RALEIGH, N. O. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1831

THE STAR

Religious Notice.

17, 1831.

A Camp Meeting

Carded into Rolls, BROKE FOR HATTERS

OF BROKE FOR HATTERS, a Mills of Col. Wm. Hilaton, on Neus injies east of Raleigh, where the subset of the purpose. Wool, before to this Machine, should be first we all the burs and hard substances, whis injure eards, sarefully picked out; so with one pound of lard or oil to ever I wool. The subscriber will card woo eards not good reless for eight uents sub, or the one little jant of this wool, hefore the last of October; and for lar all that is brought after that time; and at wool for hatters at five cents. Woo he carded in warm weather—the soons is soon the better. Good work cannot be the better. Good work cannot be weather is cool.

8. S. CLAYTON, nty, June 16, 1831 25 if

For Sale or Rent. re house in Nashville, North Car

store house in Nushville, North Carolina, very improvement accessing to carry on an on an extensive scale. The buildings and substitution, and the store room, so set, is somidered by many superior to any lists in point of construction. A good conjugate to a point of construction, and house espable of holding two hundroused pounds seed cotton, with lumber and first rate stand for business. I only a the business in consequence of having as much money at I want at present. It give a great burgain it application be ore I change my mind.

A. WATSON.

Valuable Property for Sale. t valuable corner lot, knewn as CASSO'S
1574 feet by 624, can now be had at a reprice, and the payments accommodating,
sticulars, apply to Capt. Th's Cobbs, who
have the ground, &c.

WM. R. HINTON,
eigh, June 25, 1881

Notice.

is committed to the jail of this place, on the inst a sunswer seems, who says his name is OB, and that he belongs to Mr. Charles Carof Burks county. He is of common size, has fost cannot discontact. The owner is lead to take him sway, or he will be dealt as the faw direct. Mr. Carson has been on to ou the subject.

Notice.

NOTICE.

manifed to just a Gates county, some time, two negro follows. HARRY and DICK, former of whom spates he was set free by the last Swamp Company something like 29 years. He is of light complexion, about 5 feet? Is high, and looks to be shout 50 years of age has no particular mark shout the face of he, save the loosatocarry all his teeth, of may be was sold by a Mr. John Stronham, nells county, Va. to a Mr. Simons, a trader A years since, from sslom he cloped 2 or father the purchase. He is of dark complex feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 40 years and who also has a very hid set of teeth, is owner or aways of the above magnetic are seted to some forward inspediately, proveright, pay charges, and take them away, o was they will be disposed of as fac law disposed they will be disposed of as fac law disposed to the some forward inspediately.

50 Dollars Reward.

roke the juil of this place, and escaped has JONATHAN LEWIS, a United States oner. He was tried at the Circuit Court of United States in this place that Fall, and four by of passing counterfeit hills of the United States in the place that Fall, and four by of passing counterfeit hills of the United States in Bank, and supteneed to fice years imprised in North's factory, Middletown, Consect, in 1824. He is believed to be a native of inglied, Massachmoetts, but has been for some a resident of this State. He is a middle of man, well formed, and about thirty-facts of age. The above reward will be given by person who will deliver him to me in this, or confide him to any juil of the United, so that I get him again.

LT C. WIATT, Jallor, Meigh, N. C. June 18, 1831

THE RESOLUTIONS OF IRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

the power on the contrary, is expressly led by the British Parliament operated and positively forbidden by one of the in favor of that part of the empire, amendments to the constitution. So which seemed to bear the principal that this is a power, which more than share of the public burdens, and were supported as an indemnification of its alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication thereon, which has ever equity, it was not complained of, nor been justly deemed the only effectual quardian of every other right.

1. Thus it exercises a power not de-

starms because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

1. Thus it exercises a power not detegrated by the constitution.

Here again, it will be proper to recollect, that the federal government being composed of powers specifically granted with a reservation of all others to the states or to the people, the positive authority under which the sedition act could be passed must be produced by those who assert its constitutionali-

IRGINIA AND KENTUCKY, and by Madison and Jefferson, in telation to the Alien and Sedition Laws.

(CONTINUED.)

(I. It is next affirmed of the alien that it unites legislative, judicial, accountive powers in the hands of President.

(It is next affirmed of the alien that it unites legislative, judicial, accountive powers in the hands of President.

(It is next affirmed of the alien answer this question, which will be examined in their order. The committee will began with one, which has filled them with equal astoniuhment and apprehension; and which, they cannot but persuade themselves, must have the same effect on all, who will consider it with coolness and impartiality, & with a reverence for our constitution, in the true character in which it issued from the seconstitutional. I hetails to a certain gree, are essential to the nature and tracter of a law; and on criminal subtantity is a sponsible to the discretion of those who are to apply and exelect the law. If nothing more were remained in exercising a legalative trust.

prefermion, would have consigned it to at some includeration the silence, in which they have pursed tur of confederation the arguments, which an extraor-

inferior tribunals. The union of any of the several component and co-equal two of these powers, and still more of all three, in any one of these departments, as has been shewn to be done by the alien act, must consequently subvert the constitutional organization of them.

That positive provisions, in the constitution, securing to individuals the benefits of fair triel, are also violated by the union of powers in the alien act, necessarily results from the two facts, that the act relates to alien friends, and that allen friends being under the municipal law only, are entitled to its protection.

The second object against which the resolution protests, is the sedition act.

Of this act it is affirmed, 1. That it exercises in like insmer a power not delegated by the constitution, 2. That of the power on the contrary, is expressly and positively forbinden by one of the several component and co-equal two of the empire, obtained a degree of acquiescence. The British Parliament and ecequial two of the empire, obtained a degree of acquiescence. The British Parliament and co-equal two degree of acquiescence. The British Parliament and ecequial two of the empire, obtained a degree of acquiescence. The British Parliament and ecequial two of acquiescence. The British Parliament of acquiescence. The British Parliament operation of acquiescence. The British Parliament operation acquiescence of acquiescence of acquiescence. The British Parliament operation acquiescence of the empire, acquiescence

was it perverted to the sellish views of the party assuming it, than the squred parties began to feel and to sellect; and the moment the claim to a direct and intellinite power was ingrafted on the precedent of the regulating power, the whole charm was dissolved, and every eye opened to the usurpation. The assertion by Great British of a power to make laws for the other members of the make laws for the other members of the empire in all cases whatsoever ended in the discovery, that she had a right to make laws for them in so cases what-

soever.

Such being the ground of our revolution, no support nor calour can be
drawn from it, for the doctrine that the
common law is binding on them States
as one society. The doctrine, so the
contrary, is evidently repugnant to
the fundamental principle of the re-

The articles of confederation, are the next source of information on this

less, are essential to the nature and successful and on criminal subity, and embracing almost every possiity, and embracing and extension of the gracing by and extension of the gracing by an ecurate deity and extension of the gracing by an ecurat

without higher down any paymen raine, which they have passed, which are already and the control of the control

be in the impossibility of finding any other cases in law and equity, within the provisions of the Constitution, to satisfy the expression; and rather than resort to a construction affecting so es-sentially the whole character of the gosatisfy the expression; and rather than resort to a construction affecting so essentially the whole character of the government, it would perhaps be more rational to consider the expression as a mere pleonasm or insuvertence. But it is not necessary to decide on such a dilemma. The expression is fully satisfied, and its accuracy justified, by two descriptions of cases, to which the judicial authority is extended, and seither of which implies that the common law is the law of the United it area. One of these descriptions comprehends the cases growing out of the restrictions on the Legislative power of the States For example, it is provided that "no State shall emit butto of credit" or make any thing but gold and salver coin a lender in payment of debts." Should this prohibition be violated, and a suit between citizens of the same State be the consequence, this would be a case arising under the Constitution before the Judicial power of the United States. A second description comprehends suits between citizens and foreigners, of citizens of different States, to be decided according to the State or foreign laws; but automitted by the Constitution to the Judicial power of the United States.

To this explanation of the text, the following observations may be added:

The expression, "cases in law and equity," is manifestly confined to cases of a civil nature; and would exclude cases of criminal jurisdiction. Criminal cases in law and equity would be a language unknown to the law.

The succeeding paragraph of the same section is in harmony with this construction. It is in these words: "In all cases in law and equity would be a language unknown to the law.

The succeeding paragraph of the same section is in harmony with this construction. It is in these words: "In all cases in law and equity would be a language unknown to the same section is in harmony with this construction. It is in these words: "In all cases affecting Andrews down on the law."

In the next plant stitution itself, as referred to the Googress.

Once more; the amendment fast added to the Constitution, deserves attention as throwing light on this subject. The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit is long or squity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens of another State, or by citizens of subjects of any foreign power. As it will not be pretented that any original proceeding could take place against a State, the terms law or equally must be understood as appropriate to civil, in acciusion of criminal cases.

From these considerations, it is evi-

terms fare or equity must be understood as appropriate to civil, in axclusion of crissinal cases.

From these considerations, it is ovident that this part of the Constitution, even if it enails be applied at all to the purpose for which it has been dited would not include any cases whatever of a criminal nature; and consequently would not authorise the inference from it, that the judicial authority extends to affences against the constitution. It is further to be considered, that even if this part of the Constitution on its beating would be strained into an application in every common law case, or infinal as well as civil, it could have no effect in justifying the Sedition Act; which is an expression of legislative and not of judicial power; and it is the judicial power only of which the extent is defined in this part of the Constitution.

There are two passages in the Constitution, in which a description of the law of the United States which shall be made under this authority." The second is contained in the second paragraph of Article VI, as follows: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in paraunose thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under this authority." The second is contained in the second paragraph of Article VI, as follows: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in paraunose thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the suthority of the United States, shall be the aupreme law of the andering and that, for a large of the United States, shall be the aupreme law of the andering and the first of them descriptions was meant as a guide to the Judges of the index of the supplied to the Judges of the lander of the supplied to the Judges of the lander of the supplied to the Judges of the lander of the supplied to the Judges of the lander of the supplied to the Judges of the lander of the supplied to the Judges of the supplied to the Judges of the supplied to the Judges of the supplied to the supplied to was meant as a guide to the Judges of the United States: the second as a guide to the Judges of the several States. Both of them consist of an enumeration, which was avidently meant to be precise and complete. If the common law had been understood to be a law of the United States, it is not possible to assign a satisfactory reason why it was not expressed in the enumeration to paramount in the constitution.

ties and confusion inseparable from a constructive introduction of the common law, would afford powerful reasons gainst it.

against it.

Is it to be the common law with, or without the British statutes?

It without the statutory amendments, the vices of the code would be insup-

portable.

If with these amendments, what period is to be fixed for limbing the British authority over our is wall is it to be the date of the eldeat or the

Is it to be the date of the eldest or the youngest of the colonies?

Or are the dates to be thrown together, and a medium deduced?

Or is our independence to be taken for the date?

Is, again, regard to be had to the various changes in the common law made by the local codes of America?

Is regard to be had to such changes, subsequent, as well as prior, to the establishment of the Constitution?

Is regard to be had to future, as well

Is regard to be hall to future, as well

meane field for judicial discretion would remain with the same departs to decide what parts of the commen would, and what nould not, be proving a supplicable to the circumstance the United States.

A discretion of this sort has also been lamented as incongruent and a gerous, even in the Colonial and a courts; although so much narrowed possitive provinces in the local con all the principal subjects cubes by the common law. Under the Ha States, where us few laws exist and subjects, and where us constants.

From the review From the review thus taken of a situation of the American colonies, por to their independencer of the effect of this event on their situation; of a nature and import of the articles of colederation; of the team meaning of a passage in the existing mostivation for which the common law has been decad; of the difficulties and american ties incident to the doctrine; and of vant consequences in extending the poets of the friend government; and superseding the authorities of the Significant confidence in concluding the transition of the Significant confidence in concluding the transition of the Significant confidence in concluding the transition of the Significant confidence in concluding the the comment of the Significant confidence in concluding the the comment of the significant confidence in concluding the conclusion of the confidence in concluding the conclusion of the confidence in conclusion of the conclusion the commissioners review acres acres on

Is regard to be half to future, as well as past changes?

In the law to be different in every State, or are the modifications of any particular State to be applied to all?

And on the latter supposition, which among the State codes would form the standard?

Ourstions of this sort might be multiplied with as much case as these would be difficulty in answering them.

The consequences flowing from the proposed construction furpish other objections equally conclusive; unless the proposed construction furpish other objections equally conclusive; unless the text were peremptory in its meaning, and consistent with other parts of the logislative authority of the United States; to the executive authority; to the judicial authority; and to the agreements of the several States.

These consequences may be in relation to the logislative authority; and to the governments of the several States.

The agreement the first to future, as well is, inclend, distremin is, inclent, and such is inclend, distremin is, inclend, distremin is, inc