Washington, 10th Feb. 1833.

My Dran Sta-Knowing that you wish to possess my views of the present state of affairs, and of the measures connected with them, I sit down to their exposition, with the conviction, that whether they happen to be in accordance with your own or not, they missed with the generosity and urbani-ty so congenial to your nature; other-wise, it may be a little legacy to your son, my namesake, who, if he inherit the patriotism of the father, and vir-

would authorize resistance to the laws, without defining explicitly how, in what manner, and by whom such resistance could be lawfully made. It is assumed therefore, that the laws must be executed; and at all events, secording to the stipulations of the Federal Compact. But who, in the last resort, are the judges of these stipulations? None are created by the compact, other than the Courts of d States. The jurisdiction must be confined to judicial cases, to the exclusion of political questions be-tween sovereigns; and so far the Courts of the United States have parasies between two or more States," mean only such judicial questions as are presented by "cases in law or emuch less could political controversies between the States and Federal Gov-ernment have been intended, they not reing recognized by the Constitution parties in any cases. If, therefore, as parties in any cases. If, therefore, in controversies between those parties no independent tribunal has been established for their adjustment, we can have no alternative but the resort to one or both of the parties—if to one, which one—if to both, why? If the parties were equal in all respects, reason would prescribe equal participation in the adjustment, which would be an adjustment by negotiation—If they were not equal, but the one was in power and anthurity superior to the wer and authority superior to the

ALLEIGH, N. G. TRURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1834

In a specific process, processed and the approximation of the supervision of the super the first him is a many many and a more of the him of the present the state of the sales in present to the sales and the first resources, "We have possed in any case of the sales and the first resources, "We have possed in the sales and the first resources, and the sales and the first resources and the sales and the sales and the first resources. The sales are the sales and the sales are t its own pleasure, destroy the Consti-every thing into disorder, and Dr. nial of all sovereignty, but I trust that alike the creatures of that sovereign, quired by the act of the tution of the United States? The Franklin had advised the Convention of the same power which created the one, to go to praying, and the members has created the other—and may it not, for causes which shall seem good to thing being accomplished but mischief, itself, change or destroy the one, as well as the other? The answer is, No. Because other States, equally sovereign as itself, are equal parties to it. But although a State may not for this reason alter or destroy the Constitution, it may throw it off; it may release it of foreign powers to protect her sovereignts and so the Constitution passes. self; it may, by its own volition, for reignty; and so the Constitution pass-justifiable causes, cease to be a party ed explicitly recognizing that sove-to it. Are there no such good and reignty, by the oganization of the Senate; justifiable causes? Yes—There are and not in the least impairing it by the

we have not reached a point so near its its will, without limitation or restraint, States, of course cannot be brink. A State has engaged with other than by the laws of God and nature, tent with that which is due other States, that it will do certain The Government of the United States. Otherwise it would be a tithings, and omit certain other things; and that their common agent shall be authorized to do in their name and in virture of their authority certain other a State, which decides that the law is things. Here then is a contract involvincensistent with its safety, has a number without check or co ing rights and obligations on the face State the right to take care of itself? than which it is impossible of its it purports to be perpetual and irrevocable, but is it so in fact? Can it be so between independent commutative in the so between independent commutative in the so between independent commutative in the so between independent commutative is but an emanative so denities, who are bound by the laws of cide it? Why not as rightfully as the God and nature, to protect and defend Supreme Court, which is but the creation is been most carnestly remonstrating the Are there me anch good and rejectly the leavas and good field of expectations of the people of expectation of the people of expe