained by the separate provi-

ted objects." I pray gentlemen to show internal improve-ted as an object over which Congress is to have jurisdiction a of the Constitution. I challenge the world to show where in the lids of the Constitution. I challenge the world to show where as ever been hinted at in any part of that instrument. Says Mr. Madiallis Its jurisdiction is junited to certain enumerated objects." It is limited to objects enumerated. I ask again, is that object enumerated of Congress. "But it is limited to objects which concern all the the republic, but which are not to be attained by the separate of any." Mr. Chairman, are not the internal improveent States objects which are to be attained by the separate of those States? - Will it be denied, sir, that any State can make ertal improvement in any part of its own territory? If they can effect a according to Mr. Madison's opinions, the jurisdiction of the General renument does not extend to it. Theu, sic, internal improvement is neian "enumerated object," nor is it that which cannot be attained by

parate provisions of any State. the thirty minth essay of the same book, (the Federalist,) page 215, will find he continues to enforce the same doctrines. After speaking the nature of the Federal Government, alluding to the State governsents, "in the latter," says he, "the local or municipal authorities," caning by local and municipal authorities the State governments, with-istinct and independent portions of the supremecy, no more subject, withlocal and municipal authorities the State governments, " form n their respective spheres, to the general authority, than the general authority is subject to them within its own sphere. In this relation, then, the proposed government cannot be deemed a national one, since its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects."
Then, sir, does internal improvement fall under the head of enumerated objects? It certainly does not. Is it not, then, one of the "other objects," which the "several States have a residuary and inviolable sovereign-Can more conclusive evidence be advanced to prove the fact of not being one of the enumerated objects? To show that the General Government has no jurisdiction over it, hear him again: In he 4 th essay of the same work, page 264, says he (and here again I could solicit the particular attention of the committee) "The powers deegated by the proposed Constitution are few and defined. Those which are to centain in the State governments, are numerous and indefinite. The

mer will be exercised principally on external objects, as wer, peace, of objects and foreign commerces with which last the power of taxation for the most part be connected. The powers reserved to the several tes will extend to all the other objects, which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and property of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the States." Before the words improvement and prosperity, in the latter sentence, every grammarian will tell you, that the word internal is distinctly understood. Sir, every school boy, who has but just learned to purse his first lesson, will tell you this. Then the substance and express declarations of Mr. Madison are, hat internal improvement is one of "the powers reserved to the several States;" and, in the language of the honorable gentleman from Wilmington, (Mr. Hill,) on a former occasion, who should know better the meaning of that instrument than the hand that framed it and the mind that conceiv-ed it, and who, either opposed or advocated every part of it, as it was a-dopted? Mind you, Mr. Chairman, that these essays were written in 1783, the summer after the Constitution had been adopted by the Federal ention, and while it was depending before the people of the States, for its final ratification. Then if the opinions of such an one, under such circumstances, are entitled to any weight, do they not go far to establish the position that the subject of internal improvement is embraced within

e position that the subject of internal improvement is a subject of internal improvement is a subject of internal improvement is a subject of doors, and within this House, too, have contended at these are subjects that the State Legislatures have nothing to do with.

The gentlemen in carnest when they thus speak? Are they now, and for he first time, to learn the duties which they owe to those who have ut just sent them here? I will not inform them on my own re-desibility, but would refer them to that well known and distinguished work from which I have just quoted. In the 52d essay, penned by that profound statesman Alexander Hamilton, while expounding to the American people the manner of resisting Federal usurpation, he held the following language: "The Federal Legislature will not only be restrained by its dependence on the people, but it will be moreover watched and controlled by the averal collateral Legislaturea." The inevitable consequence of this opinion cannot be misunderstood. That he looked on it as being one of the duties of the Legislature, to interfere, whenever Congress, or the Federal Government, should cacroach on the rights of the States or extend its power beyond its legitimate sphere, no one, I presume, has the temerity in this House to deny. In what manner, I ask, could this State, or this Legislature make opposition to the exercise of powers by Congress not strictly belonging to it, or, to say the least, which were of a most doubtful nature, (which I believe is admitted by the veriest constructionist,) better than by a pacific, solemn and respectful remonstrance? Sir, such is the object of the resolutions on your table, on which, we are told, it is unwise and incompetent for this House to act.

In corroboration of what I have just read, I will again call the attention

In corroboration of what I have just read, I will again call the attention of the committee to a paragraph in the 55th essay written by the same author, in the same work. It appears to me that Mr. Hamilton has labored to point out what were the duties of the States in case of encroachments by Congress; for in this essay he has expressed himself as follows:
"I am unable to conceive that the State Legislatures, which must feel so many motives to watch, and which possess so many means of counteracting the Federal Legislature, would fail either to detect or to defeat a conspisacy of the latter against the liberties of their constituents." Such is the language of Alexander Hamilton, who was never entailered over partial guage of Alexander Hamilton, who was never considered over partial state rights; but who was a patriot of the highest order, and devoted his ole talents to the defence of a Constitution and government, of which he State rights; but who was a patriot of the highest order, and devoted his sole taients to the defeace of a Constitution and government, of which he uself did not altogether approve, evincing at once a virtue and disinteredness that was equalled only by that of his compatriots. In fact, at at time no other exposition of the Federal Government would have been depted either by the people or by the States; for the usurpations of the hitish Parliament on the rights of the States; or, as they were then called, calonies, were fresh in the recollections of our people; and on that subtituely were not only sensitive, but extremely jealous. What but the alousy that Congress would finally usurp the rights or sovereignty of the ates, created the tremendous commotion which took place in the Conventation of the United States? What but that brought forth the energies of roused into action the mind of that great champion of State rights, high burnted from its hidden recesses and poured forth upon that devoted day a flood of intellectual light, which alike astronished, astounded and actrified all within the compass of his ungic accents?

The great Hasses, with an intellect (indeed with a divination) that made in almost master of future events, foresaw the strides of federal usurpater. Yes, such was the force of his arguments, and the resistless power his chaptence, that, in opposition to Madison, Monroe, Pendleton and andolph, he would have had the Constitution rejected, but for those contional and restrictive clauses, denominated the "previous accendments." It these amendments even which were selely intended to restrain the

tion actually pays all the taxes of every description. Their labour supports all, gither dissert tion. Their labour supports all, either directly indirectly, it furnishes directly the taxes that supports the government, and indirectly it constitute bucks, &c. &c.

The banks have realised the above 1,025,335 dollars 4 cents of clear profits in about If years. Some small sutes were made before the rear 1:13. The State Bank paid her first, dividend in December, 1812. The State received so part of this dividend. The Cape Fear and New-bern Banks used paid some small dividends between that time, their large dividends commenced about 1815. I have put down 17 years as the time to found my calculations on to show the per cent. made on the specie capital. I have divided the whole amount of profits made, of 4,025,335 dollars 4 cents, by '7, which shows the average of profit each year made by these banks, which mun of 236,784 dollars of clear profit made in each year. This profit has been all made on about 1,087,800 dollars of specie paid into all these banks which shows that they have annually made twenty one per cent. on their specie vested in these institutions, and they still have a fattering prospect for a large profit by lost notes, and of getting buch unole amount of their capital stock, only one half of which was paid in in specie; and should they receive the whole amount of their capital stock on winding up, they will thee, in addition to all the other profits, have made half their capital stock in profits also; for they only paid balf of it in species and if they receive one hundred dollars for each share for which hey paid only fifty dottars in specie, they will make fifty dollars clear on each share of stock, and again, the lost notes will all be a clear gain to them, and that gain to them will be a large one.

I have averaged the per cent on their specie paid in originally, and supposing them to have had that sum in the banks continually ever since. But what are the facts of the case? I have now a report before me, (which may be found in the Public Li brary,) No. 11, made by the late Bartlett Vancey. was appointed by the Legislature in 1 27, to strend the meetings of the stockholders held on the first Monday in Disember 1827; the report is dated December 16, 827, and made to the Legislaure. It contains a gramment of the situation of all three of the banks at that time. The specie reported in all three of them was 426,6:0 dutters. The smount of profits made in the same year, as appears from the statements in report No. 13, made by select committee of the Senate at the last sensithe Assembly, (and may also be found in the Pub-lic Library,) was 202,661 dollars 37 cents, which shows that the banks made that year 77 a per sent of clear profits on their specie, after paying al expenses of every description; and in 1 29, by the bank exhibits, it appears that the specie in all the banks was 120,128 dollars; and the amount of clear profits made that year, as shown by the report made to the Senate at the last Legislature, No. 13, was 99,437 dellars, showing a clear profit made on their specie that year of 82 per ceat. This is what might be called thumping profits, Messra Editors, these hard times. Who among your readers that had not a corner in the banks, made \$2 per cent on his capital in 1829? I can safely answer not I, for ers have regularly made annually on the specie in the banks something like this per cent. and some the banks something take this per cent, and some years perhaps much more. Let them or their friends deny it if they dare, and for every year these returns can be found among the public records, that will show what specie they had, I will have the calculation made, and prove it to the people, who have been so liberally fattening a few, who really feel, perhaps, equally as much tender sympathy for them as any deapot does in Europe for his labouring subjects. For in 1839 I well recoil lect that the stockholders and their friends did groan most pittously on account of the small divi groun most piteously on account of the small divi dends they received that year from their bank stock If they complain so much of a profit of 82 per cent on their specie in bank, what sort of complaining may we calculate on hearing from them, should they ever be brought down to the profits of farm ers or mechanics, which is perhaps not at this time more than 14 or 2 percent of clear profits! I will

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take one other view of the difference between the

profits of the banks and the farmers, by showing what the farmers are paying the banks annually by way of interest, and what the banks are paying by way of interest on the specie in their vaults.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

SENATE. Friday, Feb. 11-Mr. Hayne, from he select committee to which had been referred the bill from the House of Repesentatives for the settlement of the arcounts of James Monroe, reported the same with an amendment, striking out the words " for public services, losses and sacrifices." The Senate resumed, as unresolution submitted by Mr. Grandy, prohibiting the select committee appointd to inquire into the condition of the Pest Office Department, from calling before them the persons who bave been dismiss ed from office, for the purpose of ascer-taining the reasons or causes of their re-moval. Mr. Woodbury, who had the floor, then resumed his argument in favor of the resolution, and concluded at about two o'clock. Mesars, Sprague, Living sideration of the vote; but before it was acted upon, an adjournment took place.

Saturday. Feb. 12—The House solution, declaring that the committee shall out make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster, General to make any removals of his deputies. Mr. Holmes then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, for about talf an hour, when he gave way to a mo-

the duty on imported flax. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for an allowance of drawback on sails manufactured from imported was then taken up, and discussed by Mr. Everett until 4 o'clock, when, manufactured from imported The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the on motion of the condition of the Post Office Department, came up as the unfinished pusiness, when it was faid on the table, on motion of Mr. Holmes, with the understanding that the question be taken on it to-morrow. After some time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 15-The resolution submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen, calling upon the President for information in relation to the Indiana, was after having been discussed, by Messrs. Benton, Frelinghaysen, Forsyth, tidmes, and White, agreed to. The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the com mittee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Depart ment, was taken up; and, after hav g been modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Livingston, so as to prohibit the committee from inquiring into "the reasons which have influenced the Postmaster General in the removal of any of his deputies," was also a dopted, yeas 24, nays 21. After the consideration of Executive busiiess, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16-Mr. Dickeron from the Committee on Manufactures, to which had been referred the bill providing for the reduction of the duty on sugar, made a report recommending its indefinite postonement.

Thursday, Feb. 17-The bill Trong the House of Representatives for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, was taken up and read the third time; when Mr. Hayne objected to that provision in the bill making the crime of duelling, the sending or accepting a challenge to light a duel, or attending as surgeon in such case, punishable by confine ment at hard labor in the Penitentiary; and argued that the remedy proposed was not calculated to do a way with the evil. After a short discussion, the bill was laid on the table, with a view to the a pendment spending some time in secret session. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, Feb. 11-Mr. White, of New York, from the Committee on ival Affairs, reported a bill for th The resolution of Mr. White, of New York, for the printing of 6,000 ad-Committee on the Judiciary, respecting the repeal of the 25th section of the judicial act, was next taken into consideration, and Mr. Daniel conon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 102 th 82, for the relief of the widow of the lamented Commodore Decamer and went into Committee upon it, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair. It was debated till five o'clock, by Messes. Pottor. Storrs, M. Duffie, Hoffman, Craig, Carson, Whittlesey, Barringer, Miller, Suththe umendments of the committee were concurred in, and a third one taken by ayes and nors, and the House refused to order the engross ment of the bill for a third reading, Saturday. Reb. 12-The House

was occupied to day in the consideration of business of a private nature. Monday, Feb. 14-The House took up the memorial presented by Mr. Everett, of Mass, on Monday the 7th instant, from the inhabitants of Northampton, Mass., against the tion to adjourn.

Salurday, Feb. 12—The President communicated a report from the Secretary of their names. Mr. Tucker, of S. Carwar, making returns of the militie of the olina, and subsequently, Mr. Wicker, and subsequently of the consideration of consideration.

ocuting the laws of the United States, and for the faithful observance of treaties with Indian tribes. The on motion of Mr. Vance, the House Tuesday, Feb. 15-The principal

subjects which occupied the attention of the House were the bill respecting the claims of the widow of the gallant Commodore Decator, and the bill in relation to the sales of pubfic lands. The former measure was brought forward by the motion for re-consideration, submitted on a previous day by Mr. Doddridge. It was discussed at length, and various amendments were offered; but, after the yeas and nays had been taken several times, upon the question recurring of the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 100 to 90. The bill concerning the sales of public lands, and providing against the frauds which may be practised in such sales, was debated un til a late hour, but was not finally decided upon. Among the prelimipary business of the day, was the in troduction of a bill by Mr. Verplanck, from a select committee, on the interesting subject of the gold mines of the South. It provides for the establishment of an office as a branch of the United States' Mint, for the purpose of assaying the precious metals of North Carolina, Georgia, and the adjoining States. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House also, in Committee, Mr. Drayton in the chair, considered the bill on the subject of the Danish spoliations on American commerce; and, on motion of Mr. Buch anan, resolved that its hour of meeting should be henceforth eleven o'-

clock instead of twelve, as bereto-

Wednesday, Feb 16-Mr. Dorsey

from the Committee on Naval Affairs

reported a bill to increase the pay of

fore, during the present session.

aptains and masters commandant of the navy of the United States; which was passed through the usual course of legislation, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Cambreof the objectionable section. After long, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandize; which was disposed of in a like manner. The resolution for the printing of 6,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, was again taken up, and Mr. Daniel resumed his observa oustruction of naval hospitals at tions on the question. Before, howharlestown, Massachusetts, Brook ever the subject was disposed of, fyn, N. York, and Pensacola; which the hour expired. On motion of Mr. was read twice, referred to a Com- Verplanck, the House then went inmittee of the Whole on the state of to a Committee of the Whole on the the Union, and, together with the state of the Union, Mr. Letcher in documents, ordered to b printed. the chair, and took up the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers ditional copies of the report of the of the revolution. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, providing that the benefits of the bill should be extended to the militia of the various States. tinued his acquiment in support of the The bill was discussed for several proposition, until the close of the hours, by Mesars. Verplanck, Tay-hour. The House, on motion of lor, Tucker, Chilton, Spencer, of Mr. McDuffie, took up the bill, N. York, McDuffie, Strong, Wilde, N. York, McDuffie, Strong, Wilde, Uavis, of Mass. Burges, Elisworth, Speight, Barringer, Polk, Bates, and McCreery; after which the a mendment, in a modified shape, was adopted, and the committee rose and reported. The bitt was, ultimately, on a division by year and nays, ordered by the House to be engrossed for a third grading. A erland, Doddridge. Chilton, Crock-ett, and Polk. Va jous amendments before the House, by the Speaker, were proposed; after which the com-mittee rose and reported. Two of American commerce, committed by American commerce, committed by the Portuguese blockading squadron off the island of Terceira. The rejected. It was renewed, and a letter of the President stated that he further discussion ensued; but the had, previous to the receipt of the previous question being called for resolution of the House of Represen-and accounted, the main question was tatives on the subject, given the necessary directions for fitting out a ship of war to reinferce the United States' squadron in that quarter. The message and its accompanying documents were on the motion of Mr. Archer, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Thursday, Feb. 17-The resolu-Judiciary report was considered, and the measure advocated by Mr. Foster, in an argument which contin-ued until the close of the hour. The hill granting pensions to certain sur-viving officers and soldiers of the revolution (metading within its provisions the volunteers. State troops and militia) was passed, after a long debate. Mr. Trezvant previously War, making returns of the militie of the United States; and a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement from the Mint of the United States; and a motion of Mr. Everett cut off by the previous question. The locks hereby cut off by the previous question.

giner, Ordnance a ter's Department, At they rose and reporte the session had, on a McDuffie, been granted to tin, (recently appear South Carolina, the H.

The following article, from the Official Register : of the 21st December. manifest the success crowned the efforts of administration in removie ses of dissatisfaction which fortunately grown up bet own and foreign Govern fore Gen. Jackson was cal Presidency. It cannot fall gratifying to the public that the course pursued by conduct our foreign relation to use the language of the Official, " contributed to former prejudices, and to d ser thuse bonds which she two neighboring people."

Washington to "Official Register ico of the 21st Dec. 1880.
His excellency, the Vice President time past, a private letter to the Presiduated States of the North, which or o him by Mr. Tornel, on his rec to him by Mr. Tornel, on his return-ton from his country seat, where he he ding some time. He immediately a letter in very estisfactory terms, may ments full of cordiality and good fe snawer was presented by mr. He praise-worthy conduct in the dischar-ties of his office, sided by the good of the account administration, has contrathe present administration, has cont troy former prejudiers, and to dra bonds which should units two neigh whose Governments are simfur-this intimacy of relations may good effects in tries.

The President's Message. document was received at Life on the 2d of January. The pool Times, in announcing that arrived, says:

The message, though prodigiously rell written, and the opinions conve are liberal and enlightened. It is to the last message of Gen. Jacks will be remembered was received a merited approbation, both in the States and this country. So far, the has conducted himself admirably in orable and important office; and if h act in the same liberal and sensible to the end of his career, be will re private life with as high a reputation one of his distinguised predecessors.

Since extracting the above. we find in the New York Eve Post, we have opened our for packages, and find the message lished entire in the of January the 4th, having been ried from Liverpool to London. published at the latter place in short space of two days.

The editor of the Times. stating that the late hour at the message arrived on the preevening, left no time to per with attention, remarks:

We shall return to the consideral ome of the topics which it embraces to row. In the mean time we cannot he marking, that the enthusinstic sym with which it allides to the French tion, forms a striking contrast to the a served language of the old Governs Europe."

Post Office Department .- The ate have instituted a scrutin the affairs of the Post Office De ment, the debate upon which a the effect which the statements opposition press has had on som telligent members of that The reply of Messrs. Grandy Woodbury, is a triumphant i tion of the charge of misapplic of the funds of the Departmen perhaps we could not offer a appropriate commentary on the or about the insolvency of the partment, than the fact the Johnson, the Chairman of the mittee on the Post Office a Roads, has introduced a bill it House of Representatives, w approbation of the Departme ducing the postage on news duce the tax upon intelligent its principles having the sand the Department, there can fear of its receiving the sanci both Houses, if it can be read the order of business; and the man has a fair opportunity the liberality of the oppositor proposition to take it up out order. It contains but a sin section, and could be passed moment. Its advantages

Percussion — A mechanic of York has gone to Washington patent, and to submit to the Board a parcussion lock for the

community are incalculable.

U. S. Telegre