

JOS. W. HAMPTON,

"We will cling to the pillars of the Constitution, and if it must fall, we'll perish amidst the ruins."

| Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTH from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis ;--or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any

thing, if he is able to pay ;--and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insert-

ed at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly

Tr Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Fire Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer. in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Feffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promuloated and defended-in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg-and to them. and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kennucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798-believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit-the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions. the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, imperceptibly, to enrich the FEW ;- It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and lassings of the what country-exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see set tled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against e.rclusive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures : and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Govcrament, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes. As a question of vital importance to the South and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of th Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to al candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this sub iect. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger. While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible ance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be such influences might be expected. Such an one quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render

OF GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Called from a retirement which I had supposed

Inaugural Address

to perform.

lar instances of violated confidence.

by my country.

ed to grant.

that part of the instrument which treats of the legis- that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without de-

hem, to doubt the sincerity with which they are ut- ed to the Federal Government, and more particular- President, placed at the Capitol, in the centre of the ered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm ly of that portion which had been assigned to the country, could better understand the wants and wish-

the People to commit to my hands, not to place my ceive strictly proper, that I should take this occasion share in consummating the labors of that august chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty to repeat the assurances I have hitherto given, of body than any other person. But if Bills were power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled my determination to arrest the progress of that ten- never returned to Congress by either of the Presiine to bring to favorable issues other important but dency, if it really exists, and restore the Govern- dents above referred to upon the ground of their still greater inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me ment to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the might be to the wants of the people, the veto was

power which it has actually granted, or was intend- acts of the Legislature for other cause than that of tablished, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of

Iekkersonian.

was to continue for the remainder of my life, to fill lative branch. And not only as regards the exer- is final in such a case, whereas in every instance mying that the result to which they looked with so the Chief Executive Office of this great and free cise of powers claimed under a general clause, giv- where the veto of the Executive is applied it may much apprehension is in the way of being realized, Nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to take ing that body the authority to pass all laws necessa- be overcome by a vote of two-thirds of both Hou- it is obvious that they did not see clearly the mode of the oaths which the Constitution prescribes, as a ry to carry into effect the specified powers, but in ses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the its accomplishment. The General Government has necessary qualification for the performance of its relation to the latter, also. It is, however, consola- Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that in duties And in obedience to a custom coeval with tory to reflect, that most of the instances of alledged the hands of one individual, would seem to be an our Government, and what I believe to be your ex- departure from the letter or sprit of the Constitution, incongruity in our system. Like some others of a pectations, I proceed to present to you a summary have ultimately received the sanction of a majority similar character, however, it appears to be highly To a casual observer, our system presents no apof the principles which will govern me in the dis- of the People. And the fact that many of our expedient, and if used only with the forbearance, charge of the duties which I shall be called upon statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patrio- and in the spirit which was intended by its authors. tism, have been, at one time or other of their polit- it may be productive of great good, and be found It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an ear- ical career, on both sides of each of the most warm- one of the best safeguards to the Union. At the ly period of that celebrated Republic, that a most ly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference period of the formation of the Constitution, the prinstriking contrast was observable in the conduct of that the errors, if errors there were, are attributa- ciple does not seem to have enjoyed much favor in der current at work, by which, if not seasonably candidates for offices of power and trust, before and ble to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of the State Governments. It existed but in two, and after obtaining them-they seldom carrying out, in ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the in one of these there was a plural Executive. If the latter case, the pledges and promises made in Conststution, rather than the influence of any sinis- we would search for the motives which operated the former. However much the world may have ter or unpatriotic motive. But the great danger to upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards our Institutions does not appear to me to be in a which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a of two thousand years since the remark was made usurpation by the government of power not grant- provision so apparently repugnant to the leading by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a ed by the people, but by the accumulation in one of democrat e priciple, that the majority should govern strict examination of the annals of some of the the departments, of that which was assigned to oth- we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it modern elective governments, would develope simi- ers. Limited as are the powers to which have been any benefit to the ordinary course of Legislation .-granted, still enough have been granted to consti- They knew too well the high degree of intelligence Although the fiat of the People has gone forth, tute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the de- which existed among the people, and the enlightenproclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glori- partments. This danger is greatly heightened, as ed character of the State Legislatures, not to have bus Union, nothing upon their part remaining to it has been always observable that men are less jea- the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist lous of encroachments of one department upon ano- them would be worthy representatives of such conto keep up the delusion under which they may be ther, than upon their own reserved rights. When stituents, and, of course, that they would require no supposed to have acted in relation to my principles the Constitution of the United States first came from aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in the the hands of the Convention which formed it, many the circumstances of the country might require .assembly who have come here either prepared to of the sternest Republicans of the day were alarm- And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving ed at the extent of the power which had been grant- could for a moment have been entertained, that the

or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to Executive branch. There were in it features which es of the people than their own immediate Repregovern, and measures to be adopted, by an Adminis- appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a sentatives, who spend a part of every year with them, tration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for simple representative Democracy, or Republic. living with them, often laboring with them, and immutable history, and I shall stand, either exon- And knowing the tendency of power to increase it- bound to them by the tripple tie of interest, duty, erated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass self, particularly when exercised by a single indi- and affection. To assist or control Congress ther of those who promised that they might deceive, and vidual, predictions were made that, at no very re- in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have flattered with the intention to betray. However mote period, the government would terminate in been the motive for conferring the veto power on strong may be my present purpose to realize the virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say the President. The argument acquires additional expectations of a magnanimous and confiding peo- that the fears of those patriots have been already force from the fact of its never having been thus usple, I too well understand the dangerous tempta- realized. But, as I sincercly believe that the ten- ed by the first six Presidents-and two of them ions to which I shall be exposed, from the magni- dency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some were members of the Convention, one presiding over tude of the power which it has been the pleasure of years past, has been in that direction, it is, I con- its deliberations, and the other bearing a larger

want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the that independent action for which they had so zeal-This is more particularly the case in relation to Judiciary can only declare void those which violate ously contended, and on the preservation of which seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. pearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an unchecked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized; and not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherrent in the Constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of Government, the framers of the Constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State Governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the reedom of the elective franchise.

If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Exccutive will than the construction of their powers llowed, or the forbearing characters of all the eary Presidents permitted them to make. But it is not w the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which in modern Europe, is termed Monarchy in contradistinction to Despotism, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a Monarchial character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt, that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal, with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also o his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his atempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Casar to the Roman Knight. I am not insensible to the great difficulty that exists in drawing a proper plan for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the Banking Institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department, which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our Republican institutions, and that created by the influence given o the Executive, through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my comstand. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury, without consumicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both The influence of the Executive, in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers, can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections further than giving their own votes, and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemem under the dictates of their own unbiassed judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacics which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own, as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used cent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged. Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and autended to make him the source in legislation, and, in art. schemes of finance. It would be very strange, inwritten, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power; the Executive can pt his negative upon the Federal Government, and a consolidated power es- in the organization of such bills, and that it should

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Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

MUSIC SCHOOL

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence. nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms :

Per Session of five months, in advance \$16 " end of Sess. 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching. and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage. Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CAB-INET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of GOLD, SHLVER, COP-PER, and LEAD ORES, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe .--Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. undersigned.

Apprentices Wanted.

WO smart, active BOYS, from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken at this Office as Apprentices to the Printing business. Boys from the country would be preferred ;- they will board in the Editor's family, and have every attention paid to their moral Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte,

Orders for the paper, postage paid, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions. IF The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

countrymen. Far different is the power of our

sion to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing of its provisions would be fund to constitute the the advantages which flow from the Government, although enjoined as a duty pon him, it is a privithe acknowledged property of all, the American lege which he holds in compon with every other citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellow- citizen. And although ther may be something man. He claims them because he is himself a more of confidence in the proviety of the measures adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all portion of these is not inclued in the whole. the objects for which it was created. It has been

found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, do- of the Legislative body, by refusing to them his whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed thorizing him to recommend measures, was not inmestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected how- from that instrument to the judiciary, and yet the have been best realized. The great dread of the particular, that he should never be looked to for ever, from the defect of language, and the necessa- Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There former seems to have been, that the reserved pow- deed, that the Constitution should have strictly forand intellectual, as well as mechanical improvement. rily sententious manner in which the Constitution is is, it is true, this difference letween these grants of the States would be absorbed by those of the bidden one branch of the legislature from interfering

The broad foundation upon which our Consti-power placed in my hands.

having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which a too hasty enactment modify it--it can be assigned to none of the great have been so extensively complained of, and the livisions of Government, but to that of Democracy. correctives which may be applied. Some of the If such is its theory, those who are called upon to former are unquestionably to be found in the defects in recommending it to the Convention than any othadminister it must recognize, as its leading principle, of the Constitution; others, in my judgment, are at- er; I refer to the security which it gives to the just the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce tributable to a misconstruction of some of its provi- and equitable action of the Legislature upon all the greatest good to the greatest number. But, sions. Of the former, is the eligibility of the same parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred with these broad admissions, if we could compare individual to a second term of the Presidency. The to the Convention that, in a country so extensive, the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and la- embracing so great a variety of soil and climate and of our People with the power claimed by other mented this error, and attempts have been made, hi- consequently of products, and which, from the same overeignties, even by those which have been con- therto without success, to apply the amendatory causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the sidered most purely democratic, we shall find a most power of the States to its correction. As, however, ssential difference. All others lay claim to power one mode of correction is in the power of every for a great diversity in the employments of the Peolimited only by their own will. The majority of President, and consequently in mine, it would be ple, that the legislation of the majority might not our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the with an amount of power precisely equal to that evils of which, in the opinion of many of our felwhich has been granted to them by the parties to the low-citizens, this error of the sages who framed the passed, under an express grant by the words of the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit | Constitution may have been the source, and the bitof no Government by divine right. Believing that, ter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it tency of the Judiciaay to declare void. That howso far as power is concerned, the Beneficent Creator continues to disfigure our system. It may be ob- ever enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, has made no distinction smongst men, that all are served, however, as a general remark, that Repub- from past experience, the members of Congress upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right lies can commit no greater error than to adopt or might be, and however largely partaking, in the to govern is an express grant of power from the continue any feature in their system of Government general, of the liberal feelings of the people, it was governed. The Constitution of the United States is which may be calculated to create or increase the impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should the instrument containing this grant of power to the love of power, in the bosoms of those to whom ne- not sometimes be controled by local interests and several departments composing the Government. cessity obliges them to commit the management of sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to pro-On an examination of that instrument it will be their affairs. And, surely, nothing is more likely to vide some umpire, from whose situation and mode found to contain declarations of power granted and produce such a state of mind than the long continu- of oppointment more independence and freedom from of division, into power which the majority had the more corrupting. Nothing more destructive of all was afforded by the Executive Department, constihis sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in right to grant, but which they did not thnk proper those noble feelings which belong to the character tuted by the Constitution. A person elected to that to intrust to their agents, and that which they could of a devoted Republican patrio. When this cor- high office, having his constituents in every section, not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. rupting passion once takes possession of the human State, and sub-division of the Union, must consider In other words, there are certain rights possessed mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable .-by each individual American citizen, which, in his It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with ompact with the others, he has never surrendered. his growth, and strengthens with the declining years Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, of its vietim. If this is true, i is the part of wisbeing in the language of our system unalicnable. dom for a Republic to limit the service of that offi-The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to cer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the managehim a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, ment of her foreign relations, he execution of her whilst the proud Democrat of Athens could console laws, and the command of her armies and navies, himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that violation of the national faith, which no one under- he is the accountable agent, bot the principal, the stood, and which at times was the subject of the servant, not the master. Untilan amendment of the and thirdly, to prevent the effects of combinations mockery of all, or the banishment from his home, Constitution can be effected, public opinion may sehis family and his country, with or without an al- cure the desired object. I giv my aid to it, by reledged cause ; that it-was the act, not of a single ty- newing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no rant, or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled circumstances, will I consent there a second term. But if there is danger to piblic liberty from the sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the ry into effect the powers expressly given. And I prescribe forms of worship for no cne's observance, want of limit to the continuace of the Executive believe with Mr. Madison, that "repeated recogni- Executive will. affict no punishment but after well ascrtained guilt, power in the same hands, ther is, I apprchend, not the result of investigation under rules prescribed by much less from a misconstructon of that instrument, the Constitution itself. These precious privileges, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot and those scarcely less important, of giving expres- conceive that, by a fair constuction, any or either or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for in- President a part of the Legistive power. It canjary to others, and that of a full participation in all not be claimed from the powe to recommend, since, man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the recommended in the one cae than in the other, in men, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the the obligations of ultimate deision there can be no fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its "to clear the guilty, or to varnish crime." A deblessings with which he has endowed them. Not- difference. In the languageof the Constitution,- Departments, of the powers which they respectivewithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by "all the legislative powers' which it grants "are ly claim and exercise, of the collisions which have

applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence amount of population of its various sections, calling always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of this character might be Constitution, and, therefore, not within the compehimself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Execu- Houses of Congress. tive of the United States, solely as a conservative power. To be used only, first, to protect the Constitution from violation; secondly, the people from the effects of hasty legislation where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood: violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the people to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to cartions, under varied circumstances, in acts of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of the concurrence of the general will authority for considering such disputed points as settled?

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of the present form of Government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesthe People of the United States, and the restricted vested in the Congress of the United States." It occurred between them, or between the whole Gogrant of power to the Government which they have would be a solecism in larguage to say that any vernment and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in given to the Executive the pwer to annul the acts the commencement of its operations, and ascertain assent. So a similar power as necessarily resulted its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates

